"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably showers today and Friday; fresh southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,327. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BUKOWINA ARMY CUT OFF BY RUSSIANS; PRINCE LEOPOLD'S ARMY ALSO IN PERIL; BRITISH READY FOR GREAT OFFENSIVE

RUSSIANS NEARING KOVEL

Rumor in Petrograd That Lemberg Is Being Evacuated by Garrison.

6,000 MORE MEN TAKEN

Captures to Date Total 122,000 Soldiers, with 130 Cannon and 260 Machine Guns.

HINDENBURG NOW ATTACKED

German War Office Reports Powerful Offensive by Czar's Forces Along Northern Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In Bukowina the Russians are progressing with lightning rapidity, which is particularly astonishing when one recalls the slow and stubborn fighting on the approaches to Czernowitz during the December offensive last year. The Russians already hold the right bank of the Pruth, from their own frontier up to Nepokokouts, 16 miles beyond Czernowitz, on the main railway from the Bukowina capital to Kolomea.

As to Czernowitz itself, the Austrians are defending it desperately, probably not with any hope of preventing the Russian entry, but in order to gain time to secure the retirement of their terribly battered army. Whether this army can be saved seems highly problematical, since the Russians are not only advancing along the Pruth, but along the lower Stripa, have forced the Dniester at several points, have taken the important bridgehead at Zale Szczyky, and advanced along the Zale Szczyky-Kolomea Railway as far as Horodenka, twenty-three miles from Kolomea. Even now General Pflanzer's Bukowina army apparently is cut off from the main Austrian Army in Galicia and the only way of retreat open is down through Bukowina and over the high Carpathians.

In Volhynia the Russians are not rushing on with such amazing speed as in Bukowina, but are making steady and rapid progress. Forcing back the Germans, they have advanced from Rojistche to the River Stokhod at a point twenty miles from Kovel, which is the junction of the railways leading to Brest and Cholm and serves as the main link between the Austrian and German fronts in Russia. In view of the great importance of Kovel the Germans are defending it with energy and there is fierce fighting on the Stokhod due west of Lutsk.

On the road to Vladimir Volynski the Russians have advanced as far as Torchin, and from Dubno they have swept on to Kozin and even, according to private report, to Radzivillov, a station on the frontier of Galicia on the main railway to Lemberg.

All the prisoners declare they never experienced such a terrible fire as that dealt out by the Russian artillery. Eyewitnesses say the smoke of the bursting shells darkened the sun and made the work of the Austrian aeroplanes impossible. No interval could be discerned between the detonations, and the bombardment was one indescribable and deafening roar.

6,000 More Prisoners Taken.

PETROGRAD, June 14.—Russia's most successful operation of the war is being pressed vigorously along the whole front in Volhynia and in Bukowina. Having cut the railway communications of Czernowitz from the north and advanced as far northwestward as Sniatyn, the Russians have carried the fighting for possession of the capital into its very outskirts. Its fall is momentarily expected.

The piercing of the Austrian line in Volhynia places the right flank of Prince Leopold's army in a precarious position.

It is rumored that the Austrians are evacuating Lemberg.

Following is the full text of the official communication issued by the War Office today:

Along the whole front from the southward of Polessie to the Rumanian frontier, our troops continue to drive back the enemy. During yesterday twenty officers and about 6,000 men were taken prisoners. We have taken six cannon, ten machine guns, and many artillery and ammunition wagons. The total of prisoners and trophies captured during the operations amount to nearly 120,000 men, 1,780 officers, 130 cannon, and 260 machine guns.

Reports which have been received state that the enemy abandoned at certain points quantities of various war materials of such bulk as to make it impossible to give an exact description at such short notice; as an instance, we found abandoned sufficient rails for field railways to cover thirty versts (about twenty miles).

Many of the enemy units are completely disorganized, judging by the fact that in the fighting from June 6 to 11 General Stoherbatchoff, in a comparatively insignificant sector, captured 414 officers, 17,000 soldiers, 29 guns, 34 machine guns, 56 caissons, and other booty.

On the Vladimir-Volynski Road the enemy displays stubborn resistance. The battles continue west of the village of Zaturze, half-way between Lutsk and Vladimir-Volynski.

In the region of Zaturze the Cos-

Continued on Page 4.

Kitchener's Post Offered to Lloyd George; May Combine War and Munition Offices

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 15.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent says:

"I understand that Lloyd George has been offered by the Prime Minister the position of Secretary of State for War. The Minister of Munitions asked for a few days to consider the offer. Now that the War Secretaryship is relieved of many functions that attached to it in the first year of the war it ought to be possible to combine it with the direction of the Ministry of Munitions. As the heavy spade work at the munitions department has been done and the machine now goes largely by its own momentum, the two offices could be combined greatly to public advantage.

"In the event of Lloyd George's going to the War Office, it is probable its present spokesman in the House of Commons, H. J. Tennant, would go to the House of Lords, retaining his office as Under Secretary of War."

BRITISH TO STRIKE AT JOFFRE'S WORD

Bonar Law's Statement Stirs Paris—May Mean Long-Expected Offensive Is On.

MANY SIGNS OF IT SEEN

Day's Official Reports, However, Tell Only of Canadian Success and a Lull at Verdun.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 14.—Great interest has been aroused here by a statement made by Bonar Law to the Matin that the British Army, completely in accord with General Joffre, was prepared to move whenever the French headquarters staff saw fit. The statement is accepted as a sufficient answer to the charge of British indifference to the French losses before Verdun. The press expresses much satisfaction over Bonar Law's frank statement. From the outset the military authorities here have insisted that it would be playing Germany's game for the British to move before the psychological moment, and have scouted anti-British rumors as idle or malicious gossip. Bonar Law's statement will go far to reassure the people here.

Signs of a British Offensive.

There is reason to believe that in addition to the great Russian offensive under way against the Austrians, and another already begun against the Germans on the northern part of that line, a third is about to be launched by the British in the west if this last is not now under way.

For weks there have been unmistakable signs of a great British offensive impending, which would become active when the Germans before the British line had been reduced to a minimum, and propitious offensives had been begun by the Allies in other quarters.

The British front fomerly extended from the Belgian front, which ends about ten miles north of Ypres, for thirty-two miles down to about the same distance from Arras. In the last week in March the British replaced the French as far as the Roye Railway, south of the Somme, and thus occupied a front of about ninety miles, or a quarter of the entire western front. The substitution of British for French troops in the southern sector, the French going, it is believed ,to the Verdun defenses, was made without any offensive on the part of the Germans.

Prior to the beginning of the German campaign against Verdun on Feb. 21 a British offensive had been weekly expected by visitors to the large British concentration camps, parade grounds, and storehouses in the rear of the British front. Particularly was this so when a great movement of German troops was observed going east and south in the week of Feb. 18, through Central Belgium and Northern France. However, subsequently the gigantic proportions of the German offensive at Verdun were said to have diminished the chances of an offensive by the Allies in the near future, as it was pointed out that the defense of Verdun must necessarily make great inroads on their accumulations of munitions and men.

It had unofficially transpired, however, that in the defense of Verdun the French had not gone beyond the use of their local reserves, save for the veterans who had been transferred from the western sector, and that the reserve force of 1916 and 1917 conscripts of 1,000,000 men and the veteran Territorial Army of another million had not been touched. Besides, the only aid the British gave to the defense of Verdun was the loan of an Australian battery of naval guns, which performed a special service and then retired. It is also significant that the French, in the defense of Verdun, have made no use of their heavy mobile artillery.

The conditions behind the British lines continued to excite the admiration of visitors. On March 30 a British officer wrote to his family in London:

"Apropos of this recent taking over by our troops of these intervening miles of French-defended trenches, it may be permissible to touch upon what I know to be a very widely circulated rumor at home, to the effect that the British have been helping our gallant ally in his magnificent resistance at Verdun. General Joffre's message of thanks to Sir Douglas Haig has been quoted in our press as evidence of this.

"It seems reasonable to infer that the 'thanks' were for the release of the French troops in the line we have taken

Continued on Page 4.

RUSSIANS SINK SHIPS AND CONVOY

Dozen German Merchantmen, a Destroyer, and an Auxiliary Cruiser Reported Destroyed.

AUXILIARY'S LOSS ADMITTED

Battle Fought in the Baltic Off Sweden, with Victory for the Czar's Squadron.

NYKOPING, Sweden, June 14, (via London.)—Thirteen German merchantmen, which were coming from the north, convoyed by an auxiliary cruiser and some torpedo boats and armed trawlers, were attacked early this morning by a squadron of Russian destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines, near the Swedish coast. The German convoy was dispersed and the merchantmen fled toward the coast.

It is reported that some of the vessels were sunk.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, June 15, (via London.)—The following statement has been given out in Berlin in connection with the attack by Rusian warships in the Baltic:

"During the night of June 13 the German auxiliary cruiser Herzmann was attacked by four Russian destroyers in the fight southeast of Stockholm. After a courageous resistance the vessel was set afire by shells and was blown up by her crew. The commander and most of the crew were saved."

COPENHAGEN, June 14, (via London.)—Describing the Baltic fight, the Dagens Nyheder says that the Russian squadron won an important victory. The Russians had six destroyers and several submarines, and were going at such speed that the Germans were taken completely by surprise and only fired one shot, then making for port in the utmost haste.

"It is believed," says the paper, "that twelve merchantmen were sunk, while a German armed trawler, which arrived at Nykoping, had 150 men aboard from a German destroyer that had been sent to the bottom. The German auxiliary cruiser was the König von Sachsen, which was also seen to sink, and it is supposed that all of her crew were drowned."

The Dagens Nyheder names the following ten German steamers as having been lost in the attack of the Russian squadron—Norma, Umeely, Arda, Mecklenburg, Issele, Italia, Deterro, Weser, Konsul Schultze, and Algebra.

LONDON, June 14.—A Reuter dispatch from Nykoping, Sweden, gives a report of a naval engagement in the Baltic between midnight and 1 o'clock this morning at a point near Hevringe. It is supposed that six German armed trawlers, which were seen going northward last night, were engaged.

Two hundred shots were heard. The fight lasted for forty-five minutes. A German trawler, with five wounded men, entered Nykoping this morning. All information was refused.

ALLIES DELEGATES MEET TO PLAN ECONOMIC WAR

Paris Conference to Evolve a Policy of Joint Trade Relations When Conflict Ends.

PARIS, June 14.—An allied conference on economic affairs opened here today. Its main purpose is to evolve a general policy, applicable after the war, to obtain joint trade relations among the Allies and prevent a renewal of Germany's commercial expansion in the markets of the allied nations.

The assemblage is for direct interchange of views among the Governments concerned, which are represented by leading members of the Cabinet of each allied country. The Ministers of Commerce of all the Allies and the Ministers of Finance of four nations are present. The sessions are secret.

In an address of welcome to the delegates, Premier Briand said:

"It is not enough to conquer by military union. There must also be diplomatic and economic union, which will bring about intensive development of the material resources of the Allies, exchange of their products, and distribution among the markets of the world. We have to assure economic liberation of the world, to restore healthy commercial methods, and to recover our commercial independence."

In connection with the proposed changes in trade policies, the Premier made this significant statement:

"If it is found that ancient errors have permitted our enemies to exercise irreparable tyranny upon the productive forces of the world, you will abandon them resolutely in order to proceed along new lines."

Colonel Roosevelt Jests at Sudden Illness; Can't Cough, Sneeze, or Touch His Hat

Interest in what Colonel Theodore Roosevelt may do in politics was superseded among his friends yesterday by solicitation for his health when it became known that he had suffered a severe pain in his left side near the heart while on his way to meet his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, and consequently had abandoned his intention of returning in the afternoon to Oyster Bay.

Those who communicated with Colonel Roosevelt, however, were assured that his condition was not grave, and that he attributed the pain to a wrenching of muscles about the rib which was broken when he fell from a fractious horse at Oyster Bay on May 24, 1915. Spasms of coughing to which the Colonel had been subject since his return from the West Indies last March brought on the pain.

Dr. E. W. Caldwell of 480 Park Avenue made X-ray photographs of the section of the Colonel's body where the pain occurred, and, after examining them today, he hopes to be able to state just what the trouble is. The plates were not dry last night, and all that Dr. Caldwell could say was that Colonel Roosevelt was comfortable and doing well.

Colonel Roosevelt himself received newspaper men early last evening at the Hotel Langdon, Fifty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, where he is staying with Mrs. Roosevelt, and seemed to be in excellent health and spirits. He was fully dressed, and walked around as though he suffered nothing, though he admitted that he felt a little pain in his left side. When asked how he was feeling, he said:

"Well, my condition reminds me of an old picture of John Leech's in Punch. A man was about to mount a skittish horse, in the picture, and asked the groom if the horse was gentle. The groom assured him that the animal was all right.

"'Are you sure that he's all right,' the man asked again.

"'He'll be all right,' the groom said, 'if you don't cough or sneeze or touch your hat.'

"That's the way I am. I'm all right if I don't cough or sneeze or touch my hat."

By way of further explanation of his condition the Colonel said:

"A year ago I broke one of my ribs when a horse I was riding fell and threw me. For the last month I have had coughing spells. This morning I had an unusually severe one, and probably strained one or two ligaments or muscles. Though it was very painful, it's nothing serious. Like King Agag, I now arch my neck and walk lightly."

One of the reporters present, who knew more about modern than ancient politics, asked who King Agag was. The Colonel's laugh was the real Roosevelt one.

"You'll find something about him in First Samuel," he said. "And, incidentally, if you'll read Samuel you'll find that he was something of a war correspondent."

The verse in which King Agag figures reads:

And Saul smote the Amalekites and he took Agag, the King of the Amalekites, alive and utterly destroyed all the people with the edge of the sword.

The chronicle goes on then to narrate that Samuel became angry with Saul for sparing King Agag, and this verse follows:

Then bring ye hither to me Agag, the King of the Amalekites. And Agag came unto him delicately. And Agag said: "Surely the bitterness of death is past." And Samuel hewed Agag in pieces before the Lord in Gilgal.

When the Colonel was reminded of these facts by a reporter who had recently—very recently—read First Samuel he laughed heartily and said that he had meant to analogize between himself and Agag only so far as the manner of walking went.

Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt arrived from Panama in the morning on the United States transport Kilpatrick at Pier 9, North River. It was while riding in an automobile to meet the vessel that Colonel Rosevelt first felt the pain in his side.

A short time after the greeting the Colonel and his other son-in-law, Dr. Richard Derby, went in an automobile to the Hotel Langdon. The pain soon diminished and the Colonel was able to go to Dr. Caldwell's office in the afternoon to have the x-ray photographs taken.

Colonel Roosevelt refused to talk politics during the day. He spent an hour in conference with Governor Hiram Johnson of California, and also met Raymond Robins, Chairman of the Progressive Convention, and Harold L. Ickes, of Illinois, but the discussions which took place were not made public.

Colonel Roosevelt said last night that he expected to remain in town for two or three days.

CRUSH DISLOYALTY, CRIES THE PRESIDENT

25,000 at Washington Cheer Speech Attacking Hyphenates for "Political Blackmail."

CALLED CAMPAIGN KEYNOTE

Address at Monument Follows a Parade of 60,000, Which He Heads, Marching with a Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In a vigorous speech to 25,000 persons assembled at the Washington Monument this afternoon President Wilson declared his conviction that the American people would repudiate the threats of German-American hyphenates to "wreak vengeance at the polls." There was no mention of hyphenates by name, but no one within earshot mistook the President's meaning, and loud demonstrations of approval marked his utterances.

The President spoke after he had reviewed for five hours a great preparedness parade, at the head of which he himself had marched down Pennsylvania Avenue.

It is known that the President will follow up this speech with other utterances in which he will amplify what he had to say today regarding the hyphen vote. According to officials close to him, he intended by his speech at the monument to sound the keynote of one of the foremost issues on which he will go before the country for re-election, and touched upon a platform declaration which will be submitted by the Administration to the St. Louis Convention.

"There is a disloyalty active in the United States," said the President at one part of his address, "and it must be absolutely crushed."

This statement was greeted with a wild demonstration of applause and shouts by the great throng, waving the small American flags with which most of them had marched in the parade.

"It proceeds from a minority," continued the President in his condemnation of the disloyalty to which he referred, "a very small minority, but a very active and subtle minority. It works underground, but it also shows its ugly head where we can see it; and there are those at this moment who are trying to levy a species of political blackmail, saying, 'Do what we wish in the interest of foreign sentiment or we will wreak our vengeance at the polls.'"

There was no mistaking the fact that the President was making clear reference to the threats that the hyphen vote would be swung against the Administration in the November elections.

Loyalty the Test of Tolerance.

"That," the President went on, "is a sort of thing against which the American nation will turn with a might and triumph of sentiment which will teach these gentlemen once for all that loyalty to this flag is the first test of tolerance in the United States."

"That," proceeded the President, when the applause had faded away, "is the lesson that I have come to remind you of on this day—no mere sentiment. It runs into your daily life and conversation. Are you going yourselves individually and collectively to see to it that no man is tolerated who does not do honor to that flag? It is not a matter of force. It is not a matter, that is to say, of physical force. It is a matter of a greater force than that which is physical. It is a matter of spiritual force. It is to be achieved as we think, as we purpose, as we believe, and when the world finally learns that America is indivisible, then the world will learn how truly and profoundly great and powerful America is."

The President told his hearers that if they could have gone with him through the last two years and "could have felt the impact of intrigue and sedition" they would realize more keenly the "solemnity with which I look upon that sublime symbol, (the flag,) of our unity and power."

In conclusion the President said as he saw the wind unfold the line of the great flag at the top of the monument:

"I shall seem to see a hand pointing the way of duty, no matter how hard, no matter how long, which we shall tread while we vindicate the glory and honor of the United States."

The President's address in full was as follows:

"Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen—I have not come here this afternoon with the purpose of delivering to you an elaborate address. It seems to me that the day is sufficiently eloquent

Continued on Page 8.

ROOSEVELT MEN FLOCK TO HUGHES

Colonel's Republican Committee Goes Over to the Candidate in a Body.

INDORSES HIS POLICIES

Nominee's Followers Now Believe Progressive Party Will Support Him Solidly.

The most important development yesterday at the Hotel Astor headquarters opened personally by Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for President, came late in the afternoon, when a delegation from the Roosevelt Republican Committee, headed by Robert C. Morris, delivered that organization to Mr. Hughes.

The delegation was armed with a statement signed by George von L. Meyer, Chairman of the committee, in which the pledge to support the nominee was given. Mr. Hughes, who had put in a busy day working to unite all factions behind him as the new leader of the Republican Party, stopped long enough to greet the delegation and say that their expression of confidence in him was very gratifying.

The Committee's Statement.

The representatives of the committee included Mr. Morris, John H. Iselin and Courtlandt Nicoll. The statement they handed to Mr. Hughes read:

The Roosevelt Republican Committee was organized to support Colonel Roosevelt in his advocacy of Americanism and preparedness, and to unite the Republican Party upon him as its candidate because of his leadership in the presentation of these principles. The Republican National Convention has strongly enunciated these principles in its platform, and the committee feels that the chief purpose of its existence has been accomplished.

Charles E. Hughes, the candidate of the Republican Party, stands upon this platform, and the committee therefore urges every loyal Republican and every citizen who believes in Americanism and preparedness to support him.

The committee has finished its work, but its individual members will give their earnest support to Mr. Hughes. The committee expresses its complete confidence that Mr. Hughes will be elected to the Presidency in November.

GEORGE von L. MEYER,
Chairman.

Coming on top of the fact that many warm supporters of Roosevelt in the Republican and Progressive Parties, who were not members of the committee, had pledged their support to Mr. Hughes, the action of the committee created a new hope among the Hughes followers that before long there would be a complete understanding between the Colonel and Mr. Hughes which would strengthen greatly the Hughes cause. As far as could be learned no definite steps had been taken toward a meeting between the two.

Still His Own Boss.

Mr. Hughes was still dominant in the headquarters he opened here thirty-six hours after his nomination. W. Murray Crane, self-appointed Chairman of the Steering Committee of eight of the National Committee, armed with unusual powers, including the right to select a National Chairman and Executive Committee, dropped in during the afternoon, but his conference lasted not more than twenty minutes. When he left he referred all questioners to Mr. Hughes. Any announcement about a Chairman of the date for a meeting between Mr. Hughes and the full subcommittee would have to come from the nominee, he said.

Later it came out that there is to be a meeting between Mr. Hughes and this Steering Committee, which includes Crane, Penrose, Smoot, Hemenway, Warren, and others of the Old Guard, on Monday at 2:30 P. M., before Mr. Hughes leaves for Providence, R. I., to attend the commencement exercises at Brown University. The details of the

Continued on Page 8.

DEMOCRATS CHEER LUSTILY FOR PEACE AS GLYNN EULOGIZES THE PRESIDENT FOR KEEPING US OUT OF EUROPEAN WAR

The President Approves Strong Americanism Plank Which Will Challenge Hyphenates Active in Politics

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Wilson today approved a plank on Americanism for the Democratic national platform which arraigns individuals of alliances seeking to embarrass the Government in negotiations with foreign nations, and condemns any political party which modifies its policy for fear of political consequences.

The President decided to challenge openly Americans of alien birth opposing his foreign policies. Learning from editorials in some foreign language newspapers that they were supporting the Republican nominee, Mr. Wilson sent word to his personal representatives in St. Louis to make the plank on Americanism direct and unequivocal.

The plank on Americanism, drawn partly here and partly in St. Louis, had been completed tonight, and was ready for submission to the Resolutions Committee of the convention. It was taken for granted that it would be embodied in the platform practically as written.

The plank carries out some of the ideas expressed by the President in his Flag Day address here today, accusing a small group of Americans of foreign extraction of attempting "to levy political blackmail to gain their ends." It further states that the Democratic Party will not be influenced by such "blackmail," and, in effect, challenges the Republican nominee to take a similar stand.

Foreign-born Americans are severely criticised for interfering in behalf of foreign nations in the relations between the United States and other countries. The plank denounces men who seek to interfere with American institutions by means of political organizations under foreign influence.

Reports that efforts were to be made at St. Louis to put into the platform a declaration in favor of an embargo on arms and other proposals which the President regards as unneutral strengthened Mr. Wilson in his determination to meet the so-called hyphenate issue as conclusively as possible.

Many telegrams praising the keynote speech of ex-Governor Glynn at St. Louis came to the President tonight from delegates to the convention. Mr. Wilson seemed particularly pleased with the reception of the Temporary Chairman's tribute to the course of the Administration in keeping the nation out of war. It has been understood that a declaration supporting that course would be made a prominent part of the platform.

PACIFIST SLANT DISMAYS LEADERS

Fear Effect on Voters of Convention's Enthusiasm Over Glynn's Speech.

SEEK A WAY TO OFFSET IT

Suggested That President Make Clear Party Is Not for "Peace at Any Price."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The pacifist stampede in the national convention today dismayed and disorganized the Democratic leaders, and tonight a number of conferences were held to devise some way of mitigating the effect of ex-Governor Glynn's speech and its reception. They say that it has utterly demoralized their carefully worked out program of putting the Democratic Party in the field as the truly American party and charging the Republicans with being the party of the hyphenates and pacifists.

One of the three or four most prominent leaders in the whole Democratic Party said tonight that Mr. Glynn's speech had been "an appeal to the cowardice of prosperity." Among the projects discussed tonight was that of some sort of official utterance tending to put the party right again, but how it can be made, unless by the President himself, has not yet been worked out. Mr. Glynn is the official spokesman of the party.

"The Republicans can knock holes in that speech," said an eminent Democratic leader, one of those trying to find some way out of the hole.

"It wasn't a keynote, it was an alibi," he added.

These leaders hold the view that Glynn's speech, coupled with the peculiar emphasis which the delegates laid on the pacifist portions of it, constitutes the biggest danger that has so far confronted the party in this campaign.

Some of the Democratic leaders who have been firmly in favor of a strong declaration in favor of Americanism acknowledged openly tonight that they had been impressed by the demonstration of approval given by the convention to the pacifist utterances of ex-Governor Glynn. One of them said:

"The truth of the matter is that we are too fat to fight. We may not agree with the sentiments of the pacifists, but we must acknowledge that the country does not agree with those sentiments."

Another leader, who said he did not agree with the pacifist views, asserted that his opinion as to the stand that should be taken by the convention was at variance with what he believed was the sentiment of the country.

Representative Rainey of Illinois thought Mr. Glynn's speech was a great address. Mr. Glynn's references to past instances of extreme American patience, he said, plainly meant that the country had established precedents for going to war only as a last resort.

"In view of our country's history," said Mr. Rainey, "the Democratic Party needs no defense for its diplomatic policy. I have never heard so well-received a keynote speech. It was not a speech against preparedness, but a speech for preparedness for defense."

Senator Pomerene of Ohio, who, like Mr. Rainey, is a member of the Committee on Resolutions, said:

"It was a splendid speech and I have heard of no uneasiness regarding it. I construe it in the light of the Republican platform, which charges that the Democrats have sacrificed the country's honor and prestige. We show that, in accordance with the precedents of Republican and other administrations, we have done all we could without actually breaking relations."

The leaders who were criticising Glynn's speech were chary about saying so for publication, but it was learned that in a number of groups the feeling of disapproval was expressed in no uncertain terms, and some of the conferees were uneasy about the effect of the speech.

FOR BRAIN FAG.
TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Gives prompt relief to tired nerves, brain and headache, following mental strain, bodily exhaustion, or overwork. Buy a bottle.—Advt.

FACE HARD FIGHT, SAY DEMOCRATS

Wilson Must Be Stronger Than His Party to Win, St. Louis Forecasters Declare.

WEIGH PIVOTAL STATES

Hints of Lukewarm Support by Tammany—Leaders Worry Over Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—How much stronger is President Wilson than his own party? The Democratic leaders here, after comparing notes and taking an inventory of the Democratic strength in States which have been looked upon as pivotal in other Presidential campaigns, are puzzling over this question.

The disruption of the Progressive party, which seems probable following the refusal of Colonel Roosevelt to assume the leadership, and the likelihood that a majority if the Progressive "sheep without a shepherd" will find their way back into the Republican fold, has brought the question concretely to the attention of the Democratic leaders as one of grave concern. It was only the Progressive exodus four years ago which saved Woodrow Wilson from defeat, if the statistics of that election may be accepted as a reliable indication.

In 1912 the popular vote for President Wilson was 6,293,019 as compared with a combined Taft-Roosevelt vote of 7,604,463. Figures from three preceding Presidential elections show that President Wilson polled fewer votes than did William Jennings Bryan in 1900 and in 1908 and that his vote exceeded only that of Alton B. Parker, who was the Democratic Presidential nominee in 1904. The popular vote for the Republican nominee in the 1904 and the 1908 elections, which may be regarded as an indication of the normal party strength, ran slightly above the combined Taft-Roosevelt vote four years ago.

Here are the figures for the last four Presidential elections:

	Republicans.	Democrats.
1900	7,207,923	6,358,133
1904	7,621,486	5,077,911
1908	7,678,908	6,409,104
1912	*7,604,463	6,293,019

*Combined Taft-Roosevelt vote.

In these figures there is a possible indication, according to the Democratic leaders here, that the Progressive Party did draw some votes from the Democrats in 1912, and that, with the Progressive Party not a serious factor and Colonel Roosevelt not a candidate, these will come back in 1916. But it is frankly admitted that it will be necessary for President Wilson to receive from the defunct party more than the diverted Democratic strength, and there is no doubt that a tremendous appeal with that condition in view will go forth after Colonel Roosevelt's refusal to run has been made formal and final.

Look to Doubtful States.

But of far greater importance than the mere popular vote is the outlook for Democratic victory in such States as New York, New Jersey, Illinois, and Indiana, which, if lost to the Democrats, would spell a Democratic minority in the Electoral College.

New York Democrats who are here to attend the convention insist that President Wilson will carry that State, but they admit that the prospect of doing so seemed a great deal brighter before Charles E. Hughes was nominated.

New York is one of the States where the Democratic leaders would like to believe that President Wilson is stronger than his own party. The latest enrollment figures show that the Democrats run about 175,000 under the combined Republican-Progressive enrollment. Even though there should be no general return of New York Progressives to the party they left four years ago, the Republicans, if the figures indicate anything, still would be in a strong majority. The last Progressive enrollment showed a Bull Moose following in the entire State of only about 50,000.

The New York Democratic leaders who are here, in predicting a Wilson

Continued on Page 2.

CONVENTION IN A BLAZE

Enthusiasm as Chairman Cites Precedents for Wilson's Course.

PATIENCE SHOWN IN PAST

President After President Averted War by Negotiation Even Under Strong Provocation.

MILITANT PLANS ARE UPSET

Leaders Wanted Convention to Emphasize "Americanism" as the Paramount Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The plans of the Democratic leaders went all agley today. The Republican appropriation at Chicago of the American flag and the Americanism issue had been viewed with resentment and some alarm, and it had been determined to meet the attempted abduction of the Stars and Stripes by outdoing the Republicans, by making Americanism the keynote of the Democratic Convention from start to finish, by so emphasizing it in every act and utterance that the Republicans would be forced to the defensive. The order went forth that the demonstrations must all hinge on this, that every speech must hang around it, that even the band must subordinate "Dixie" and the other favorite Democratic songs to the national songs, that there must be terrific outbursts of spontaneous enthusiasm at every stop and universal singing every time the band played.

The convention did burst out into spontaneous and electrifying enthusiasm at its opening session, but it was over the question of peace. It was over the argument that it was an American policy not to fight unnecessarily. It was over ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn's presentation of precedents to prove that whenever possible it was an immemorial American custom to stay out of war even under provocation.

His line of argument was totally unexpected; the convention was not looking for any such thing, and it went into a frenzy. Whenever he attempted to drop the subject and go on to something else it would stop him and yell that he must give it more of that. Sometimes when he had made an especially able rhetorical demonstration that there were many cases in which a nation might well be too proud to fight, it would make him go back and repeat the sentence, even the whole paragraph, and often it would chant his own pet sentences back at him in a delirium of delight. Whenever he got back to Americanism, on which all the great applause of the convention was intended to hang, the convention lost all its ardor and gave him the dull, perfunctory, mechanical clapping of listless hands before apathetic faces for the required number of minutes.

Convention Greedy for More.

It was a total derangement of the plans of the leaders, and they were stupefied. It was one of the most dramatic scenes in the history of national conventions. Glynn himself was totally unprepared for it, so much so that he had intended to omit large parts of this section of his speech, thinking it would be uninteresting to hear and could as well be left for perusal in the newspapers. The convention detected his intention and forced him by yelling and shouting to give them the parts he was trying to glide over.

William J. Bryan, as a newspaper correspondent in the press stand, wept with emotion as Glynn pictured the victories of peace, but he laughed with the crowd when a Texas delegate, interrupting Glynn, leaped to his chair and cried: "And don't forget that policy also is satisfactory to William Jennings Bryan!"

The ex-Governor's face was a study as the realization was forced upon him that he was making the great hit of the convention with a thing which was not on the cards for a demonstration at all. His surprise struggled with his joy, but he was more taken aback than happy. On the other hand, whenever he struck the note of Americanism his discomfiture over the flat, dry, mechanical response was plain.

The plans which went so wrong were those of President Wilson himself. The most careful preparation had been made. The plan was for a great demonstration, the start of which was to be the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the convention and the audience. Tomorrow the same thing was to be repeated with "The Red, White, and Blue," and next day with some other national air. Printed copies of "The Star-Spangled Banner" were distributed throughout the convention for the purpose. Every mention of America or of the flag was to be greeted with cheers, and in case the convention was slow to remember its duty at any of these times Sergeant at Arms John I. Martin was to stand behind the Chairman and give the signal. "Everybody up!"

Governor Glynn's speech had been revised and re-revised and he had arranged to leave out all the parts which did not relate to the question of Americanism, and merely have them printed as part of the speech. He did leave out all except the citation of precedents in which the United States had endured

provocations to war, and those he was not permitted to leave out; the convention compelled him to go on with them. The singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was a routine affair, without life, the mention of America was received with dutiful applause at every point, the magic name of the President himself called forth only a manufactured and soulless demonstration, and the great unscheduled outburst of joy was over the subject of peace under provocation.

Delight and Astonishment.

The behavior of the convention when Glynn gave it, unexpectedly to it and himself, its chance to cheer, was compounded of delight and astonishment. The impression created by it was that the delegates had been strongly in favor of peace under provocation, but that they were not sure this was a heroic attitude. When Mr. Glynn told them that not only was it true Americanism to bear with provocation and settle disputes without war, but that it had been the almost invariable policy of our Government throughout its whole existence, the effect was simply electric. He identified in their own minds the cause of pacifism with that of Americanism, and made the two identical.

It was probably the first time in the history of conventions that one of them ever became frantic with joy over a mere recital of diplomatic precedents, the effect of which the orator himself doubted so seriously that he intended to skip over them. It was certainly the first time that a convention which had not only been ordered to cheer for one issue, but really intended to do so, changed its mind in the course of a temporary Chairman's speech and cheered instead for another. Whatever "Americanism" may mean, it got no cheers except made-to-order cheers; what did evoke wild, uncontrollable enthusiasm was any utterance which squinted, however slightly, in the direction of pacifism.

The argument of Chairman Glynn, so far as that part which brought about the demonstration is concerned, was that disputes with other nations should be settled by negotiation instead of war, and that this was the historic and almost unbroken policy of the United States.

"Save where the liberties, the territory, or the substantial rights of the United States are invaded and assaulted," he said, "it is the duty of this nation to avoid war by every honorable means. The policy of neutrality is as truly American as the American flag. Where is the American hardy enough to challenge a policy so firmly fixed in the nation's traditions?"

He declared that Washington refusing to go to war in the last years of his administration was a more inspiring figure than Washington crossing the Delaware or Washington receiving Cornwall's sword at Yorktown.

Peace Better Than Slaughter.

"Wealth has come to us," he said, "power has come to us; better than wealth or power, we have maintained for ourselves and for our children a nation dedicated to the ideals of peace, rather than to the gospel of selfishness and slaughter."

He told how the Spaniards had shot the crew of the Virginius, but we had not gone to war over it; how the Chilean had killed and wounded seventeen of our sailors, but without a resulting war; how foreign countries had violated our rights in the civil war; how Confederate sympathizers from Canada had raided Vermont; how the Alabama had been let loose upon our commerce, all without war.

This was the point at which he intended to slide over what he imagined would be a dull and uninteresting recital of bare facts. He started to say so, and instantly the entire convention, which had been hanging on his words with an expression of unmingled delight and amazement at his historic proofs that it was really on the patriotic side, rose spontaneously to its feet, shouting tempestuously:

"No, no! Go on! Give us more, more, more! Don't leave out a word of it."

At first Glynn seemed to think that was a mere compliment, and a deprecating smile appeared on his face, but as he began to realize that it was in intense earnest, the smile disappeared and he stood there with his eyebrows going up and down and his face fixed in a look of astonishment and perplexity. At last he grasped the situation, readjusted his ideas and made a signal that he would yield to their wishes. But the crowd was alert for any future attempt to put in asterisks, and whenever Glynn aroused its suspicions that he was about to do so the same scene was repeated.

Cites More Precedents.

He went on to how that in Pierce's administration Great Britain violated our neutrality, but that there was no war; that when Van Buren was President, Canadians attacked an American ship, killed some of her crew, and sent her adrift over Niagara Falls, all without war. Each of these instances was rapturously cheered, as all the other instances of our peaceful submission under provocation had been. Next he came to the historic case in which the British ship Leopard fired upon the Chesapeake, killed several of her sailors, and took three American citizens off the ships and hanged one of them in Halifax. This is the case to which American histories refer as the supreme evidence of American weakness and many of them describe as cowardice, and Mr. Glynn approached that case with evident misgiving, as if he were not quite sure how a reference to it might be received. It was received with a great roar of cheers.

"What did we do?" yelled delegates from all over the hall, and it was taken up in an exultant, joyous chant, "What did we do? What did we do?"

"We didn't go to war," answered Glynn, and there was another roar of joy. Men jumped up in their seats and danced about the aisles and waved American flags, shouting like schoolboys and screaming like steam sirens. If Mr. Glynn had any doubts remaining, they all vanished now. His face wore a smile of contentment, no longer mixed with that puzzled expression it had worn at the first outburst, and he went on with confidence to the time when France had "extended her seizures, searches, and confiscations to the very waters of the United States themselves," and there was another whoop of delight. But that was not all. He beat the applause down with his hand to show that he was not through, and went on:

"American Ambassadors who sought to adjust these wrongs were refused recognition and openly insulted at the French Court."

"What Did We Do? What Did We Do?"

"What did we do?" came the yell again, and again the chant began around the hall. "What did we do? What did we do?"

"We did not go to war," answered the Chairman, and again the American flags waved madly over the heads of the cheering delegates half mad with joy.

On he went, telling how in Washington's Administration our ships dared not put out to sea, how American crews and passengers were thrown into prison and deprived of legal rights. He told how Genet "fitted out privateers in our harbors and flouted our officials. He told how "up in Quebec Lord Dorchester promised Canadian Indians the pleasure of burning American homes and scalping American citizens."

And around the hall went ringing the shout, "What did we do? What did we do?" and the same uproarious howl of approval greeted Glynn's invariable answer, "We didn't go to war."

"Are they willing," he cried, "to brand Grant as a coward because he kept us at peace with Spain?" And again the big hall trembled with shouts and stamping feet.

The stone which the builders had rejected had become the head of the corner. The part of his speech which Glynn and the leaders regarded so lightly that he and they had intended to omit all but a few paragraphs of it had taken the convention by storm. The eloquence, the oratorical outbursts which he had polished so carefully and which had been the subject of so many conferences and revisions had produced only polite applause; what had set the convention mad was a plain, matter-of-fact recital of dry precedents from our diplomatic history, such as most convention orators omit from their speeches if they can because they are expected to have a deadening and dampening effect.

A Reason for Their Faith.

But there was no mystery about it to those who watched the faces of the delegates. What was going on in their minds was as easily read as if it had been printed. When Glynn first began to deal with the historic instances there was an expression of dawning bewilderment, which speedily changed to half-incredulous joy and then to rapture. It was plain to see that they had been supplied with a reason for their faith. Pacifism had been jeered at, made to seem in opposition to Americanism, until they had come to feel almost apologetic about it. Now they were told that they had been right all the time, that one could be patriotic and pacifistic, that it was the historic American policy to submit to great provocation and historically un-American to go to war over it; and they could not contain themselves. "What did we do?" was born on the instant—the jubilant and unterrified war cry of a hitherto none-too-jubilant and just-as-little-terrified party.

Tried to Check the Stampede.

The situation by this time had thrown the leaders into utter dismay. Those who had labored hardest to keynote Americanism and had succeeded found their work crumbling away and vanishing before the stampede of pacifism. Senator John Walter Smith of Maryland came running up on the platform in the wildest agitation and concern and held a conference with Chairman McCombs of the National Committee. He declared that something must be done to check the stampede, or, if that could not be done, at least to have something said that would mitigate the effect of it and remove the impression that the Democrats were anxious not only for peace, but for peace at any price. Chairman McCombs was himself of the same opinion and just as much worried as Senator Smith. Both of them were fearful that Glynn had fixed the position of the Democratic Party irrevocably as a party too proud to fight.

McCombs wrote on a sheet of paper the words: "But we are willing to fight if necessary." He signed his name to it and passed it over to Glynn, who was standing waiting for the delirium to subside. Glynn read it, nodded and called back, "I'll take care of that."

So McCombs and Smith expected him to say something that would put the party right, that would moderate or mitigate to some extent at least, the effect of that pacifist stampede. But Glynn never fulfilled his promise and went on to rouse the pacifists to wilder and wilder flights of frenzy. Sometimes, when he finished some sentence that particularly struck their fancy, they would yell, "Say it again, say it again!" Glynn would repeat it, and they would cheer again. One such sentence he had to repeat three times.

Mr. Glynn went on to argue that "national honor" is a misused phrase, and to give a definition of his own, which again supplied the delegates with cause for a burst of joy. He defined national honor as "the composite sentiment, the composite reason of a whole people, feeling the emotions of nature and following the dictates of God." And again the delegates, supplied with a patriotic reason for pacifism, shouted with gladness. The speaker attacked the opponents of the Democracy.

"They proceed," he cried, "on the theory that the noisest man in the land is the best patriot."

Wouldn't Name Roosevelt.

"Name him, name him!" shouted the convention, and there was a cataclysmic yell that stopped the proceedings for a few moments. All over the hall men were on their feet with their mouths open, waiting for a shout of scorn when he should utter the name of Roosevelt. But the ex-Governor did not care to draw the contrast any plainer than he had made it. He deliberated for a moment, smiled, shook his head, and passed on, as experienced cross-examiners do when they stop short of pressing a point too far in the witness boxes.

"Fearful within, blustering without," Mr. Glynn went on, "the coward whistles to keep up courage and hopes the world will read in his face what was not in his heart."

With this the convention had to be content, though there were still shouts of "Name him!"

The Chairman went on to declare, amid scenes like those that had gone before, that "the genius of this country is for peace," and that "we have built our greatness on the resources of nature and the peaceful toil of our people. The ring of the anvil, not the rattle of the sabre," he said, "the song of the reaper, not the shock of the soldier, the clatter of the shuttle, not the bray of the rifle, have won us the place we occupy today in the councils of the world."

No Fervor for Preparedness.

Sentiments like these were good for any amount of real enthusiasm; but now Glynn had to approach the subject of preparedness. He said that "we have been carried too close to the rocks of war during the past two years to believe that those rocks do not exist," and he briefly and sketchily dealt with the subject, praising the Administration for what it had done to prepare us for defense. The moment he tackled this subject the mood of exaltation was gone, gone the tumult. What he had to say in favor of preparedness was applauded, but with none of the fervor that had turned the convention into a human storm while he was talking about pacifism.

The speaker cut remorselessly and without protest from the delegates those parts of his speech dealing with the tariff and other subjects unrelated to the dominant topic of the hour. He left out nearly the whole of that part dealing with the tariff, which may be read in the printed speech, but was not spoken. There were no more shouts of "Go on," or "Give us more, more, more!"

The enthusiasm oozed steadily away. Mr. Glynn hurried on to the name of Wilson, hoping to revive it. When he began to eulogize the President there was applause, but it was of the perfunctory, cut-and-dried order. He employed all the tricks of voice and manner known to the experienced orator, and brought out Wilson's name at last at the top of his voice.

Demonstration Short-Lived.

But the cheer for it was brief and casual. It began at 2:30; at 2:31 there was a dead silence, not a voice being raised. Officially the "demonstration" was still on, for the Chair made no effort to proceed with business; but the noise was all that of persons moving about the floor and talking to each other. The band was signaled, and it burst forth in a medley of patriotic airs — "Yankee Doodle," "The Red, White, and Blue," and others. This brought forth a few cheers. Processions of delegates ambled through the aisles, some waving flags and some merely holding them in their hands. A number whistled the airs as an accompaniment to the band. There was no other noise. At 2:34 the Chair stopped the "demonstration."

President Wilson's Flag Day proclamation was then produced and read. This was in line with the program to make Americanism the keynote of the day and was expected to produce a demonstration, but it produced none. It was listened to in dead silence and there were only a few handclaps at its close. Mr. Glynn himself, standing on the platform in full view of the crowd, tried to lead the applause, but hardly any one followed him. While the reading was going on, a band outside the hall was playing "Rally 'Round the Flag," and the music mixed with the steady sound of the reading clerk's voice telling off the President's sentences. Then there was some routine business of no consequence, and the first session of the convention adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

HOW CONVENTION WOKE UP.

Languid Over "America" Until Glynn Struck Peace Keynote.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The Democratic National Convention met at noon in the Coliseum, but it was nearly half an hour later before it got down to business. The interval was pleasantly spent by the Texas delegation tossing tiny cotton bales into the galleries and by Pat O'Keefe of that State dancing a jig in the aisle. Mr. O'Keefe's selection was well received. A megaphone quartet sang patriotic songs, and a Texan went to the platform and hung up a State banner with President Wilson's picture on it. Still there was no enthusiasm. Finally Mr. Bryan came in and took his seat in the press section, and there was a real cheer.

Then the first and greatest of the patriotic outbursts which did not come off was on the schedule. It was to be over the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the whole convention and the audience. Chairman McCombs of the National Committee announced that Louis Colombo, a singer from Detroit, would lead, and the audience was to join in. It did, but with no more and no lessen enthusiasm than would have been the case at any ordinary mass meeting, and Mr. Colombo was not noticeable in the chorus.

The hall is the smallest in which a convention has been held in many years, though there is room in it for 11,000 people. The platform, instead of being almost lost to view, dominates the whole hall. The seating arrangement is something like that in Cooper Union. Any speaker with a good voice can be heard, and altogether it is the most comfortable convention in recent history.

The Rev. Dr. James W. Lee, presiding elder of the St. Louis district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, offered a long prayer which evoked the indorsement of Pat O'Keefe. When Dr. Lee gave thanks that the members of the Administration "have not lost their heads," Pat O'Keefe called out, "Good boy, Dominie! You sure said something then."

Dr. Lee went on with his thanksgiving without acknowledging the compliment.

McCombs Trifles With Keynote.

Chairman McCombs then made a speech calling the convention to order, in which he trifled with the keynote. He was to bring out Americanism good and strong so as to get a lot of enthusiasm going in preparation for the official keynote-sounding of the Temporary Chairman, ex-Governor Glynn. The audience, however, responded but languidly. When he said, "United we stand for America," twenty persons clapped their hands. Every mention of America was received with applause, no matter in what connection, because the order had been issued that America was to be the chief card of the Democratic Party and that the kidnappers of the flag at Chicago were not to be allowed to get away with it.

Mr. McCombs's piece de resistance was: "The Elephant is dead, the Moose is dead, long live the American Eagle." As this sentence ended with the word "Eagle" instead of the word "America," the delegates missed the cue. But John I. Martin, the Sergeant at Arms, stepped to the front of the platform and waved his arms imperiously, and they recognized the signal and all stood up in their seats and cheered nad waved their flags until Mr. Martin put his hands down, when they stopped and sat. Meanwhile the band played "The Red, White, and Blue."

Hands Up, Hands Down.

Thereafter Mr. Martin took charge of the proceedings. Whenever a cheer was due he would step to the front and raise his hands a couple of times, and the convention would cheer. Whenever he deemed it time that they should stop he would make a downward motion and the convention would suddenly stop and sit down.

"It seems to be an all-Martin convention so far," remarked a sardonic onlooker later on, "directed by John Martin, presided over by Martin Glynn, and the oratory is all in the spirit of Martin Chuzzlewit."

Mr. McCombs announced the nominations of the National Committee for temporary officers of the convention, headed by the name of ex-Governor Glynn for Chairman, and appointed Senators Reed of Missouri, Pomerene of Ohio, and Taggart of Indiana to escort Mr. Glynn to the chair. Some one brought up a toy tiger and put it alongside Mr. Glynn's chair, but it was promptly taken away. In the New York delegation an attempt was made to give the tiger's growl, but it was ineffective and misunderstood. The band made a mistake and played "Marching Through Georgia," which is treason in Democratic Convention. The only reason the band was not instantly shot was because of low visibility. As it was, the Chair hurriedly sent word to the band to stop if it was composed of family men, and the band stopped in the middle of a bar and left the tune hanging in the air midway between Atlanta and the sea.

Mr. Glynn began with frequent references to America, each of which was designed to fire the Democratic heart. It did not fire. When mention of the name of our common country was received with a pale cheer. Presently the delegates discovered that to say "Whee!" produced all the effect of a cheer, and they substituted that monosyllable.

"In this hall we all deliberate, we all act as Americans," cried Mr. Glynn.

"Whee," responded a number of delegates.

"One country and that country our country," continued Mr. Glynn.

"Whee," was the response.

"One flag and that flag our flag," Mr. Glynn proceeded.

"Whee," said many delegates in a lower key, but still doggedly and determinedly.

"We contend that this Administration is as American as the American flag." Mr. Glynn went on. A lessening number of delegates answered resolutely "Whee." John I. Martin considered that this was a good point and should be worth a demonstration. He stepped nimbly to the front and gave the hands-up signal. So all the delegates rose in their places, waved their flags and cheered. Mr. Martin continued this treatment with good results until Mr. Glynn reached his list of historic precedents in favor of pacifism, when it ceased to be necessary. Once, when Mr. Martin was temporarily off the job, Mr. Glynn himself gave the hands-up sign.

A Sixteen-Minute Demonstration.

There was one long demonstration in the course of the keynote speech. That was when Mr. Glynn spoke of what would happen "when the people speak on the seventh of next November." The demonstration lasted sixteen minutes. Mr. Martin unlooosed it, and it was the demonstration which properly should have been reserved for the mention of Mr. Wilson's name, but Mr. Martin misued. Mr. Glynn put his hands down, the signal for the crowd to sit, but Martin was not observing him and made the hands-up sign, and the crowd followed him. Then Martin signaled to the band to play "Rally 'Round the Flag," and Glynn gave it up.

Pat O'Keefe now emerged from the Texas delegation with the leap of a panther, carrying an enormous Lone Star banner with a picture of Wilson on it, and started around the aisles, followed by the whole delegation. As he went Mr. O'Keefe danced, so that the banner bobbed and waved and jumped as the parade moved. Other delegations fell in line, headed by New Jersey with its standard.

Martin, from his place on the platform, superintended the demonstration and signaled to other delegations when he thought it was time for them to get up and join the march. In the Pennsylvania delegation there was one man who marched along giving long, dismal wails through a megaphone. Many of the paraders marched with unlit cigars in their mouths and tired faces. Those who did not march stood in their places and waited for the demonstration to cease, many of them chewing on cigars industriously all the while.

Donkey Brayed at Wrong Cue.

All this manufactured enthusiasm disappeared the moment Mr. Glynn began to give his historic instance. There was real enthusiasm there, and lots of it. The enthusiasm, however, was all in the body of the convention and not among the leaders, who had labored so hard to make the Democratic Party stand for Americanism and put on the Republicans the burden of being the pacifist party. They were holding hurried conferences here and there, but were utterly unable to devise a way of meeting the situation.

When Mr. Glynn was reaching his peroration and began to eulogize Mr. Wilson's policy a donkey brayed. This was due to another miscue. It had been intended when a big demonstration was going on and men were making every conceivable noise to have the donkey introduced at a window and made to bray as a part of the racket. A short cheer which followed the words "No President has displayed a grasp more sure, a statesmanship more profound," was mistaken outside for the beginning of the demonstration, and the donkey brayed.

The last act of the session was a graceful and unusual tribute to the memory of Thomas J. Pence of North Carolina, Secretary of the National Committee, who died a short time ago. The adjournment until tomorrow was made nominally as a mark of respect to him. This is a practice followed in Congress, but not usually in national conventions.

Campaign Motto Is Chosen.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—"America First," will be inscribed this year on the Democratic regulation campaign button. This has been designed by a National Committeeman, A. W. McLean of North Carolina, and will bear the picture of President Wilson, with the campaign motto in bold red letters.

GLYNN EULOGIZES WILSON AS PATRIOT

President's Success in Keeping Country Out of European War Emphasized by Orator.

THAT THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Cites Numerous Crises in Previous History of the Republic That Were Met by Negotiation.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—In his keynote speech before the Democratic National Convention today the Temporary Chairman, ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York acclaimed Woodrow Wilson as among the greatest patriots and Presidents America has produced and warmly eulogized his course in keeping the country out of the European war. No President since the civil war, he said, has had as crucial problems to solve; and no President has displayed a grasp more sure, a statesmanship more profound. Declaring that Americanism and peace, preparedness and prosperity are the issues upon which the Democratic Party stands, he predicted the re-election of President Wilson.

By the records of history Mr. Glynn maintained that if Washington and Lincoln were right, President Wilson was right. The neutrality that President Wilson stands for today was advocated by Washington, by Hamilton, by Jefferson, and by Lincoln. By citing precedents, Mr. Glynn justified and defended the course of the President in the Lusitania and similar incidents.

"In the face of this record," he asked, "do Republicans realize that when they arraign the policy of the President of the United States today they arraign the policy of Harrison, of Blaine, of Lincoln, and of Grant? For the pleasure of criticising a Democratic President, are they willing to read out of the Republican Party the greatest men the Republican Party ever had? Are they willing to say that the Republican Party of today condemns what Hamilton did in revolutionary days, what Lincoln did in civil war days and what Grant and Blaine and Harrison did but yesterday?

"In the policy of peaceful negotiations today the President of the United States follows the example set him by the greatest Presidents which the Democratic Party and the greatest Presidents the Republican Party ever gave this nation."

A Platform for All Americans.

Mr. Glynn impressed on his hearers that it was the business of this convention "representing every section of the United States, speaking for every racial strain in America, to send forth a message to all the world that will leave no room for doubt.

"We must enable every real American to stand up and assert his Americanism," he said. "We must make the issue so clear that every ballot box in the land may become a monument to the loyalty of American manhood. The citizens of this country must stand behind their President because his policies are right."

Mr. Glynn pointed out that the promise made four years ago that a Democratic administration would liberate the nation from the chains of industrial tyranny has been carried out. He applauded the Federal Reserve act, the laws restraining big business from stifling competition, the Trade Commission act, the movement to foster expansion of American trade, and the close union of economic, commercial, and financial interests between the United States and the nations of South America. The Underwood tariff Mr. Glynn characterized as the fairest and the best we have enacted.

In asking for an indorsement of the President's peace policy, Mr. Glynn said:

The Paramount Issue.

"What the people of the United States must determine through their suffrage is whether the course the country has pursued through this crucial period is to be continued; whether the principles that have been asserted as our national policy shall be indorsed or withdrawn. This is the paramount issue. No lesser issue must cloud it, no unrelated problems must confuse it.

"For vain glory or for selfish purpose, others may cry up a policy of blood and iron, but the President of the United States has acted on the belief that the leader of a nation who plunges his people into an unnecessary war, like Pontius Pilate, vainly washes his hands of innocent blood while the earth quakes and the heavens are darkened and thousands give up the ghost.

"When Taft was President, during the war between Spain and the Spanish West Indies, a Spanish gunboat seized the vessel Virginus flying the American flag and a Spanish commandant in cold blood shot the Captain of the Virginius, thirty-six of her crew and sixteen of the passengers.

"When Harrison was President the people of Chili conceived a violent dislike to the United States for our insistence upon neutrality during the Chilean revolution. When this feeling was at its height one boat officer from the United States warship Baltimore was killed outright in the streets of Valparaiso and sixteen of our sailors wounded, of whom one afterward died.

"When Lincoln was President this country's rights were violated on every side. England, Russia, France, and Spain were guilty of such flagrant violations that Secretary of State Seward advanced a plan to go to war with all of them at one and the same time.

"When Pierce was President the British Minister in this country and three of his counsel violated our neutrality during the Crimean war. We gave these representatives of Great Britain their passports and sent them home.

"When Van Buren was President a detachment of Canadian militia, during the internal troubles in Canada, boarded the United States ship Carolina in the American waters of Niagara River, killed an American member of the crew, fired the ship and sent her adrift over Niagara Falls.

"When Jefferson was President England seized hundreds of our ships and Napoleon hundreds more.

"When Adams was President France preyed upon our commerce. She extended her seizure, searches and confiscations to the very waters of the United States themselves until she had paralyzed our State Department charges of over 2,300 violations of neutrality law.

"When Washington was President and 'neutrality' first declared, war convulsed Europe. Our ships dared not to put out to sea, commerce was paralyzed and business depressed. American passengers and American crews were thrown into prison and deprived of legal rights."

All Settled By Negotiation.

In none of these instances, the speaker pointed out, did America go to war. In each case the trouble was settled by negotiation, "just as the President of the United States is trying to do today."

"This policy," Mr. Glynn continued, "may not satisfy those who revel in destruction and find pleasure in despair. It may not satisfy the fire-eater or the swashbuckler. But it does satisfy those who worship at the altar of the God of Peace. It does satisfy the mothers of the land at whose hearth and fireside no jingoistic war has placed an empty chair. It does satisfy the daughters of this land from whom bluster and brag has sent no loving brother to the dissolution of the grave. It does satisfy the fathers of this land and the sons of this land who will fight for our flag, and die for our flag when reason primes the rifle, when honor draws the sword, when justice breathes a blessing on the standards they uphold.

"Fighting for every degree of injury," he maintained "would mean perpetual war and this is the policy of our opponents, deny it how they will. It would give us a war abroad each time the fighting cock of the European weather vane shifted with the breeze. It would make America the cockpit of the world. We would be so busy settling other people's quarrels that we would have no time to attend to our own business.

"But we have been carried too close to the rocks of war during the past two years to believe that those rocks do not exist. And looking into the future we can perceive that if our sovereignty is not challenged, if our peace is not assailed, it will only be because the world knows that we are strong enough to defend ourselves from every foe.

Record of Preparedness.

"For these reasons this Administration has done more for our army and our navy than any administration in our history. More than this, it has mobilized the resources of the nation to meet the needs of war. It has placed the wealth of the country back of the strength of the country, the toiler back of the soldier and the sailor.

"And to our opponents we say you can't create an army, can't create a navy in the course of a day; to them we say, if our navy is not strong enough, our army not big enough, the Republican Party is 80 per cent. to blame, for the Republican Party has been in control of this nation 80 per cent. of the time during the past fifty years.

"The Democratic Party advocates and seeks preparedness, but it is preparedness for defense, not preparedness for aggression."

In his review of our domestic policy the temporary Chairman said:

"Today the prosperity which the nation enjoys bears witness that Democracy has kept the faith. Today the gates of opportunity are open; the hosts of special privilege stand disarmed. Today the forces of Government are encouraging, not blocking the full expression of the nation's progress. Today the business man, the artisan and farmer find themselves free to enjoy the fruits of their labors, unhampered by the sinister power of special privilege or the selfish oppression of 'invisible government.'"

Of the Federal Reserve act Mr. Glynn had this to say:

"In the panic of 1907, under the old system, New York could not lend a country bank $50,000 with which to meet factory payrolls; in 1915, under the new system, inaugurated by this Democratic Administration, New York loaned Europe $500,000,000, even though the financial centres of the world were disrupted by the world war, and there were still left in New York the largest bank deposits in its history.

"If this Democratic Administration had performed no other public service than the enactment of the Federal Reserve act, it would deserve the unstinted approval of a grateful nation. Thanks to Democracy and to Democracy's great leader, the business man who is struggling to establish himself may now work out his destiny without living in fear of panics and hard times. The toiler in the factory may ply his tasks in security, knowing that his employer's business is safe from assault. The farmer who must borrow to move his crops may do so without spending his days in anxiety, his nights in nightmares of foreclosure and disaster."

Underwood Tariff Act.

Of the Underwood Tariff act Mr. Glynn said:

"Until the foreign war reduced importations no new tariff was ever more satisfactory. The highest protective tariff ever written would probably have given us no more revenue during this European war and a higher tariff on raw material would have hampered our manufactures; a higher tariff on the necessities of life would have placed a woeful burden on the poor man in the conditions which the war abroad has brought about.

"By the Underwood law this Administration has taken the tariff out of politics; by the new Tariff Commission it proposes to take politics out of the tariff.

"During the past four years this country has experienced a steady and continuous improvement in business. Wealth has increased 21 per cent., the value of manufactured products 39 per cent., capital 43 per cent., wages 54 per cent., and exports 77 per cent. The flood-tide of our prosperity has risen to such an unprecedented height that the only limit to trade is our ability to make and transport the commodities demanded at home and abroad.

"Against this actual condition our opponents raise an argument of 'ifs.' With greater truth we can also enter the realm of conjecture and declare that if another candidate had been elected four years ago the United States would be at war today."

Mr. Glynn concluded with a eulogy of President Wilson, saying he had been wise, firm, patient and patriotic.

Wilson's Place in History.

"And when," he said, "the history of these days come to be written, and the children of tomorrow read their nation's story, when time shall have dispelled all misconception, and the years shall have rendered their impartial verdict, one name will shine in golden splendor upon the page that is blackened with the tale of Europe's war, one name will represent the triumph of American principles over the hosts of darkness and of death.

"That name will be the name of the great President who has made Democracy proud that he is a Democrat, and made Americans proud that he is an American.

"It will be the name of the statesman who has kept his country true to its faith in a time that tried men's souls; the name of the student and the scholar who has championed the cause of American freedom wherever he found it oppressed; the name of the patriot who has implanted his country's flag on the highest peak to which humanity has yet aspired; the name that carried the torch of progress to victory once and will carry it to victory again; the name of Woodrow Wilson, President and President to be."

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MCGILL

MAY CHANGE TONE OF THE CAMPAIGN

Peace, Rather Than Militant Americanism, Likely to be the Democratic Keynote.

TARIFF TO FIGURE LITTLE

And Personal Criticism of Hughes Is Discouraged—Way Sought to Win Moose Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Developments in the Democratic National Convention at its opening session today may cause the party managers to revise their intention to make Americanism the dominant note of the political campaign. A material change in the plans of the party is likely to be made, with due regard for the lack of sympathy shown by delegates to the convention over the creation of a militant spirit and their strong preference for expressions that had to do with the maintenance of peace.

Prominent Democrats who are here for the convention said today that the tariff would cut no figure in the contest, in spite of the stress that Mr. Hughes laid on it in his telegram accepting the Republican nomination for President. The Democratic platform will be made so similar to the Republican and Progressive platforms in all vital matters that elements of difference will be practically nonexistent.

That is the way the chiefs of the Democratic Party regard the outlook. They admit that the Republicans adopted a strong "America first" plank, but contend that the Democrats will have the advantage of controversy on this issue because they can point to the achievements of President Wilson in his dealings with Germany and his success in keeping the United States out of the European conflict.

The proposal to make a drive against Mr. Hughes for permitting himself to be nominated for a political office while he was a Justice of the United States Supreme Court has been cast into the discard. President Wilson has made known his objection in incorporating a plank on the subject in the Democratic platform, and his objection is the cue for the campaign orators and publicity agents of the party to follow between now and November.

When the proposal was first made here last week it was received with acclaim by some of the Democratic leaders. Since then a change of view has come. It came even before President Wilson let it be known that he did not think much of the attempt to injure Mr. Hughes in the eyes of the voters on the ground that he had been a party to a gross violation of propriety by the Republican National Convention in permitting himself to be named as the Republican candidate for President while still a judicial officer.

The objections to the incorporation of an attack on the Republican Party and Mr. Hughes along this line are twofold. The main objection is that Mr. Hughes and his workers will have the opportunity of coming back by bringing up the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker of the New York State Court of Appeals for President by the Democratic Convention of 1904. The other objection is that to make this issue may give the impression that the Democratic Party is frightened over the candidacy of Hughes and is compelled to resort to what may be construed as personalities in order to hurt him.

No inside knowledge of the workings of the political machinery is necessary to understand that the Democratic leaders intend to shape their campaign in a way to offer inducements to the unreconciled Progressives to support the Wilson and Marshall ticket. The broad intimation of Colonel Roosevelt that he would decline the Progressive nomination was a great disappointment to the Democratic chiefs. Their feeling in the matter has crystalized in something akin to bitterness against Colonel Roosevelt and outcroppings of this bitterness are evident whenever the prominent men of the Democracy get together here in St. Louis to talk over the prospects of the campaign. The present disposition on their part seems to be to create hostility among the radical Bull Moosers toward the Colonel. More conservative Democrats think that advantage should be taken of the situation in the Progressive camp by offering inducements to the Moosers disposed to be recalcitrant to join the Democratic Party.

The best plan to effect this desired end is still a subject of controversy among Democratic leaders here. Some of them want the convention to adopt a formal invitation to Progressives to form an alliance with the Democratic Party. Others think the Democratic platform should be drafted with regard to incorporating the main principles of the Progressive faith. One answer to this last suggestion is that the Republican platform closely approximates the Progressive platform, and has been indorsed by leading men of the Bull Moose.

Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, who is looked upon as spokesman for President Wilson, indicated today his opposition to the effort to have the convention send a direct invitation to the Progressives. In the opinion of this member of the President's Cabinet there could not be any direct invitation. The Democratic Party could hope to get Progressive support, he said, only by adopting a platform that would meet Progressive aproval.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is one of those who appear to believe that Bull Moosers should be induced to join the Democratic ranks by telling them that the Colonel treated them shabbily. That was the burden of the short address that Mr. McCombs delivered at the opening of the Democratic Convention today. His appeal was more to the radical Progressives than to the leaders who sought to make terms with the Republicans at Chicago while the Republican and Progressive Conventions were in session. In his speech he spoke of the "painful spectacle of two great American parties in Chicago putting self in place of ideals, self-glorification in place of national honor." The Progressive and Republican negotiators he likened to groups that were trading principles, like competitors in a fish market, in the hope of some compromise that would win public support. They had fallen out over the swag, he said. Then the young Chairman of the Democratic National Committee "went for" Colonel Roosevelt and incidentally extended an invitation to members of the Colonel's party to join with the Democrats.

"We welcome the pent-up Americanism of the real Progressives individually to our ranks, offering them a haven in principle," he said. "Their leader has abandoned them with crass cruelty."

FACE HARD FIGHT, SAY DEMOCRATS

Continued from Page 1.

victory in the State, declare they will force the fighting from the start. They frown on any suggestion that the Tammany and "organization" elements in the Democratic Party will give only lukewarm support to President Wilson. They insist that the wounds inflicted in the continuous warfare on Tammany and its Brooklyn and up-State allies, carried on until recently under the leadership of Secretary McAdoo and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, have all been healed and the slights in patronage matters all forgotten. They also point to the fact that even should there be any desire on their part to even up scores with the author of these alleged wrongs, political expediency would dictate another course. There will be a Mayoralty election in New York City next year.

In weighing the New York situation, the Democratic leaders insist that Hughes is not the strongest possible candidate the Republicans could have named from a New York point of view. They have given close study to the election figures of 1908, which showed that Mr. Hughes, as a candidate for re-election as Governor, ran about 150,000 behind President Taft and ran behind all the other Republican candidates on the State ticket. Nor do they believe that there is anything in the foreign and Mexican policies of President Wilson that will militate against him in New York when elucidated as they will be in the campaign.

Fight Ahead in Jersey.

According to unbiased observers President Wilson will have a stiff fight to keep his own State, New Jersey, in the Democratic column. In that State there have been some recent efforts, just as there have been in New York, to placate the organization in a patronage way. It is the opinion of many New Jersey visitors to the convention that this has had the tendency of weakening the President with the independent element and that with the breaking up of the Progressive Party the old party alignment will be restored, which should make New Jersey safely Republican in November.

Illinois goes Democratic once in about two decades on an average. It was in the metropolis of Illinois that the Progressive Party saw its birth. Under this impetus the Bull Moose Party flourished there. But it is a matter of history that long before the Republican National Convention was called to order the principal Progressive leaders in Illinois, Medill McCormick, Colonel Roosevelt's right-hand man in the State, heading the procession, returned to the Republican fold and united behind the candidacy of its favorite son, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, who was the first of the favorite sons to withdraw and swing his delegation to Mr. Hughes.

The Democratic leaders here foresee a tremendous fight in Illinois this Fall, and are not at all certain that they will be able to repeat their achievement of 1912 and swing it their way. The Democratic organization in the State, headed by Roger Sullivan, has less liking for President Wilson than Tammany had before the recent modus vivendi was arranged between that organization and the Wilson Democrats in the State. Sullivan always has claimed a share in President Wilson's triumph at the Baltimore convention four years ago. It was his delegation from Illinois that led the headlong stampede for the Wilson bandwagon on the thirty-seventh ballot. The Sullivan organization in Illinois, according to Democrats who are members of it and delegates to the convention, has received no recognition whatsoever in a patronage way, and the Sullivan Democrats are decidedly cold toward the President. That Roger Sullivan, the Illinois boss, would go down as a candidate for Vice President, in their opinion, will not help the situation any.

The Democratic leaders here, however, take some comfort from the fact that Roger Sullivan as candidate for the United States Senate will have an incentive for making more than a perfunctory fight for the ticket in his State.

Indiana a Battle Ground.

Indiana is likely to become a hot battle ground in the coming campaign. The candidates for Vice President of both the old parties have been drafted

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4,000 SUFFRAGISTS IN A SILENT APPEAL

Democratic Delegates Pass Through "Walkless, Talkless, Golden Lane," and See Tableaux.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—When delegates and spectators walked or rode this morning to the Coliseum for the opening session of the Democratic National Convention they passed between lines of silent white robed women who made a voiceless appeal for the recognition of the principle of equal suffrage in the platform of the dominant political party. Between 4,000 and 5,000 women and girls wearing yellow ribbons and carrying yellow parasols were gathered in the silent ranks. Not a word was spoken by the advocates of "Votes for Women."

The "walkless, talkless, golden lane" was what the suffragists called their long double line extending from the Jefferson Hotel to the convention hall, a distance of about a mile. The double line was thin in spots, but in most places the ranks were compact. It was a difficult thing for those women, most of them bubbling over with enthusiasm for their cause, to obey their instructions to address not a word to the Democratic delegates and not to answer if they were spoken to. They lived up to the instructions. Occasionally a facetious man would make some remark intended to evoke a response, but the only answer he got was a smile, as bewitching as it was possible to make it. The women were determined to see the effect of feminine gentleness on the hostile male.

The golden lane was arranged by the National Woman Suffrage Association and the National Suffrage League. The Rev. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt were the grand marshals of the affair and rode up and down the silent lines in a motor car, giving approving glances at their followers. Nearly all the women who took part in the demonstration were dressed in white Summer gowns, while each bore across her shoulder a broad band of golden ribbon upon which was inscribed the battle cry of the suffragists: "Votes for Women."

At the Art Institute along the line of the golden lane taubleaux were shown for the instructions of the delegates on their way to the convention. Each character was "Liberty." Others represented Canada, Australia, and the States of the Union which have granted the franchise to women. The other States of the Union were represented by women dressed in mourning.

At no time did the suffragists make any demonstration. Some of them obtained admission to the Coliseum, but sat silent during the convention proceedings. Near one group of them was a delegation of "antis" headed by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, the President of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Only members of the National Woman Suffrage Association participated in the display. Meantime representatives of the Woman's party continued to canvass members of the Resolutions Committee in behalf of their cause. Secretary Baker, who is said to bear a copy of a suffrage plank indorsed by the President, received Mrs. Hannah J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, a National Association representative, today, and later he planned to talk with Sara Bard Field of Oregon.

Reports came to both suffrage camps that the plank which Mr. Baker carried was not so strong as that submitted to the suffragists last night through Secretary Daniels and indorsed by widely known Democrats. The plank Mr. Baker has, it is understood, declares strongly for suffrage, but does not advocate the immediate passage of a constitutional amendment by Congress.

SUGGEST PRESIDENT SPEAK IN CONVENTION

Democratic National Committeemen May Ask that Invitation be Sent to Mr. Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—A plan which would put some "pep" into an unusually dull convention is being considered by Democratic National Committee members. It contemplates nothing less than having President Wilson appear in the convention at its closing session on Saturday to receive formal notification of his nomination and make his speech of acceptance.

The public sponsors for the plan are Senator Willard Salisbury of Delaware, who represents his home State on the Democratic National Committee, and H. M. Pindell of Peoria, Ill., who at one time was talked of for Ambassador to Russia. Senator Saulsbury said today that he would introduce a resolution in the convention, calling upon that body to issue a formal invitation to the President to come, if word should be received from Washington before the convention meets tomorrow indicating that it would be possible for the President to accept.

As far as any of the old parties are concerned, the appearance of the Presidential nominee at any convention would establish a precedent. In the Bull Moose Convention four years ago, however, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Governor Hiram Johnson of California, the Bull Moose nominees for President and Vice President, appeared on the platform to be notified, and standing side by side, made impromptu speeches of acceptance in the midst of a tumultuous demonstrations.

William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, told a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight that he had not been consulted regarding the plan to invite President Wilson. He added that he did not think the resolution would be presented to the convention unless the President made it plain in advance that it would give him pleasure to come.

NEW YORK CAUCUS TODAY.

Question of the Unit Rule Will Be Decided This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—New York's delegates to the Democratic convention will hold a caucus at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning to decide whether they shall vote as a unit or as individuals. The different districts have their separate rules about this.

Some of the New Yorkers wish to cast their votes for Roger Sullivan of Illinois as the Vice Presidential candidate, and a few even are talking of presenting a candidate from New York in the person of Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, just as a compliment, as it is realized that nobody but Marshall can be nominated.

PLATFORM MAKERS AT ODDS ON HYPHEN

Disagree Over Terms in Which Democrats Shall Treat the Americanism Issue.

WILSON'S DRAFT RECEIVED

Attacks Those Alien Born Citizens Who Use Vote in Interests of Foreign Nations.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—In spite of the pacifist demonstration in the convention this afternoon a lively contest is about to begin in the Committee on Resolutions in behalf of strong planks on Americanism and related subjects; indeed, it is quite possible that the party leaders, dismayed at the probable effect of the demonstration on the country, may ask the President to indorse stronger planks on the subjects.

The tariff plank drafted by A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, with the approval of the President, is also arousing widespread opposition. Mr. Palmer said that he found many delegates opposed to the plank's declaration for an anti-dumping clause on the ground that it was a departure from the long Democratic tradition of tariff for revenue only.

The international and Mexican planks, which have come to St. Louis from Washington, where they were revised by President Wilson, are now far from satisfactory to many prominent delegates. Some say that they cannot imagine that these planks, with their dispassionate historical review of the German crisis, and their expressions regarding Mexico, can really represent the President's view. When it was suggested to one member of the Committee on Resolutions that the planks might represent a compromise between the President's view and the view of Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, the reply merely indicated fear lest the influence of Mr. Stone, with his large German constituency, should prove too potent in the sessions of the committee.

The movement in certain quarters to incorporate into the platform a plank denouncing Mr. Hughes for accepting a nomination from the Supreme bench has been ended definitely by the personal interposition of President Wilson. But the movement for a direct assault on the Republican nominee has taken another direction. Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and Senator Husting of Wisconsin are both eager for a direct expression to the effect that German-Americans have claimed Mr. Hughes as their candidate. Mr. Glass might be content with a speech on the floor of the convention, but Mr. Husting wants to assert in the platform that the German-Americans—Horace L. Brand, editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, in particular—have claimed the credit for the nomination of Mr. Hughes, and that this has not been denied.

These two delegates and Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who was one of the President's strongest defenders in the Senate on the German question, all believe that the question of the hyphen should not be dealt with in general terms. They want what they call a ringing American plank. The attack Mr. Glass and Mr. Husting want to make on Mr. Hughes is directed solely against the supposed German support he has demanded, and all of them, with many others, feel that the hyphenated and doubtful citizenship should be denounced in unmeasured terms.

This situation is almost certain to lead to a sharp clearance in the committee. Senator Husting and Senator Williams are members of the committee, and Mr. Glass is working actively before it to get recognition for his views. On the tariff plank the same division, though of course along different lines, will develop. Mr. Palmer is a member of the committee and will press his tariff plank in person, using the weight of the President's approval as effectively as he can.

The pacifist demonstration today in the convention indicated on its face that the efforts of those favoring strong American and foreign planks were foredoomed to failure. The fact that Mr. Stone is Chairman of the committee will give him great power in toning down planks that may be proposed, but many party leaders feel that strong planks may be necessary to offset the bad impression caused by the demonstration. Mr. Stone today seemed to realize that he was confronted by a tussle when he said that it was not worth while naming the sub-committee to shape the platform and fighting over that before the hearings were concluded. This decision postpones all serious work on the platform till tomorrow.

A curious feature of the situation is that both Mr. Husting and Mr. Glass were pleased with Mr. Glynn's keynote speech. They attributed his long citations of instances of American patience under Republican Governments to a desire to show that the Republicans had no historical support for their assaults on the Democratic foreign policies. Mr. Husting's view seemed to arise particularly from his belief that Mr. Glynn's remarks pointed particularly to Mexico, where fear could not be supposed to figure in the American policy.

There is no mistaking Mr. Husting's attitude toward the hyphened Americans. There are many of them in his State who shared in the recent attempt to stampede Congress into an embargo on munitions by flooding it with hundreds of thousands of telegrams. But it was Mr. Husting that introduced the resolution of inquiry into their activities, parting company entirely with his Republican colleague, Mr. La Follette.

"I want to make this hyphenated business so disreputable," said Mr. Husting today, "that no self-respecting man can afford to be connected with it. It isn't a question just for this campaign or next. It is for the whole future. We must kill it now, or it will be a real menace."

The Committee on Resolutions devoted its time today to extended hearings granted to representatives of labor, woman suffrage organizations, and pacifists. Crystal Eastman of New York, Herbert S. Bigelow, and Herbert J. Friedman spoke in behalf of the American Union Against Militarism, and presented a resolution signed by Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Jane Addams, Rudolph Spreckels, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and others. The resolution congratulated the Democratic Administration on having "withstood so large a degree of the military hysteria of the day."

"We appreciate," says the resolution, "President Wilson's patient and successful handling of the many difficult questions arising out of the European war. With regard to Mexico, particularly, we wish to express our gratitude to the Democratic Administration for preserving friendly relations between the two Republics during Mexico's long period of revolution, and to President Wilson for his evident sympathy with that disorganized but none the less real struggle for liberty."

The resolution concludes by asking for planks declaring against further increases in the army and navy, against the private manufacture of munitions, against compulsory military service, and against the encouragement of military training in schools and colleges.

PRESIDENT'S PLANK RECEIVED.

Practically Charges Conspiracy by Some Foreign-Born Citizens.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—President Wilson's plank on Americanism, for the Democratic platform, was telegraphed here tonight and put before the Democratic leaders. It practically charges a conspiracy by some foreign-born citizens to influence foreign and internal affairs for the benefit of other Governments, and condemns any organization countenancing such movements, as well as any political party, which, by failure to repudiate such a conspiracy, receives the benefit of it at the ballot box.

As the Resolutions Committee, which will draft the platform and pass on the plank, was engaged at a late hour in continuing public hearings of persons urging various declarations in the platform, the President's plank, which promises to be the sensation of the Democratic platform, was not formally considered and probably will not be until tomorrow, when the sub-committee which makes the final draft of the platform has its meeting.

There was very guarded talk about the plank tonight because all the leaders agreed that practically everything depended on the phraseology in which it finally found its way into the platform and they did not propose to risk any leaks which might prove embarrassing later. The convention's boundless enthusiasm today whenever the issue of Americanism was touched on gave evidence that the President's plank would go into the platform in some terms, but it is certain to be the subject of extended and careful deliberations.

One tentative form for the wording of the plank which was being considered tonight, but which was subject to change by the committee, was as follows:

> Attention is called to certain organizations which have been attempting to influence the course of American lives and policies in the interest of foreign powers. Such organizations are condemned, and any political party which seeks to take advantage of such influence is denounced.

This would be followed by a declaration to make it clear that the plank is in no way to be taken as a reflection upon the great body of naturalized citizens, irrespective of their race or origin.

The following sub-committee to draft the platform was named: Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman; Representative Rainey of Illinois, Senator Walsh of Montana, Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, Representative Fitzgerald of New York, Senator Pomerene of Ohio, ex-Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Senator Martin of Virginia, and Governor Stanley of Kentucky.

The sub-committee sat only a few minutes and adjourned without discussion of planks until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. Secretary Baker turned over to Chairman Stone the draft of the platform made by President Wilson so that the Senator would have an opportunity to read it before tomorrow's meeting.

BRYAN PLEDGED TO WILSON.

"His Plank Will Be Mine," ex-Secretary Tells Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—When the Resolutions Committee of the Democratic Convention was in session tonight, Samuel A. King of Utah, rose and made this statement:

"I called on William J. Bryan today and asked if he would submit any planks. He replied:

"'I have no planks to offer but one, and that is the President's. Determine what he wants and his plank will be mine. I expect to go before the people in his behalf on your report.'"

MARSHALL STILL HAS RIVALS.

Candidates for Second Place Refuse to Abandon Hope.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The effort to nominate some one else than Marshall as the Democratic candidate for Vice President has not gained any momentum among the delegates here, but its advocates have not abandoned hope of making the convention see things their way. The argument is being advanced that the convention should choose one of the strongest men on the party because the possibility always exists that the Vice President may have to step into the President's shoes.

Argument of this character has not changed the intention of the leaders to renominate Mr. Marshall. They well understand that the President Wilson wants Mr. Marshall named.

The man most favored for the Vice Presidential nomination by those opposing Mr. Marshall is Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Mr. Baker has tried to squelch the effort in his behalf. He has pointed out that he is a delegate instructed to vote for the nomination of Mr. Marshall, and besides he wants Mr. Marshall anyhow.

Roger Sullivan of Illinois and Governor Elliott W. Major of Missouri are still being kept in the Vice Presidential contest in spite of the opportunities of harmonizers to have them withdraw.

NEW DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Contests in Texas and District of Columbia Still to be Settled.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The new Democratic National Committee, with the exception of members from Texas and the District of Columbia, follows:

Alabama—Edward D. Smith.
Arizona—Fred T. Colter.
Arkansas—Wallace Davis.
California—I. Dockweiler.
Colorado—John T. Barnett.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.
Delaware—Willard Saulsbury.
Florida—A. V. Crawford.
Georgia—Clark Howell.
Idaho—R. H. Elder.
Illinois—Charles Boeschenstein.
Indiana—E. G. Hoffman.
Iowa—W. Marsh.
Kansas—William F. Sapp.
Kentucky—W. B. Haldeman.
Louisiana—Robert Ewing.
Maine—Charles F. Johnson.
Maryland—J. Fred C. Talbott.
Massachusetts—John W. Coughlin.
Michigan—Edwin O. Wood.
Minnesota—Fred B. Lynch.
Mississippi—John M. Heath.
Missouri—Edward F. Goltra.
Montana—J. Bruce Kremer.
Nebraska—Arthur F. Mullen.
Nevada—James L. McCarthy.
New Hampshire—Robert C. Murchie.
New Jersey—Robert S. Hudspeth.
New Mexico—A. A. Jones.
New York—Norman E. Mack.
North Carolina—A. W. McLean.
North Dakota—H. H. Perry.
Ohio—E. H. Moore.
Oklahoma—Thomas Wade.
Oregon—H. M. Esterley.
Pennsylvania—A. Mitchell Palmer.
Rhode Island—P. H. Quinn.
South Carolina—John G. Evans.
South Dakota—James Mee.
Texas———
Tennessee—Cordell Hull.
Utah—James H. Moyle.
Vermont—James E. Kennedy.
Virginia—Carter Glass.
Washington—Hugh C. Wallace.
West Virginia—John T. McGraw.
Wisconsin—Joseph Martin.
Wyoming—John E. Osborne.
Alaska—T. J. Donohoe.
Hawaii—John H. Wilson.
Philippines—Robert E. Manley.
Porto Rico—Andres B. Crosas.
District of Columbia———

In Texas, William Poindexter's place is being contested by Thomas Love; in the District of Columbia, John F. Costello's place also is being contested.

CRUSH DISLOYALTY, CRIES THE PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

already with the meaning which it should convey to us. The spectacle of the morning has been a very moving spectacle indeed—an almost unpremeditated outpouring of thousands of sober citizens to manifest their interest in the safety of the country and the sacredness of the flag which is its emblem.

"I need not remind you how much sentiment has been poured out in honor of the flag of the United States. Sometimes we have been charged with being a very sentimental people, fond of expressing in general rhetorical phrases principles not sufficiently defined in action, and I dare say there have been times of happy and careless ease in this country, when all that it has been necessary to do for the honor of the flag was to put our sentiments into poetic expressions, into the words that for the time being satisfied our hearts.

"But this is not a day of sentiment. Sentiment is a propulsive power, but it does not propel in the way that is serviceable to the nation unless it have a definite purpose before it. This is not merely a day of sentiment. It is a day of purpose.

"It is an eloquent symbol of the unity of our history that upon this monument, which commemorates the man who did most to establish the American Union we should have hoisted those stars that have so multiplied since his time, associated with those lines of red and white which mean all that is pure in our purpose, and all that is red in our blood in the service of a nation whose history has been full of inspiration because of his example.

"But Washington was one of the least sentimental men that America has ever produced. The thing that thrills me about Washington is that he is impatient of any sentiment that has not got definite purpose in it. His letters run along the lines of action, not merely along the mere lines of sentiment, and the most inspiring times that this nation has ever seen have been the times when sentiment had to be translated into action.

"Apparently this nation is again and and again and again to be tested, and always tested in the same way. The last supreme test this nation went through was the test of the civil war. You know how deep that cut. You know what exigent issues of life were at issue in that struggle. You know how two great sections of this union seemed to be moving in opposite directions, and for a long time it was questionable whether that flag represented any one united purpose in America. And you know how deep that struggle cut into the sentiments of this people, and how there came a whole generation, following that great struggle, when men's hearts were bitter and sore, and memories hurt as well as exalted, and how it seemed as if a rift had come in the hearts of the people of America.

"And you know how that ended. While it seemed a time of terror, it has turned out a proof of the validity of our hope. Where are now the divisions of sentiment which cut us asunder at the time of the civil war? Did you not see the Blue and the Gray mingled this morning in the procession? Did not you see the sons of a subsequent generation walking together in happy comradeship? Was there any contradiction of feeling or division of sentiment evident there for a moment?

"Nothing cuts so deep as a civil war, and yet all the wounds of that war have been healed, not only, but the very passion of that war seems to have contributed to the strength of national feeling which now moves us as a single body politic.

"And yet again the test is applied, my fellow-countrymen. A new sort of division of feeling has sprung up among us. You know that we are derived in our citizenship from every nation in the world. It is not singular that sentiment should be disturbed by what is going on on the other side of the water, but while sentiment may be disturbed, loyalty ought not to be.

"I want to be scrupulously just, my fellow-citizens, in assessing the circumstances of this day, and I am sure that you will wish me to deal out with an even hand the praise and the blame of this day of test.

"I believe that the vast majority of those men whose lineage is directly derived from the nations now at war are just as loyal to the flag of the United States as any native citizen of this beloved land, but there are some men of that extraction who are not, and they, not only in past months, but at the present time, are doing their best to undermine the influence of the Government of the United States in the interest of matters which are foreign to us and which are not derived from the questions of our own politics.

"There is disloyalty active in the United States, and it must be absolutely crushed. It proceeds from a minority, a very small minority, but a very active and subtle minority. It works underground, but it also shows its ugly head where we can see it; and there are those at this moment who are trying to levy a species of political blackmail, saying:

"Do what we wish in the interest of foreign sentiment or we will wreak our vengeance at the polls.'

"That is the sort of thing against which the American nation will turn with a might and triumph of sentiment which will teach these gentlemen once for all that loyalty to this flag is the first test of tolerance in the United States.

"That is the lesson that I have come to remind you of on this day—no mere sentiment. It runs into your daily life and conversation. Are you going yourselves, individually and collectively, to see to it that to man is tolerated who does not do honor to that flag? It is not a matter of force. It is not a matter, that is to say, of physical force. It is a matter of a greater force than that which is physical. It is a matter of spiritual force. It is to be achieved as we think, as we purpose, as we believe, and when the world finally learns that America is indivisible then the world will learn how truly and profoundly great and powerful America is.

"I realize personally, my fellow citizens, the peculiar significance of the flag of the United States at this time, because there was a day not many years ago when, although I thought I knew what the flag stood for, it had not penetrated my whole consciousness as it has now.

"If you could have gone with me through the space of the last two years, and could have felt the subtle impact of intrigue and sedition, and have realized with me that those to whom you have intrusted authority are trustees not only of the power, but of the very spirit and purpose of the United States, you would realize with me the solemnity with which I look upon that sublime symbol of our unity and power.

"I want you to share that consciousness with me. I want you to realize that in what I am saying I am merely your spokesman, merely trying to interpret your thoughts, merely trying to put into inadequate words the purpose that is in your hearts. I regard this day as a day of rededication to all the ideals of the United States.

"I took the liberty a few weeks ago to ask our fellow citizens all over the United States to gather together in celebration of this day—the anniversary of the adoption of our present flag as the emblem of the nation. I had no legal right to declare it a holiday, I had no legal right to ask for the cessation of business, but when you read the papers tomorrow morning, I think you will see that authority was not necessary; that the people of the country were waiting for an opportunity to turn their ordinary business and gather together in united demonstration of their feeling as a nation.

"It was a very happy thought that led the committee of gentlemen who had charge of the demonstration of the procession to choose June 14 for the parade which most of us have witnessed. It is a tiresome thing, my fellow citizens, to stand for hours and see a parade go by, but I want to take you into this secret: It was not half as tiresome as the inauguration parade. The inauguration parade is a very interesting thing, but it is painfully interesting to the man who is being inaugurated, because there then lie ahead of him the four years of responsibility whose horoscope cannot be cast by any man. But today was interesting because the inauguration parade of the day of my inauguration is more than three years gone by. I have gone through deep waters with you in the meantime.

"This parade was not a demonstration in honor of any man. It was an outpouring of people to demonstrate a great national sentiment. I was not the object of it; I was one citizen among millions whose heart beat in unison with it. I felt caught up and buoyed along by the great stream of human purpose which seemed to flow there in front of me by the stand by the White House, and I shall go away from this meeting, as I came away from that parade, with all the deepest purposes of my heart renewed; and as I see the winds lovingly unfold the beautiful lines of our great flag, I shall seem to see a hand pointing the way of duty, no matter how hard, no matter how long, which we shall tread while we vindicate the glory and honor of the United States."

THE PRESIDENT HEADS BIG CAPITAL PARADE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Wilson marched on foot today in Washington's Preparedness Parade at the head of more than 60,000 men, women and children, in what is styled the most remarkable patriotic spectacle the capital had ever seen. By order of the President every Federal department was closed. Banks, business houses and factories likewise closed their doors to enable their employes to participate.

Every branch of the Government was represented in the demonstration. Cabinet officers, members of Congress, officials of all grades, scientists, collegians, bankers, merchants, suffragists, boy scouts, letter carriers, and thousands from other walks of life were in line.

President Wilson marched with head erect and shoulders thrown back, and stepped with the enthusiasm of youth. He wore a straw hat, a blue serge coat and vest, and white duck trousers and carried a large American flag over his shoulder. Incidentally his garb was something of a joke on two prominent citizens of the parade committee, who marched with him as an escort. They wore heavy black silk hats and frock coats in marked contrast to his comfortable dress.

The President walked from the starting point of the procession at the Peace Monument to the White House. He smiled broadly and frequently raised his hat in response to cheers as he marched along. At the stand before the White House he left the line of march and reviewed all the paraders that passed before luncheon time. As each Cabinet officer or acting department head marched past, he dropped out and joined the President. Mrs. Wilson also sat in the stand.

President Wilson remained standing practically throughout the parade and frequently waved his hat to officials he recognized. Most of the Government Bureaus had floats on hidden automobiles. One carried cages containing several hundred carrier pigeons, which were freed in front of the President's stand to take the message of preparedness over the capital.

At least a fourth of the marchers were women. Practically all were attired in white, including white shoes, and this gave their section an additional impressiveness.

Suffrage organizations were well represented in the parade, and this was not the only reminder the President had of the "Votes for Women" issue. As he passed across Lafayette Square toward the statue of Andrew Jackson he could see two uniformed suffragists holding poles bearing aloft a canvas streamer bearing this warning:

"Be Prepared—If you care about ninety-one electoral votes, consider the Woman's Party.

"Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage."

ROOSEVELT MEN FLOCK TO HUGHES

Continued from Page 1.

campaign will be discussed at length then, with Mr. Hughes at the head of the council board. Until that time the nominee, it is understood, will make no mention of his choice for National Chairman or members of the Executive Committee. The sub-committee to arrange for the official notification will meet him some days later to arrange for the ceremonies early in July.

Questions to be Decided.

It is probable that Mr. Hughes has a good idea of the man he wants for National Chairman and also as to the kind of campaign he will wage, but he refused to discuss or even hint at his plans. The general feeling is that there will be a vigorous compaign which will clearly define the attitude of the nominee on all questions which have been raised. The real opening gun will be fired at the notification ceremonies. Until then Mr. Hughes will probably remain silent.

It was another day of uninterrupted activity. Mr. Hughes, after breakfast at 8 o'clock, devoted some time to his mail, which has piled up with amazing rapidity. He appeared in the reception room at his headquarters at 11 o'clock to face a crowd of anxious men. With a smile on his face and a hearty handshake for each visitor, he began his strenuous day.

Major George Haven Putnam called at the invitation of Mr. Hughes, following the receipt of a letter from the Major, who is prominent in the American Rights Society, referring to the issues. He told Mr. Hughes that he believed Americanism the chief issue and that the Cabinet members should reach the standard attained by Elihu Root.

Isaac N. Seligman, of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, pledged his support and predicted that Mr. Hughes would sweep the country. To the newspapermen he said that it "would be a campaign conducted on a high plane and that the tariff as well as Americanism would play an important part in the result."

Encouraging Reports.

Joseph H. Gaines, Congressman from West Virginia, and Matthew C. Fleming, chief assistant to Mr. Hughes during the insurance investigation, came here from the alumni dinner at Princeton. Mr. Gaines was toastmaster at that dinner and on either side of him sat Major Gen. Leonard Wood, close friend of Colonel Roosevelt, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, whom Roosevelt suggested to the Republican and Progressive National Conventions as a compromise candidate. Neither of these men, said Mr. Gaines, had mentioned Mr. Hughes in their speeches at the dinner, but he added that both in conversation with him had expressed the highest regard for the nominee. General Wood was one of the men mentioned as a possible dark horse candidate for the Republican nomination who would have received the full support of Roosevelt if named.

Colorado sent a promise of support through Harry E. Mulnix, State Auditor, and Fred Buck, a Progressive. Other visitors were George E. Ide, President of the Home Life Insurance Company, who was a witness during the Insurance investigation by Mr. Hughes; John E. Eustis, one of the original Public Service Commissioners appointed by Mr. Hughes when Governor; James P. Philip, President of the Catskill National Bank and of the Republican Club of Catskill; ex-State Senator John B. Rose; William H. Page, ex-President of the New York Athletic Club; Edward Bloomingdale, once a Progressive; John Hays Hammond; Jacob A. Livingston, Republican Chairman of Kings County; William Boardman, Deputy State Controller; ex-Controller Herman Metz, a Democrat; State Senator W. J. Tully, Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke, Senator George B. Agnew, the Rev. Dr. Ezra Tipple, President of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.; John T. King, Republican National Committeeman of Connecticut; State Senator Robert R. Lawson, C. Wyllys Hardman, Republican delegate at large from Colorado; Miss Frances Kellor, a Roosevelt enthusiast, who was appointed Secretary of the Immigration Commission by Mr. Hughes when he was Governor.

Roosevelt Men Call.

Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey, one of the most enthusiastic of Roosevelt supporters, and Theodore Douglas Robinson, ex-State Chairman of the Progressive Party and a nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, were at the Hughes headquarters again. It revived the talk that there might soon be a meeting between Mr. Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt. When Mr. Colby was questioned he denied that one was there as an emissary. He said, however, that he expected to see Colonel Roosevelt later in the day.

Mr. Hughes held another long conference with George W. Wickersham, who came by appointment during the morning. Neither would discuss what was said, but the report got about that Mr. Wickersham would be one of Mr. Hughes's closest advisers in the campaign, and perhaps might appear as head of the National Committee. Several names were mentioned for the post yesterday, but there was nothing definite to be learned about the chances of any of the candidates.

Suffragettes representing the Woman's Congressional Union made another attempt to draw some expression from Mr. Hughes, but were told that he would have nothing to say until his address accepting the nomination. He refused also to answer questions about his belief as to the policy which should be adopted in Mexico.

It was learned late in the day that Mr. Hughes would meet Governor Whitman tomorrow.

Mr. Hughes had dinner in his rooms last night, and at 8:45 walked with Travis H. Whitney to the Candler Theatre in Forty-second Street to see the play "Justice." No one recognized him as he strolled along Broadway and across Forty-second Street. He entered the theatre during the first act, while the lights were low and was escorted by the manager to Box D, on the left of the stage. He got to the box without any one recognizing him.

A ratification meeting will be held tonight by the Republican Committee of New York County at Bryant Hall, 723 Sixth Avenue. The speakers announced are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner.

HARRIS ASSAILS HUGHES.

New York Chairman Asks What "Undiluted Americanism" Is.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—Democrats from New York State apparently will allow no grass to grow under their feet in the Presidential campaign. They fired the first gun in their campaign from the convention headquarters of the State Committee tonight when Chairman Edwin S. Harris in a statement assailed the undiluted Americanism avowal by Charles E. Hughes as vague and unsatisfactory. Here is the statement:

"Everybody wondered just what Justice Hughes meant by the glittering generalities of his speech of acceptance. Probably in response to the nation-wide demand for a bill of particulars he has just issued a supplementaly statement and here it is: 'My attitude is one of undiluted Americanism,' he said. 'Anybody that supports me is supporting an out-and-out American and an out-and-out American policy and nothing else.'

"This leaves everyone more puzzled than before. What is undiluted Americanism? Some undiluted Americans think that the out-and-out American policy would have been to declare war on Germany. Others whose Americanism is in their opinion equally undiluted believe on the contrary that we have treated Germany too harshly.

"Some undiluted Americans think that we ought to be in this war on the side of the Allies, while other undiluted Americans believe that we should break off diplomatic relations with Great Britain because of her violations of neutral rights.

"Hundreds of thousands of undiluted Americans, the majority, I believe, recognize that President Wilson's out-and-out American policy of strict neutrality has carried us through the storm with peace in honor. If Justice Hughes on the bench had given out as meaningless and empty an utterance on a question of momentous importance I believe that the very next day he would have fined himself for contempt of court."

PRESIDENT KEEPS IN TOUCH.

Receives Constant Reports from Leaders—Discusses Chairman.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President kept in close touch with the situation at St. Louis today, in spite of a series of activities which made his day unusually crowded.

Before marching in the preparedness parade here, and while reviewing it, he received reports from Administration leaders at the convention.

Mr. Wilson holds that the campaign for the Presidency is on in earnest, and his spokesmen here say that he will keep constantly on the aggressive.

Bernard Baruch, a New York financier, discussed the political situation with the President for an hour and a half late this afternoon, but afterward would not discuss his visit.

The President will probably indicate to the delegates at St. Louis tomorrow his choice for Chairman of the National Committee.

Opposition had developed among committee members to Homer Cummings of Connecticut, now Vice Chairman. The name of Vance McCormick, former candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, has been suggested. Secretary McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson conferred with the President on the question tonight.

Purveyed to the Khedivial Household in Cairo, Egypt

Vafiadis CIGARETTES

Have been made continuously since 1870 in Cairo by Vafiadis & Co.

25 cents the package

"Rockinchair" Is Simon-Pure Union Suit Comfort

YES, the *old-fashioned* Athletic Union Suit is a bifurcated botch, a pestiferous plague, a noxious nuisance, but here's my *new-fashioned* Union Suit, with 4 exclusive comfort features:

(1) *Smooth Crotch;* fits just like your trousers, without gap or flap.
(2) *One-Piece Seat;* no back-split to irritate even your temper.
(3) *Side Opening* down the right leg; 2 buttons fastened or unfastened in 2 seconds.
(4) *Blouse Waist;* no pull on crotch or compression on shoulders.

$1.00 *to* $5.00 *The Suit*

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32nd Street

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

Close During June: Daily 5 P. M., Saturdays 1 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a step from Fifth Avenue

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Sack Suits
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Two, three, or four button semi-fitted or conservative models of the newest stripes, overplaid, herringbone, tweed or checks in this season's most desirable colorings; also Oxford vicuna and blue serge.
19.00 *Regular Price $23.00*

TO-DAY at Reduced Prices

Men's Hand Tailored Suits
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Entire regular stock of $28.00 and $30.00 men's suits, consisting of twelve of this season's custom tailors' models in the newest fabrics. Forty different patterns including plain blue.
24.00
Heretofore $28.00 and $30.00

White Flannel Trousers
27 to 44 Waist. All Lengths
Of white English tennis flannel, also striped white English serge, with belt straps and cuffs.
Special 3.75

Shantung Silk Suits
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Of genuine pongee silk, coat and trousers, in sack or Norfolk models.
Special 14.50

Close During June: Daily 5 P.M. Saturdays 1 P.M.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Japanese Crepe Shirts
Of fine quality Japanese cotton crepe, the newest and most desirable fabric for summer wear, in novelty stripes. *Special* 1.75

Exclusive Madras Shirts
In designs confined to Franklin Simon & Co., bright or conservative stripes. *Special* 1.50

Men's Summer Underwear
FRANKLIN Athletic Union Suits of high-grade crossbar nainsook, also Athletic Shirts and Knee-length Drawers.
Union Suit .85 *Shirt or Drawers* .45

Men's Foulard Scarfs
Made in London for Franklin Simon & Co. *Special* 1.00

Men's Foulard Bat-wings
Made in the United States for Franklin Simon & Co. *Special* .50

Close during June: Daily 5 P.M. Saturdays 1 P.M.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St. *Separate Shop, Store Floor*

Men's "Banister" Shoes
Low or High Shoes—Fifty Styles

Of Dark Mahogany, Tan or Black Russian Calf, also in white Buckskin or black patent kid.
$7.00

Men's Sport Shoes—*21 Styles*
Of white buckskin or canvas, also white with tan or black combinations. 4.00 to 9.00

SAYS PROGRESSIVES WILL CUT FAIRBANKS

Hughes Not Acceptable Yet, Declares H. T. Halbert, Minnesota Moose Leader.

GERMAN-AMERICAN SUPPORT

Candidate Should Repudiate This or Prove His Americanism Is Better Than Wilson's.

Hugh T. Halbert, former Chairman of the Minnesota State Progressive Committee, said yesterday at the Biltmore that the Progressives would make no move to support Charles E. Hughes until he had made clear his attitude regarding the German-American influence said to have aided in his nomination, and since publicly proclaimed as ready to support him at the polls.

Mr. Halbert announced that he expressed the sentiment of the majority of the rank and file of the Progressive Party in saying that under no circumstances could they bring themselves to give their undivided support to Charles W. Fairbanks as the candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket.

"Mr. Fairbanks is a reactionary, and represents the opposite to the principles of the Progressive Party," said he. "The mass of Progressives want John M. Parker of Louisiana on the ticket for Vice President."

Mr. Halbert said he had not seen Colonel Roosevelt since the convention, but that he expected to have a conference with him in a day or so. Mr. Hilbert's brother, Clarence W. Hilbert of St. Paul, is the present Chairman of the State Committee there.

Mr. Halbert said a "watchful waiting program" was forced upon the Progressive delegates by certain leaders at the convention, and they were "led to the slaughter," but that many of them today were doing their own thinking. He said:

"Immediately after the convention the impression was given out that Mr. Hughes would have an easy victory. That opinion and feeling may prevail in New York, but President Wilson's strength must be understood and not underestimated. Mr. Hughes can only hope for election on such issues as those put forth by the Progressives and so accurately presented before the people by Colonel Roosevelt. In that case Mr. Hughes's election would be a personal victory, and not a party success.

"We have heard the statement of Mr. Hughes of his Americanism and of his patriotism, but we are less convinced of his attitude on another feature of his candidacy—the report of his German-American support and the influence that is being exerted from that source toward his election—because we do not recognize a man as a citizen who claims to be anything but American. We don't know German-Americans, Irish-Americans, or English-Americans.

"Any and whatever body of men calling themselves German-Americans only and claiming that they have nominated Mr. Hughes and contending they will elect him cannot have our approval and support on that ground. And until Mr. Hughes makes clear his attitude on this question, and directly from the shoulder, thousands of Progressives are going to ask the question:

"Is there any doubt about your Americanism because of this support, from a source which has not always been patriotic and which you tacitly accepted?' Unless you deny it the further question may be asked: 'Why is your patriotism and Americanism better than that of President Wilson?' Until this question is answered a great number of Progressives are going to suspend judgment.

"We have a right to ask him that he come out emphatically on the question of the hyphenated vote. Personally, I do not believe there is any such thing as the hyphenated voter—he is either an American or he is not. Before the Progressives take any part in this campaign—any active part—they want to know where Mr. Hughes stands on this question of receiving support from a body of men claiming to be German-Americans. We have a right to receive from Mr. Hughes an undiluted statement on this point."

In his criticism of certain leaders at the convention, Mr. Halbert said it had no reference to Colonel Roosevelt or to men close in his confidence.

"We believe that no man since Lincoln has been called upon to make a more momentous decision than was Colonel Roosevelt," he said.

USE SEABURY TO HIT WHITMAN

Local Progressives Want to Indorse Judge for Governor.

Judge Samuel Seabury of the Court of Appeals, who has been mentioned prominently as the Democratic candidate to oppose Governor Whitman this Fall, is likely to receive the Progressive indorsement. Progressive leaders, who are particularly angry with Governor Whitman for the part he played in bringing about the nomination of Charles E. Hughes, are organizing a movement to make Judge Seabury the Progressive candidate for Governor this Fall.

This will be one of the subjects discussed tonight at the Hotel Manhattan at a meeting of Progressive leaders called by Chairman John J. O'Connell of the Progressive County Committee. Sixty-eight Progressives have been asked to attend the meeting, including the members of the County Executive Committee and the delegates from Manhattan and the Bronx to the recent Progressive Convention in Chicago.

"It was decided best to hold a small meeting behind closed doors," said Mr. O'Connell yesterday. "Several days have passed since the nominations at Chicago, and everybody has had time to cool off, but we thought it would be a mistake to begin by holding a large public meeting, which would be sure to be extremely heated. On the other hand, many of us thought it would be important to hold this meeting in order that our views should be known to the members of the National Committee, which meets in Chicago on June 25. All wings of the party will be represented at the meeting tomorrow night."

Among those who have been invited to attend and speak are Oscar S. Straus and George W. Perkins. Mr. Straus has already announced himself a supporter of Hughes. Mr. Straus and others, it is believed, will argue that the meeting should take a vote in favor of making Justice Hughes the candidate to fill in the vacancy left by the declination of Colonel Roosevelt.

A few of the Progressives are said to favor the indorsement of President Wilson, while others want to make a separate fight, with some Progresive like Gifford Pinchot heading a third ticket. There is a fourth faction composed of those who want the Progressive Party to stay out of the fight and make an official declaration of neutrality and indifference as between Hughes and Wilson.

But, whatever action is taken in reference to national politics, the Progressive leaders who wish to defeat Governor Whitman for re-election say that a majority can easily be obtained in favor of joining with the Democrats in nominating Judge Seabury for Governor. A large number of the Progressives in this State feel toward Governor Whitman, since the 1916 Republican Convention, as the whole body of the Progressives felt toward Mr. Root after the Republican Convention of 1912. Many of the Progressives are in favor of giving Governor Whitman the full benefit of his claim to be considered "the original Hughes man."

While the Progressive leaders have no hope that they would be able to register a heavy vote in favor of a candidate for Governor of their own, it is the belief of many of them that the Progressive Party has enough votes to give it the balance of power in this State. In addition to the desire to make an example of Governor Whitman for his part in the campaign which defeated Colonel Roosevelt at the Republican Convention, the anti-Whitman Progressives believe that their party can make its power in the State felt only by joining with the Democrats.

It is argued that they would get a good deal of the credit for a Democratic victory under these circumstances, while they would lose their identity as a separate political organization and suffer annihilation if they merged with the Republicans.

PREDICTS HUGHES VICTORY.

Congressman Chandler, Progressive, Sees Republican Sweep Ahead.

Congressman Walter M. Chandler, Progressive, told the members of the Thirty-first Assembly District Central Republican Club, 200 Lenox Avenue, in a speech last night that he would support Hughes for President.

"Mr. Hughes will be elected," he said, "on account of his own friends and President Wilson's enemies. President Wilson has done some fine things, but he has made many mistakes.

"The Democrats are making much of the 'raping of the judiciary' in the Republican nomination of Justice Hughes, but I would refer them to the cases of Judge Parker, Judge McCall, and to the proposed nomination of Judge Seabury of the present appeals as the Democratic candidate for Governor. The fact of the matter is that President Wilson has told the Democratic leaders to put the soft pedal on the 'raping of the judiciary' talk because he wants to see Judge Seabury elected Governor."

At the end of the meeting the club adopted a resolution indorsing the nomination of Hughes and Fairbanks.

THINKS MOOSE WILL DIVIDE.

Colorado Chairman Predicts Wilson Will Get Share of Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 14.—In a statement today Progressive State Chairman Costigan bitterly criticises his party's leadership in the Chicago convention and predicts that Wilson will reap his harvest of Progressive votes.

"The delegates were guided to an open and defenseless position," he said, "and thereby exposed to the merciless fire of the Republican political sharpshooters.

"If a third ticket is not put in the field Progressives will divide according to their deep-seated conviction on paramount issues. Concessions by the Democratic Party to Progressive ideas may vitally affect future Progressive support. I personally believe a very large majority will voice their convictions through temporary alliance, where possible, with the Democratic Party, or, if evelopments prevent, with some other party of protest."

OREGON MOOSE FOR HUGHES.

State Committeeman Notifies Perkins of Their Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 14.—The Oregon Progressives today came out for Charles E. Hughes, notwithstanding the admonition of George W. Perkins to withhold any action until after the committee meeting in Chicago on June 26.

T. B. Neuhausen, Progressive State Committeeman, telegraphed to Perkins that he was out openly for Hughes, and other Moosemen fell into line quickly. Neuhausen's telegram was as follows:

"Answering your telegram of June 13, I personally believe that our National Committee on June 26 should abide by Colonel Roosevelt's declination of the nomination. Hughes apparently stands exactly where Roosevelt does in regard to the main issues of American patriotism and preparedness, and Hughes's forthcoming reply to Senator Harding's Notification Committee will undoubtedly be so uncompromisingly straightforward and comprehensive as to leave Progressives no other course than to indorse his candidacy."

Congressman Kent Won't Run Again

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Representative William Kent of California, the only member of the House officially classified as independent, announced today that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the Sixty-fifth Congress, owing to "pressure of private affairs and urgent need of a vacation."

FINE IMPORTERS FOR FRAUD.

Thalheim Concern Must Pay $2,502 for Undervaluations.

Judge Hough in the Federal District Court yesterday ordered Carl Thalheim to pay a fine of $2,001, and the Carl Thalheim Company, importers of artificial flowers, 11 West Fourth Street, to pay $501 and the costs of prosecution. The defendants were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury together with Herman Thalheim, who had since died abroad, and William Hampson, who pleaded not guilty and was released on his own recognizance, for undervaluation of imported merchandise.

After settling the civil suit which grew out of the irregularities by the payment of $15,000 the two defendants pleaded guilty. The Judge said that Hampson turned State's evidence, and the settlement of the matter was greatly facilitated by the appearance of one Max Hartenstein from Germany. Hartenstein came to testify under a safe conduct arranged through diplomatic channels.

Though the Allies gave Hartenstein, who was a Lieutenant in the German Army, safe conduct, he was held up at Falmouth, and the American Consul had great trouble persuading the British military authorities to let him proceed.

New President of Santo Domingo.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, June 14.—The Senate today designated Jacinto de Castro President of the republic, in succession to President Jimenez. His name was sent to the Chamber of Deputies for approval.

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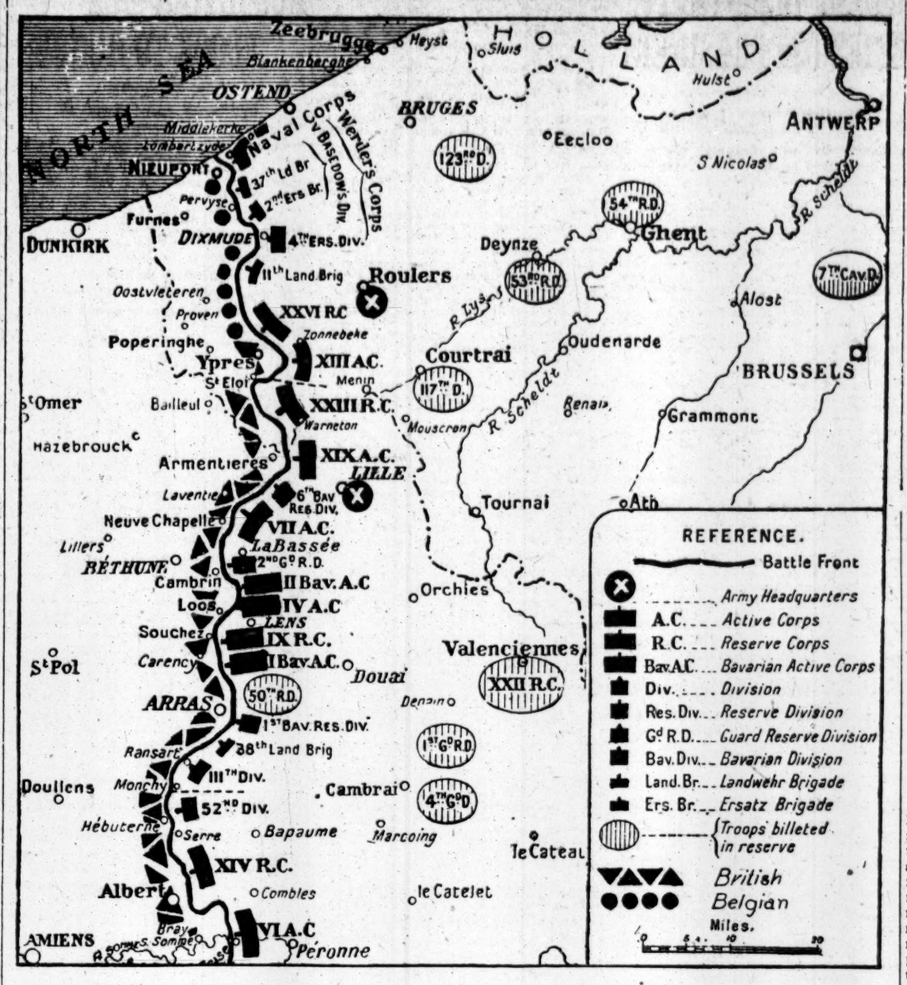
Where a Great Allied Offensive Is Expected.



This shows the portions of the western front held almost entirely by the Belgian and British forces. The remnant of the Belgian army under King Albert occupies the line from the North Sea to near Lizerne, about six miles north-northeast of Ypres. The British army, under General Harg, is intrenched from above Lizerne to the Somme River. In a straight line these points are about sixty-eight miles apart, but the trenches held by the British probably exceed ninety miles in length. "At certain points in the line," said a recent British writer, "French troops afford valuable resistance." One of these points is near the junction of the Belgian and British forces, where French artillery has been stationed for many months.

The map shows in detail the location of various elements of the German forces, as known in London two months ago.

BRITISH TO STRIKE AT JOFFRE'S WORD

Continued from Page 1.

over, and that the glory of the defense of Verdun belongs wholly and solely to the army of France.

"Although the hour of the British Army may be at hand, it is not yet, nor is there any reason to believe that the Germans will succeed by their attacks upon Verdun in their undoubted purpose of trying to upset the prearranged strategy of the great coming offensive."

Weak Points Revealed.

Then on May 19, Sir Douglas Haig, the British Commander in Chief in France, penned his report describing the last five months of fighting on his front. In this report some of the most recent engagements which, from Berlin and even London, were designated as "fierce drives" on the part of the Germans are herein calmly set down as "sharp local actions" near Hooge, The Bluff, St. Eloi, Wulverghem, Hulluch, the Hohenzollern Redoubt, and Vermelles.

These "sharp local actions," however, reveal the points in the German line which would need readjustment in the face of a British offensive. The strategy of the line remains what it was when the British made their salient at Ypres in October, 1914, and at Neuve Chapelle in March, 1915, and at Loos in September, 1915. For as far as the Germans may feed their line with men and munitions over railways a British offensive at Ypres would dominate the German front in the Artois, while an offensive in the latter would jeopardize the German lines of communication to the Champagne.

Lille, Lens, Douai, and St. Quentin would be the natural objectives of such offensives. In the north airmen of the Allies have observed that the Germans have rebuilt the French fortifications at Lille, Rochambeau, Maubeuge, Landrecies, Hirson, La Fere, and Laon, while in the south they have prepared three lines of defense in case an offensive were delivered in the Champagne by the French as in September last and the Germans were still able to defend their right centre where the British then, as now, threatened their chief railway junctions and bases.

Strength of the British Forces.

From the internal evidence of Sir Douglas Haig's report of May 19 the British have 450,000 on the line and the Germans 500,000. It is well known that the Germans keep the bulk of their forces on the firing line, while the French and English, unless attacked, do not have more than a third of their forces exposed in the normal condition of a dormant front. They depend on the vigilance of their officers on the first line to notice the signs of an attack in force on the part of the enemy, when the reserves can be brought up. They thus save thousands of lives during the daily artillery duels.

In these circumstances the British force under Sir Douglas Haig should be about 1,350,000 men. Opposite him there are forty German divisions, exclusive of cavalry, or 800,000 men of all ranks. This aggregate, according to a British military expert, "may represent in combatants 500,000 rifles and over 3,000 guns. It is an accountable concentration, and we must further assume that the drafts to make good losses are in the field depots behind the German lines."

CANADIANS HOLD GAINS.

London Reports Heavy Shelling at Some Points on British Line.

LONDON, Thursday, June 15.—The Canadians are still holding to the positions they recaptured from the Germans Tuesday near Zillebeke, east of Ypres, although they have been heavily shelled by the Germans, according to an official communication issued at midnight. Since the Canadians won back their lost ground there have been no further infantry engagements in this region. The official communication follows:

Last night (Tuesday) and today (Wednesday) there have been no infantry actions. The positions regained yesterday east of Ypres have been heavily shelled. During the day more prisoners were taken, chiefly wounded men who were found during the clearing of the ground. The total number taken is three officers and 158 men of other ranks.

Our line from opposite Maricourt to the northeast of Carnoy and south of Neuville-St. Vaast has been heavily shelled. We carried out a bombardment of the enemy's trenches on various points of their line between St. Eloi and Messines.

Last night the enemy blew up three mines in the region of Neuville-St. Vaast without damage. Today we blew up two camouflets near Fricourt, destroying hostile galleries.

Verdun Fighting Slackens.

The Verdun battle has fallen off to an intermittent bombardment, according to tonight's communication. On Tuesday night the French positions on the east bank of the Meuse were shelled heavily, but there were no infantry attacks.

The Germans in their operations at Verdun on June 12 and 13 took 793 prisoners, the Berlin statement says.

The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office reads:

Between the River Oise and the River Aisne, a strong patrol of the enemy has been driven back with infantry fire at a point to the southeast of Soulin-sous-Touvent. To the east of Soissons we have occupied a small German post near Venizel.

There has been intermittent artillery fighting in the sectors on the left bank of the River Meuse. On the right bank of the river the enemy last night bombarded violently our positions north of the Thiaumont works, in the woods of Vaux and Chapitre, and to the south of Fort de Vaux. There have been no infantry attacks here. In the Vosges a surprise attack by French troops on skis upon a German detachment to the south of Songern (north of Thann) resulted in our bringing back some prisoners.

This statement was issued last night by the French War Office:

Along the whole front of Verdun there was intermittent artillery activity during the day. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

This communication was issued by the German Headquarters' staff:

On the heights southeast of Zillebeke a portion of our new positions was lost during the course of yesterday's fighting.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) positions of the enemy west and south of Thiaumont Farm were captured during the battles of June 12 and 13. During these operations we captured 793 Frenchmen, including 27 officers, and 15 machine guns.

German patrols conducted effective operations near Maricourt, in the Somme, and in the Argonne.

The Belgian official statement says:

The artillery fighting was comparatively intense in the Dixmude sector, especially near Steenstraete.

GREAT DRIVE COMING, AMBULANCE MAN SAYS

American Artist Wrote on May 21 That "Summer's Attack" Would Surpass Verdun and Ypres.

That a great movement of the Allied armies on the west front is coming soon is the prophecy conveyed in a letter recently received here by Mrs. E. V. Douglass of 970 Park Avenue. The letter is from her son, Victor White, an artist, of this city, who has been with the American Ambulance, Section 1, and has been twice decorated with the Cross of War for unusual bravery, an honor which has been conferred only on one other member of the American Ambulances, the chief of the Vosges squad.

The letter, which speaks of the tremendous "Summer attack" is dated May 21, at Paris, whither the writer had gone on special work. One paragraph contains the following:

"The reason why I did not return to New York as I had planned was this: I have been in the ambulance service quite a long time, and if I were to leave before this Summer's attack I would consider a lot of time wasted, for I would just miss what I have always wanted, and that is being in a big attack and seeing how it is carried out. True, the Ypres attack in April a year ago was tremendous, but it will be a mite in comparison with what is going to happen soon. In fact, the tremendous thing at Verdun will even be secondary. At least, that is my impression from what I've seen and know to be."

BIG GERMAN LOSS AT YPRES.

British Artillery Inflicted Heavy Damage Before the Assault.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 14, (via London.)—The operations in the vicinity of Ypres have passed into a new and, for the British, a most satisfactory stage. The Canadians yesterday retook the greater part of the ground lost on June 2, including the Armagh Wood and Observatory Ridge, and the British front line has returned to its original position. The German losses were large, and the latest reports show about 100 prisoners, including four officers, in British hands.

The attack began at 2 A. M., the ground was quickly gained, and by noon the situation was comparatively quiet. The Germans apparently did not anticipate so speedy and determined a counterattack, and abundant evidence was found of the destructive effects of the British artillery fire, which had prevented them from properly consolidating the position during their occupation of the disputed ground. Whether the British shall choose to hold the old line, now almost destroyed, cannot be said, but it seems assured that the option now rests with them. At any rate, the operation was a most gallant and successful incident, in which the Canadians amply repaid any debt they owed the Germans. The outcome has caused great rejoicing in the ranks of the Canadians.

It was after two weeks of the most unseasonable, cold, rainy weather known to the oldest inhabitants of this region, making the low ground around the Ypres salient a morass, that the Canadians charged in the midst of a downpour at 1:30 o'clock in the morning and recovered Observatory Ridge and Mount Sorrell, important high ground, which was still held by the Germans after the first stage of the third battle of Ypres on June 2-3. So heavy and continuous had been the British artillery fire on the Germans, vainly trying to fortify Mount Sorrell during their ten days' occupation, that they had been unable to remove the munitions and food stores left there.

"We were delighted with the way the guns supported us," say the Canadians. "They gave the Germans a taste of their own Verdun tactics. We are getting Lloyd George's munitions now, all right."

A German officer, who was taken prisoner, paid tribute to the increased power of the British artillery.

FIERCE THIAUMONT STRUGGLE.

Entire German Division Said to Have Been Used Up Monday.

PARIS, June 14.—The fighting around Verdun has once more died down from sheer exhaustion of combatants.

An entire division, half of whom were Bavarians and half Pomeranians, was used up by the Germans in twelve separate attempts Monday to storm the French position north of Thiaumont. From this position the Franch flanking fire prevents the enemy from advancing on Vaux Plateau. No result having been attained by nightfall, fresh troops were brought up, and an attempt made to turn the position from the southwest. After a desperate struggle a footing was obtained in some of the trenches on Hill 321, half a mile west of Thiaumont and a mile east of Bras.

No effort was made to increase this advantage yesterday, owing probably to the losses of Monday, which, according to prisoners, were exceptionally heavy. A man belonging to the Sixteenth Bavarian Infantry stated that his regiment had been held in reserve for a big offensive against the last forts of Verdun, but that it had been thrown in to support the troops attacking Thiaumont, and had lost nearly a third of its effectives.

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BUKOWINA ARMY CUT OFF BY RUSSIANS

Continued from Page 1.

sacks made a brilliant charge, putting to the sabre an enemy squadron.

West of Dubno our troops ushed the enemy before them and reached beyond the village of Demidovka, and southwest of Dubno captured the village of Rozin. North of Buczacz, in the region on the right bank of the Stripa, the enemy tried powerful counterattacks. In the fighting yesterday our troops crowded the enemy back and occupied the heights on the west bank of the Stripa.

South of the Dniester we occupied the town of Sniatyn (northwest of Czernowitz). Fighting for the possession of the Czernowitz bridgehead continues.

The ruse practiced by the Russians at the beginning of the present operations is described as follows:

The Russians opened with severe cannon fire which continued for several hours and then suddenly ceased. The Austrians, from past experience, expected an attack, which they prepared to meet, advancing machine guns and bomb throwers and bringing up troops and even preparing cavalry for a charge. These preparations were watched by Russian observers. When the stage was properly set, instead of the expected advance the Russians let loose another shower of shells much more violent than any of the previous ones, causing terrific slaughter and demoralization in the opposing ranks, on the heels of which they began a forward movement.

The small number of commanding officers captured in proportion to the number of soldiers is attributed by military experts to the confusion existing in the Austrian armies, due to the suddenness and energy of the Russian drive. It shows, it is argued, that the officers lost control of the men and abandoned them to their fate at critical moments.

ATTACK HINDENBURG LINE.

Berlin Reports Russian Offensive with Great Masses of Infantry.

BERLIN, June 14, (via London.)—The Russian offensive, which has been directed against the southern portion of the eastern front, broke out yesterday against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces, at a point about seventy-five miles north of Pinsk. The Russians made seven successive attacks with masses of infantry. The War Office announcement of today says they were repulsed with heavy losses. Following is the statement:

South of Lake Narocz reconnoitering detachments destroyed advanced enemy fortifications and brought back sixty prisoners.

North of Baranovichi the Russians, after a violent artillery preparation, advanced to the attack with dense masses of troops. They attempted seven times to storm our lines. The Russians were repulsed completely and suffered very heavy losses.

German aviators in the last few days have carried out operations for the purpose of attacking railways behind the Russian front. Repeatedly troop trains have been brought to a standstill and railway establishments have been destroyed.

PETROGRAD, June 14.—Concerning the operations on the front held by the Germans north of the Pripet the War Office today issued the following bulletin:

On the Dvina front the Germans violently bombarded the Ikskull bridgehead. South of Smorgon we repulsed an enemy attempt to approach our positions. In the region of Baranovichi and southward to the Polessie region there were several engagements yesterday with considerable enemy forces.

CREDIT CZAR'S GAINS TO AMERICAN SUPPLIES

Great Russian Offensive a Surprise to the Teutons—Deride Claims of Huge Captures.

By a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 14.—Major Moraht, in the Tageblatt, writes as follows concerning the Russian offensive:

"That the Russians' newly collected forces would be so numerous as to carry on a general offensive along a front of 400 kilometers was hardly to have been expected. We must therefore recognize an extraordinary energy in this gathering together of forces.

"If we are optimistic we can say that Russia is staking her last great force. If we judge more carefully we must bear in mind that populous Russia produces at least two million young men annually whom Russia has so far been able to turn into soldiers. The truth, however, will always remain that this new prolongation of the fighting in the east is mainly due to the furnishing of guns and ammunition by America and Japan.

"The Russian March offensive against von Hindenburg, which was smothered in 'blood and mud,' was undertaken by about fourteen divisions. Judging from the extent and ferocity of the present fighting we conclude that the Russian forces are twice as great here and that the enemy's southwestern army has hurled at least 600,000 men, not counting reserves, against our defensive positions between the bend of the Styr at Czartorysk and the zone of Czernowitz. Involved in the struggle are German troops on the Styr, Austro-Germans in the region west of Rovno, as far as the army of Count Bothmer, this last-named army, and the army of General Pflanzer-Baltin.

"All these are forced to struggle hard, but for the present we need not give credence to the Russian reports. That fable of great numbers of prisoners and frightful losses was ever a Russian characteristic.

"The general situation of the war forces us to seek the impulse for the Russian attack in agreements reached at the Paris conference. The purpose of the Russian offensive from the standpoint of great strategy would be attained if the armies of the Central Powers were forced to stop their own offensives and weaken their forces. This, however, is not noticeable, nor will it ever be achieved by the Russian attack.

"For a short time the Russian Spring offensive against von Hindenburg showed some small success. Four weeks later it ended in defeat. We hope the same thing will happen to the Russian offensive in the southeast."

GENEVA, June 14.—Information received from the Austro-Swiss frontier indicates that the successes obtained by the Russians in their offensive have been due largely to American supplies of ammunition and guns, large quantities of which have been imported by Russia in the last four months. Japanese transports are aiding greatly in bringing in these supplies.

The Military Journal, published in Austria, confirms these reports. It states that without the assistance of supplies from America it would be impossible for Russia, which has comparatively few ammunition factories, to undertake such a strong offensive over a long front.

SAY MANY OFFICERS FLED.

Russians Accuse Austrians of Incompetence and Cowardice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Apparently the enormous disproportion between the Austrian prisoners and the killed and wounded is due to the incompetence and cowardice of many Austrian officers. It is the story of Przemysl over again. Usually the total losses are estimated by multiplying the number of prisoners by four, but in this case the killed and wounded are reckoned to be fewer than those who surrendered.

This must be looked at in connection with the comparatively small number of officers captured. In many cases they left their men to look after themselves, and the men like lost sheep did not know what to do and surrendered. In one divisional staff which was captured only one member tried to offer any resistance. This was a Red Cross nurse, a tall, handsome girl, who, blushing with shame, drew an automatic pistol and fired at and wounded several men. The Russian soldiers showed no malice but admired her. They quietly disarmed her and put her in a motor car under guard. An Austrian General offered to take command of the prisoners, and marched them off quite cheerfully to the rear of the Russian forces.

Contrast the splendid behavior of the Russian officers. At the head of their men they went into the thick of the fight. Colonel Ziegler, who was killed, called upon his men to follow him. "Brothers," he cried, "if I am killed, avenge me. Forward, all together, for God and our country." A shell fragment struck him in the head, and while he was being bandaged he died.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, June 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—In many places the Austro-Germans are retiring so quickly that it is impossible for the pursuing army to keep up with them. It is easy for a retiring army, intent on nothing but safety and throwing aside all impediments, to move faster than its conquerors, who, to insure continued success, cannot move faster than the various kinds of indispensable munitions. The cavalry can only outdistance its fodder for a few hours; the men can move no quicker than their kitchens, and their striking power depends largely on their not being unreasonably in advance of their artillery.

In some districts, however, the Russians are advancing actually on the enemy's heels, and the vigor of this advance may be judged from the fact that the fighting is uninterrupted. The Russians in a single day fought their way ten miles along the line from Lutsk to Kovel, and reached the River Stokhod. Every yard lost here lessens the Austrians' hope of rescue by the Germans, and threatens the position of the German right. This thrust to Lutsk is still expanding to the north and west. Its extraordinary rapidity outflanks the enemy group attempting to hold the line of the Styr. Already the Russians are three-quarters of the way from Rovno to Kovel.

The capture of Kovel will destroy the enemy's most important junction connecting the German and Austrian fronts. The Germans built a strategic railway connecting Kovel with Baranovichi, enabling them to throw troops from one side to the other of the Pinsk marshes without using Brest-Litovsky.

HUNGARY HEARS BAD NEWS.

Budapest Papers Describe Russian Methods of Offense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 15.—The Morning Post publishes the following from Budapest under date of June 8:

"Reports are coming in describing the fighting on the Russian front, but the Russian claims regarding the number of prisoners taken are neither confirmed nor denied by the Austro-Hungarian command.

M. Szomory, in the Az Ujsag, and M. Herczeg, in A Nap, describe the Russian attacks as being preceded by unexampled artillery bombardment of the positions. After the first lines had been totally destroyed by the Russian shells and then abandoned the Russians were able, owing to the great number of their guns, to pour a curtain of fire behind the evacuated trenches and thus cut off the retreat of the remaining forces. This kind of tactics was followed by the Russians everywhere. When the infantry, after the artillery preparation, started for the attack the artillery began to screen off the way of retreat, and thus "many of our men who got safely away from the destroyed position," says one of the correspondents, "had no other choice but to surrender."

At Okna the Russians gained their first success. They literally leveled the defenses with their artillery and thousands of men were buried under the earthworks. Those who escaped behind the line were captured in the way described above. It is also admitted that sixteen heavy guns had to be abandoned here owing to their being built into the works in such a manner that they could not be taken out.

M. Szomory warns the readers of Az Ujsag that the battle will last very long, for the Russians this time are in greater force than they have ever been before and are supplied with munitions and guns necessary to carry out an offensive on the largest scale.

The authorities are very reticent, and on this account there is considerable illfeeling, even in Parliament, which sat for the first time this session yesterday. The Prime Minister begged the members who wanted to ask questions on the subject not to insist on the discussion. He promised to give as much information as possible within the shortest time.

MEATLESS DAYS IN RUSSIA.

Duma Adopts Bill Calling for Abstention Four Days in Each Week.

LONDON, June 14. — The Russian Duma has adopted a bill calling for the abstention from eating meat four days in each week, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

Russians Fighting Toward Bagdad.

PETROGRAD, June 14.—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin: "Caucasus Front.—In the direction of Bagdad we stopped an offensive by important enemy forces."

TO PREVENT SEA COLLISIONS

New Apparatus of Marconi, It Is Said, Will Be Effective.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 14.—At a meeting of the board of the Marconi Company today Godfrey Isaacs said that Mr. Marconi authorized him to announce that in the very near future he would introduce a new, independent and very simple apparatus to be worked from the bridge of a ship which would put an end to all danger of collision in darkness or fog.

There was little doubt, he added, that every sea-going vessel would be equipped with the invention.

ZEPPELIN REPORTED LOST.

Said to Have Been Wrecked in a Windstorm in South Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, Thursday, June 15, (via London.)—A Zeppelin was destroyed in a wind storm near Chatelineau, South Belgium, Monday, according to frontier correspondents.

Chatelineau is a few miles east of Charleroi.

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Dessert, Table or Soup Spoons—set of 6; regularly $2.50; sale price	$2	Berry Spoons—regularly, each, $1.25; today	75c
Dessert or Medium Forks—set of 6; regularly $2.50; sale price	$2	26-Piece Chests of Silverware—with drawer; regularly $10.50; sale price	$8.50
Sugar Spoons or Butter Knives—regularly, each, 45c; sale price	35c	50-Piece Chests of Silverware—with drawer; regularly $20.90; today	$17.70
Oyster Forks—set of 6; regularly $1.50; sale price	$1	Genuine Mahogany Chest—with drawer; containing 71 pieces of silverware; regularly $35.65; sale price	$30.45
Orange Spoons—set of 6; regularly $1.75; sale price	$1		

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ASQUITH PRAISES DEEDS OF ALLIES

Calls Russian Drive One of the Great Feats of War—French Valor Beyond Description.

CO-OPERATION IS GROWING

Premier Laments Kitchener's End, Extols the Fleet's Victory, and Touches on Ireland's Position.

LADYBANK, Scotland, June 14.—In observance of the thirtieth anniversary of his election to the House of Commons from East Fife, Premier Asquith today visited his constituency for the first time since the outbreak of the war, addressing a great meeting of his supporters and many who in past years had been his opponents.

The Premier made a touching reference to the death of Field Marshal Earl Kitchener as "leaving a place in our constitutional life that none else can fill and a memory that will live as long as the British Empire." Lord Kitchener had bequeathed to the country an array of armies, said the Premier, and it was for the country to make the best use of these.

In a survey of the war situation, Premier Asquith asserted that the Russian advance was one of the most brilliant feats of the war.

The Italians, Mr. Asquith said, were resisting the Austrian onslaught in a way that every day was becoming more effective. As for the French, nothing could exceed the valor with which they were maintaining the defense of Verdun. Co-operation among the General Staffs of the Allies was becoming more intimate every month. British assistance had been offered to General Joffre, and the steps which would be taken were those dictated by sound strategy.

"This war is not merely a struggle of armies," the Premier continued. "It is a struggle of material and economic resources, and these will prove in the long run to be the deciding factors."

After speaking of the effectiveness of the navy's blockade, Mr. Asquith said:

"Owing to the rashness of the enemy we were allowed to see another and more stirring, dramatic aspect of the navy's qualities a fortnight ago. The naval action of May 31 was worthy of the best and most treasured traditions of the British Navy. The Germans were driven back into their ports without so much as making an effort to grapple with the main body of our grand fleet, and had the temerity to claim what really was a rout as a complete victory. A couple more such victories and there will be nothing left of the German Navy worth speaking about. The truth is slowly leaking out, and its full extent is not yet realized or appreciated. Our command of the seas, so far from being impaired, has been more firmly and unshakably established."

In reference to Ireland, Mr. Asquith said the recent rioting, leading to the loss of many innocent lives, had created a situation which seemed to a majority of responsible Irishmen of all parties to call for a settlement. The history of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland exhibited a tragic series of missed or misused opportunities.

"Don't let us add another to their number," said the Premier.

What he desired, he explained, was a provisional settlement, for when the war came to an end the country would have to take stock of its internal relations, the fabric of the empire would have to be refashioned, and relations between Great Britain and Ireland and the dominions would of necessity be brought into close and connected review.

FIGURE BRITISH NAVY LOSS.

German Newspapers Say 600,000 Tonnage Is Accounted For.

BERLIN, June 14, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The losses of the British Navy during the war are placed by German newspapers at more than 600,000 tons.

"Up to the time of the recent great battle in the North Sea," says the Overseas News Agency, "the British lost eleven battleships, fifteen armored cruisers, and eleven other cruisers.

"To this must be added thirty torpedoboats, twenty gunboats, twenty submarines, and other vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 460,000. These losses were increased as the result of the Skagerrak battle to more than 130 units, with a total tonnage exceeding 600,000.

DELAY PEACE CONFERENCE.

Socialists Will Convene July 31—Hillquit to Attend.

THE HAGUE, June 14, (via London.)—The International Socialist Bureau announces that the Socialist Peace Conference, previously fixed for June 26, has been postponed until July 31.

Morris Hillquit of New York, International Secretary of the Socialist Party of the United States, is one of the delegates.

BATTLESHIP TO RESCUE OF STRANDED STEAMER

Passengers on the Bear Believed to Have Been Transferred to the Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The passenger steamer Bear of the San Francisco & Portland Steamship Company went ashore tonight in a fog at Sugar Loaf, a promontory 70 miles south of Eureka, according to advices received here. The battleship Oregon is reported standing by. A lifesaving crew from Eureka has gone to the vessel's aid.

News of the disaster was received by the radio operator at the United States Naval Training Station here.

The sea is reported calm, but there was a heavy fog.

A number of small boats were reported leaving the Bear, and it is believed the passengers were being transferred to the Oregon.

The Bear is a steel steamship of 4,507 gross tonnage. Her length is 357 feet. She was built at Newport News in 1909.

APPEALS TO ROOSEVELT.

Delegate Tell Him That Those at Armageddon Battle to the Death.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 15.—Former Representative John C. Houk, Chairman of the State Progressive Committee, tonight announced that he had sent a message to Theodore Roosevelt scoring him for his willingness to "humiliate Progressives," and to "destroy the party which you told us to organize."

The telegram, in part, says:

Four years ago I was overwhelmingly elected as a Republican Roosevelt delegate to the Chicago convention. I was barred from this convention by a policeman's club. An East Tennessee Progressive cannot understand that higher Americanism, which would justify you in turning your back on the four million men you led on principle into a new party from the party of their fathers.

Are you willing to humiliate the Progressives who have followed you and our new party principles with devotion, and destroy the party you told us to organize? As I understand it, those who stand at Armageddon and battle for the Lord battle unto the death.

Personally, I would about as soon see a Democratic President as a Republican President picked by the men who robbed you and your followers in the hope that they might continue invisible government.

Don't let the ship be submarined. Don't weaken the faith of the South in Progressivism.

SOLDIER ON TRIAL IN DUBLIN

Accused of Murder and Attempted Murder in the Revolt.

DUBLIN, July 14.—Another charge of murder arising from the Irish rebellion was heard today before a court-martial. Private Henry J. Watt of the Irish Lancers was placed on trial for the murder of Robert Glaister and the attempted murder of William F. Grey, proprietor of a Dublin hotel.

Grey testified he and Glaister were walking along the street near the hotel, over which Watt was standing guard, when the latter put a rifle to Glaister's chest and fired. Glaister was able to walk back to the hotel, but as he was entering it, the witness said, Watt again fired, killing him.

The evidence for the defense was that Glaister persisted in passing the sentry, who had ordered him back.

LUSITANIA SUITS FILED.

$50,000 Each Asked for the Deaths of C. H. Lund and Wm. Mounsey.

Suits for $50,000 each were begun yesterday in the Admiralty Branch of the Federal District Court against the Cunard Steamship Company by Sarah Lund, widow of Charles H. Lund, and by William E. Mounsey and the heirs of William Mounsey. The complaints filed by John M. Nolan of 2 Rector Street are identical. Lund and Mounsey lost their lives when the Lusitania was sunk.

On information and belief the complaints allege that the Lusitania on her last voyage was carrying on board parts of war vessels, and that she had on board, also, soldiers for service in the present war. It is further set forth that the liner had on board when she left New York dangerous explosives, with other munitions of war.

It is recited in the complaint that the vessel was torpedoed within the so-called war zone and that at the time of her sinking she was not only off the prescribed passenger steamship course between Liverpool and New York, but that she was only going eight miles an hour and was, therefore, an easy prey for German submarines. Not only is the assertion made that the Lusitania was unseaworthy when she was allowed to leave this port, but it is also alleged that the company, its officers, agents, and servants carelessly, negligently, inefficiently, unskillfully and improperly handled, managed and steered the Lusitania.

There are now forty-four damage suits pending against the Cunard line because of the sinking of the Lusitania.

GIVES WILSON CREDIT FOR CURBING U-BOATS

British Writer, Seeing Decline in Losses, Says Sussex Note "Did the Trick."

THINKS NEW CRAFT FAILED

Supersubmarines Were Unseaworthy and Submerged Too Slowly, Experts Believe.

The Naval and Military Record of London, one of the leading service publications of Great Britain, in its issue of May 31, which reached New York yesterday, says no one can deny that since President Wilson sent his famous Sussex note to Germany "submarine losses have declined to almost insignificant proportions" compared with what they were before that note was sent. The article, in which full credit is given to the President for having compelled the Germans to observe international law in submarine warfare, states tersely that "President Wilson's last note has done the trick."

The article was written by Hector C. Bywater, one of England's best-known military writers, who was Berlin correspondent of the Naval and Military Record when the war started.

"It would perhaps be imprudent to jump to the conclusion that the submarine war on commerce is flickering out," says the Naval and Military Record, "just because for two or three weeks the toll of victims has happened to be light. But the contrast between what the German U-boats were doing two months ago and what they are doing now is altogether too striking not to encourage the idea that something has occurred to modify their activity very profoundly.

"The simplest explanation is that President Wilson's last note has done the trick, and that for once the German Government was sincere when it promised to renounce the barbarous practices at sea which have disgusted the civilized world. No other explanation fits into the unquestionable fact that since the note was dispatched shipping losses have declined to almost insignificant proportions compared with what they were just previous to the last American intervention.

"One needs to be very sanguine to attribute this sudden drop mainly to the defensive measures taken by the Admiralty. That they are indeed having effect is not open to doubt, since, although for more than fourteen months they were the sole check on submarine piracy in its most reckless guise, yet the number of merchantmen lost never exceeded what, in the circumstances, could be called a normal figure.

"On the other hand, the second phase of the U-boat war was the more threatening in that the enemy brought into action a much larger number of boats than had formerly been employed, and boats that from all accounts excelled in formidable qualities, such as size, speed, radius, and armament. The measures required to counter this new development could hardly have become fully effective in the short space of two or three months, though no one doubts that in time they would have proved just as efficient as in the first case. Consequently it seems reasonable to assume that the sudden falling off in vigor of the new raid on shipping is due less to these defensive tactics than to the decision of the Germans themselves.

"At last the Kaiser's Government seems to have realized that although the Americans might be simple souls and all of whom could be fooled some of the time, all of them were not so simple as to allow themselves to be fooled all the time. It has dawned upon Berlin that the time-honored policy of placing one hand upon your white shirt front to show your heart is clane, the other stuck behind your back to signal 'strike again' can be carried too far. President Wilson's patience may be superhuman, but it has its limit, and how nearly that limit has been reached was made abundantly clear by his last message to the diehards at Berlin."

The article then refers to the rumored coming of the German supersubmarines and the German "submarine monitor." It credits these reports, and states that there is every reason to believe that the Germans did try to design and build submarines of these huge types. The Record adds that those in a position to know are decidedly of the opinion that these great underwater craft proved unsuccessful, and that the big boats were not only bad sea boats, but actually more dangerous to their own crews than were enemy craft, and that apart from the vital question of weatherliness they take a very long time in submerging, a defect that is described as fatal to efficiency.

BRITISH HOLD HANSEMANN.

German Who Made a Passport Test in Hands of Liverpool Police.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, June 15.—The Daily News says the Liverpool police are detaining a German, Richard Hansemann, who traveled from New York aboard the St. Paul with a passport issued by the German Consulate in New York, his idea being to visit Germany.

Richard Hansemann, who is a silk importer, left here aboard the American liner St. Paul on June 4, armed with a German passport, in an attempt to make a business trip to London, Holland, and Germany. When he sailed he said that his trip was more or less of an experiment, but that he expected to have no trouble proving to the British Government that his mission was purely commercial.

He has lived in New York for the last ten years, but never had taken out his first naturalization papers.

ITALIANS REPEL ATTACKS.

Austrian Rushes on the Posina Line Everywhere Repulsed.

ROME, June 14.—Austrian attacks along the line of the Posina in the Southern Tyrol, made after intensive artillery preparation on Monday night, were everywhere repulsed by the Italians, the War Office announced today. The statement follows:

On the line of the Posina the enemy, after a violent artillery bombardment, made an attack on the night of June 12 toward Forni, Alta, Campaglia, Monte Glove, and Monte Brazone, but was repulsed everywhere.

Yesterday the enemy confined himself to bombarding our positions along the whole front, particularly in the Novegno area, with batteries of all calibres. Our troops firmly withstood this fire and prevented the development of an infantry attack.

On the upper Boite attempts by the enemy to recapture positions we occupied north of Podestagno were thwarted completely. Small encounters in the upper Fella and Seebach valleys resulted in our favor. There were no important developments on the Isonzo front.

It was announced officially today that Austrian seaplanes raided Venice on Monday night. The statement says that one woman was killed and four civilians injured and that the property damage was slight.

MARCONI MAY BE MINISTER.

Likely to be Included in New Italian Cabinet—Sonnino Declines.

ROME, June 14.—The new Cabinet, which is to replace that of Antonio Salandra, which resigned last Sunday, has been virtually formed. Paolo Boselli, who will be the new Premier, but will have no other portfolio, is 79 years old. He is the Dean of Parliament, having been a Deputy since 1870. He held his first ministerial portfolio forty years ago.

It is asserted that Baron Sonnino has definitely refused to remain the head of the Foreign Ministry, and he probably will be succeeded by Vittorio E. Orlando, who was Minister of Justice in the Salandra Cabinet. The other Ministers will include Leonida Bissolati-Bergamaschi, leader of the Reform Socialists, and Professor Luigi Luzzatti, former Premier, and probably William Marconi.

General Paolo Morrone and Vice Admiral Camillo Corsi, respectively Minister of War and Marine in the Salandra Cabinet, probably will retain these posts in the new Ministry.

URGES SANE JULY FOURTH.

Safety First Federation Appeals to State and City Officials.

The Safety First Federation of America, in its campaign for "safety first Fourth of July" celebrations throughout the country, has sent recommendations to Governors of States and to other public officials requesting them to appeal to citizens generally for their co-operation with officials for enforcement of the laws, particularly for the safeguarding of the lives of children and for the prevention of the destruction of property by fire incidental to the observance of Independence Day.

It is announced by the federation that more than twenty Governors and the officials of 500 cities are co-operating actively in the safe and sane program. Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson will outline the plans of the Fire Department for the safety first Fourth at the meeting tomorrow of the Federation's Fire Prevention Committee, 6 East Thirty-ninth Street, which includes in its membership officials of a number of cities.

MULTITUDES PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO FLAG

Impressive Ceremonies Mark Day Set Apart in Honor of Stars and Stripes.

SPEAKERS ASSAIL HYPHEN

National Colors Fly All Over City from Office Buildings, Homes, Street Cars, and Buses.

President Wilson's proclamation urging Americans to rededicate themselves to loyalty and the nation met with striking responses in New York City and the country at Flag Day exercises yesterday. The flag was everywhere displayed and everywhere venerated. It decorated office structures, residences, street cars, and buses running through Fifth Avenue.

Two thousand school children, dressed in holiday attire, lifted their right hands and pledged allegiance to the colors at services held in front of the Church of the Puritans in 130th Street, near Fifth Avenue. In the Wall Street district, in front of the historic Sub-Treasury Building, Mayor Mitchel and officers of the army and the navy reviewed patriotic exercises conducted by the Sons of the Revolution. Twelve thousand school children from public schools in East and West Harlem marched to Mount Morris Park and celebrated the day there. Two thousand persons witnessed singularly beautiful exercises in the club house of the B. P. O. Elks, Lodge No. 1, 108 West Forty-third Street, where Adjutant General of the State Louis W. Stotesbury was the chief speaker. In Brooklyn 70,000 children saluted the Stars and Stripes in parks and playgrounds.

Undivided fealty and a nonhyphenated citizenship were the features of most of the addresses.

Exercises at Sub-Treasury.

More than 3,000 persons witnessed the Flag Day exercises in front of the Sub-Treasury Building. Besides the Mayor, Rear Admiral Nathaniel Usher, U. S. N.; Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, U. S. A.; Henry H. Royce, President of the New York Cotton Exchange; President M. E. De Aguero of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, Mrs. Hamilton R. Fairfax, President of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York; Mrs. Joseph S. Wood, Vice President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Simon Baruch, Regent of the D. A. R., and Mrs. Everett Menzies Raynor, President General of the D. A. R., were among those who sat in the reviewing stand.

The members and guests of the Sons of the Revolution assembled at Fraunces Tavern in lower Broad Street and marched to the Sub-Treasury. Mayor Mitchel walked in the procession beside James Mortimer Montgomery. Preceding a speech by John Canfield Tomlinson, the invocation was pronounced by the Rev. George F. Nelson, canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, who represented Bishop David H. Greer.

"It is but natural," said Mr. Tomlinson; "that in a diverse population such as ours, that citizens of this country who either trace their descent from ancestors who came from foreign countries feel a sentimental attachment to the country of their origin. But I am far from believing that it indicates or ever will indicate any division in their loyalty, for in loyalty there can be no division.

"There is no half loyalty, nor partial loyalty, nor hyphenated loyalty. It must stand or fall as a whole. America has offered her citizenship to the world. She has extended her liberties to all who care to come here and enjoy them. By making them citizens and placing no restrictions upon their suffrage, she has given every citizen the right to participate in the control of the country, in a sense this right of universal suffrage means organized revolution, for it permits the entire change of the personnel of the government at stated periods.

"The people are in control. They enjoy such freedom and possess such control as never before existed in the history of the world. Their civil and religious freedom is complete."

"World Turned Upside Down."

When Mr. Tomlinson had finished those present sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Before the speaking commenced the band played "The World Turned Upside Down," which was played while the British were marching out of Yorktown in 1781. Robert Olyphant, President of the Sons of Revolution in New York State, introduced Mr. Tomlinson.

Mrs. Mary Floyd Tailmadge Seymour, sister of the late Frederick Samuel Tailmadge, who for twenty years was President of the Sons of the Revolution, gave the society a new silk flag similar to one carried by the Tailmadge Dragoons in the Revolutionary War.

"The abnormal conditions produced by the European conflict—menacing and uncertain—have led to the suggestion that the anniversary this year be given special significance as a day of rededication to an undivided allegiance," said Adjutant Gen. Stotesbuy in his address at the Elk's clubhouse.

"Patriotism is the rock upon which our Government is founded, but suppose that the structure has outgrown its foundations? After withstanding every shock from without, shall it be endangered by internal enemies? The outward enemy is less a menace to our institutions than would be the insidious influence of apathy and disloyalty, if permitted to establish a foothold within our borders.

Mr. Stotesbuy stood near a great liberty bell of artificial flowers, and a few moments later, when a large American flag suddenly fluttered in a breeze from concealed revolving fans, the audience rose and repeated a pledge that had been taken earlier in the day by the children in front of the Church of the Puritans in Harlem:

We pledge allegiance to our flag and to the country for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

General Stotesbury contended that the right of "manhood suffrage" was coupled with the "obligation of manhood service," and he asserted that the only "safe and sound policy for any nation that is free and intends to remain so is to adopt a military system based upon compulsion, by which every man is required to perform a patriot's duty."

Many Organizations Attend.

The flag day exercises at the Elks Clubhouse were arranged by Henry De Witt Hamilton, Chairman; Thomas F. Lynch, John E. Burk, Nicholas Engel, William Newman, H. Warren Hubbard, Henry Lemkuhl John Dempsey, John J. Coogan, and Owen J. Brady.

A company of Boys Scouts attended, as did representatives of the Memorial Committee, G. A. R.; Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Memorial and Executive Committee, Spanish War Veterans, Confederate Veteran Camp of New York, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, the American Flag Association, the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York, and the Society of American Wars, Commandery of the State of New York.

The National Security League observed Flag Day by distributing several thousand small silk American flags in connection with its "Americanism" campaign. A delegation of Boy Scouts stood at the Pennsylvania Station and at the Grand Central Terminal and gave each arrival one of the flags. The league recently sent a request to all school Principals that Flag Day be observed in all of the schools in the United States, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee and members of Washington Post, G. A. R., presented the Forty-sixth Street Branch of the High School of Commerce with a flag yesterday. The presentation exercises took place in the high school, at 165 West Sixty-fifth Street. The Principal of the Forty-sixth Street Branch, Forest Grant, accepted the flag for his school. Pupils of the Fifty-second Street Branch of the high school and the Principal, John D. Minnick, also attended.

HEXAMER MAKES FLAG SPEECH

Head of German-American Alliance Talks at Betsy Ross House.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Speaking at the Flag Day exercises at the Betsy Ross house here today, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, President of the National German-American Alliance, said that true Americanism knew no distinction of race or creed and did not take sides with any foreign nation. "True Americanism," he said, "demands a true neutrality, solely for the defense of American rights and in the best interest of the United States against any aggression from whichever side it may come. It follows faithfully and loyally where our flag leads.

"Those of us of German birth and extraction are happy in the knowledge of loyalty and devotion proved upon hundreds of battlefields and thousands of civic contests by the men of our blood since the birth of our nation. They have always, as American citizens, proved their good citizenship and have been an honor to our nation."

Mayor Smith presided at the Flag Day exercises at Independence Hall.

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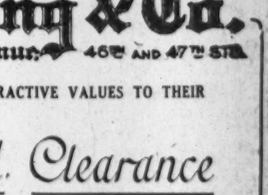

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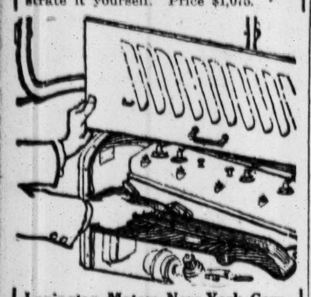

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AMERICA VILIFIED IN CARRANZA ORGAN

El Pueblo of Mexico Sees Gen. Scott as Governor General, with Villa as His Aid.

EDITORIAL VOICES HATRED

People Are Called Upon to Show "Vile Yankees" Their Army Is Impotent.

An anti-American propaganda in Mexico has reached widespread proportions, according to several well-known Mexicans in New York, and today many of the leading newspapers of that country, including El Pueblo of Mexico City, a semi-official Carranza organ, are openly forecasting war between Mexico and the United States. That the situation between the two countries was never so serious as at the present is the almost unanimous opinion of some of the best-posted men on Mexico in New York, including many Mexicans.

All over Mexico the spectre of American intervention is being held up to the view of the people, and El Pueblo has even gone so far as to state editorially that Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the army, is to be Governor General of Mexico, and that Villa will be one of his closest advisers, in the event of successful American intervention.

The editorial in El Pueblo appeared a few days after the dispatch of the last Carranza note to Secretary Lansing, and is captioned "Systematic International Perfidy." As translated it reads, in part:

"When the struggle is against an army, the simple numerical superiority is an advantage. When the struggle is against a people that is not willing to abdicate its right of sovereignty, all the armies of the world are impotent. We are not the ones who, in the face of international conflict with the United States, notwithstanding how unjust and brutal this may be, are going to invoke, because we are wounded, old prejudices and old breaches of faith, because of the antagonism of the race.

"Honest competence in the commercial field was not enough, neither were they satisfied with the interpretation of the fundamental principles of public rights; it was not worth while to use illicit methods of civilization, nor did they want frank international war, which might have clearly shown the purpose of conquest, and which might have brought about dangerous complications with other strong powers. And then, to establish a parallel between the United States and its Government. While the people always aspired to establish a sound, fundamental basis of the right of mankind, from the beginning of independence; while the people wished to lay the foundations for the big democratic campaigns, as stipulated in the Federal Constitution, making the great Republic the land of human liberty and the home of universal justice, the leaders of the Government tended to create the inhuman trust, the all-absorbent commercialism, the imperialistic invader, the empire of the brutal force and the influence of the corrupting dollar. This was done with full realization that they would inflame the eternal hatred of the people of the continent.

"The Mexican nation cannot entangle itself with the corruptions of the dollar-nation; which, with the most cynical and blasphemous sarcasm and hypocrisy, places 'in God we trust' only on its coins. Already the Americans see General Scott in the National and Chapultepec palaces, emulating the songs of Gautemotzin, with Pancho Villa as his Secretary of War, with all the virtues of the peacemaker granted to him by the Washington Administration, destroying our institutions and substituting them with Protestant churches instead—cold and indifferent as the face of President Wilson and long-faced pastors.

"Let them remember: When the struggle is against an army the simple numerical superiority is an advantage. When the struggle is against a people that is not willing to abdicate its rights of sovereignty, all the armies of the world are impotent.

"History will judge!"

"What El Pueblo says," a prominent Mexican said yesterday, "is echoed by scores of other newspapers in all parts of Mexico."

FRANCIS HENDRICKS INJURED

Republican Leader's Motor Car Overturns Near Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, June 14.—Former State Senator Francis Hendricks, retired banker and Republican leader of Onondaga County, was seriously injured when his automobile overturned on a country road near this city shortly after 10 o'clock tonight.

Mr. Hendricks was conscious when removed from the wreckage and was hurried to his residence here. Examination by physicians revealed a scalp wound, severe wrenching of the left hip and thigh, and injuries to his pelvis.

Mr. Hendricks, who is 82 years of age, is suffering from internal pains and shock.

1 KILLED, 10 INJURED IN AUTO COLLISION

Harry Stemper, Grain Broker, Has Arm Torn Off and Dies in Hospital.

TWO WOMEN AMONG HURT

Cars Crash in a Stretch of Merrick Road, Where Repairs Are Being Made.

Other motorists on the Merrick Road between Locust and Central Avenues, Springfield, Queens, L. I., shortly after 8 o'clock last night, saw two cars speed toward each other in the narrow stretch of fairway left where road repairers have been at work. One car, headed toward Rockville Centre, pulled almost into the ditch while the other car drew over almost to the edge of the roadway. But the drivers miscalculated and the watchers saw the inside wheels of both cars lock.

The crash of the collision was like an explosion. Dust and dirt from the torn roadway rose up around the cars, and out of this cloud the cars were flung to fall, seventy-five feet apart, partly on the road and partly in the ditch. From about them rose the screams and cries of men and women.

Other motorists raced to the spot and sprang from their cars. Beside one of the wrecked machines they found a man, senseless, with his left arm torn from his body at the shoulder. Near him were two women, cut and bruised and weeping hysterically. From the ground round about eight men were picking themselves up.

They were breathless with the shock and with fright, and stunned so that for a moment they could not help themselves or one another, but other motorists herded them off the roadway. Women from other cars tended them, and men raced for telephones to summon ambulances from the Jamaica Hospital and St. Mary's Hospital in Jamaica.

The worst injured, the man with an arm torn off, was put in another car, which carried him at full speed to the Jamaica Hospital. The doctors tried to get him to an operating table, but he died before he could be carried there. Afterward, when the others, in cars and ambulances, had been carried to St. Mary's Hospital, it was learned the dead man was Harry Stemper, manager of the Grain Growers' Export Company, Limited, of 113 Produce Exchange, his home being at 905 West Seventy-second Street.

From the others, too, it was learned that Mr. Stemper had been entertaining three friends from Cincinnati, the Messrs. Lewis, Whittaker, and Theiss. He had arranged a motor trip to Long Beach, and, with his wife and his nephew, A. W. Holmes of 204 West Eighty-first Street, he picked up his guests and also his niece, Miss Helen Cameron of 465 Riverside Drive, and Mrs. Helen Brennan of 825 Seventh Avenue.

They were well on their way to the beach, with Holmes at the wheel, when they ran into the part of Merrick Road which is under repair. The stretch is long and narrow and there entered it from the opposite end at the same time the car of Joseph Stroehlein, a piano manufacturer of 1,273 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Stroehlein was driving and with him were the Rev. Conrad B. Lutz of 115 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, assistant rector of All Saints' Church at Throop Avenue and Thornton Street, J. G. Newman, a broker, of Church Street, Richmond Hill, and Anton Waldier of Myrtle and Jamaica Avenues, Richmond Hill.

The shock of the collision tore all four wheels from the Stemper car and ripped one wheel from that of Mr. Stroehlein. Both cars turned somersaults, throwing their occupants so far out that they escaped serious injury beneath the falling cars. Of those in the Stemper car only Mr. Stemper was hurt beyond scratches and bruises. Miss Cameron was hysterical with fright and was treated for this at the hospital. Stroehlein had a compound fracture of the left arm, and Newman's left wrist was dislocated. Waldier and Father Lutz escaped injury.

Coroner Carl Gobel began an investigation of the accident at once, and was aided by the police. Late last night, it was said, nothing had been discovered to show negligence or careless driving on the part of either Mr. Holmes or Mr. Stroehlein.

AUTO SETS HOUSES AFIRE.

Two Badly Damaged and Trolley Car Scorched by Motor Van.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., June 14.—A blazing automobile truck loaded with furniture late this afternoon set fire to two houses in Main Street, scorched a trolley car and put the passengers to flight.

The furniture van belonged to the Lyons Express Company of 201 East 106th Street, New York City. The furniture was consigned to various residents of the town. As it reached the corner of Main Street, the main thoroughfare of the town, the van suddenly burst into flames. At the corner was standing a loaded trolley car. Before the van could be moved it had scorched the car. The passengers hastily fled and no one was injured.

The flames from the van set fire to the parish house of Zion Chapel and the residence of Samuel Kaufman, both in Main Street. Before the firemen could reach the scene the houses were damaged to the extent of about $2,000. The automobile truck and its contents were totally destroyed, and the loss is estimated at about $5,000.

The chauffeur and his helper disappeared and could not be found after the fire.

BURGLARS AT AGAR HOME.

Driven Away by Private Detectives, but Escape Arrest.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 14.—Persons living on Premium Point, New Rochelle, were awakened from their sleep at 1:30 o'clock this morning by revolver shots and the noise of an automobile dashing along Premium Point Road. The occupants of the car wear John G. Gilles, a private detective, and his assistant, William C. Curtis. When they came back without catching anybody they said they had surprised a pair of burglars while they were trying to break into the home of John G. Agar at Fair Oaks, Premium Point. Mr. Aar is President of the National Arts Club.

"Gilles and I were making our rounds," said Curtis today, "when we saw two strange men on the Point. We thought they were servants, and spoke to them, but they walked away. We went around the shore way into the Agar place and climbed up the steep terrace overlooking Long Island Sound. There we could see two men trying to get into the house. We shouted to them and they fired four shots at us and fled across the lawn into the bushes and disappeared. We chased them in our car and fired several shots, but they got away. They left a kit of burglar tools on the Agar veranda. There had not been a burglar chase in New Rochelle for more than a year and the shots caused much excitement. The New Rochelle police are investigating the matter, but are reticent. Gilles has a night patrol system and is employed by many wealthy residents of New Rochelle.

Automobile Club Retains Managers.

The Automobile Club of America has retained the J. G. White Management Corporation as general operating managers of the club, the various activities of which include the operation of the clubhouse, garages, efficiency bureau, testing laboratories, machine shop, supply department, bureau of tours, and club publications.

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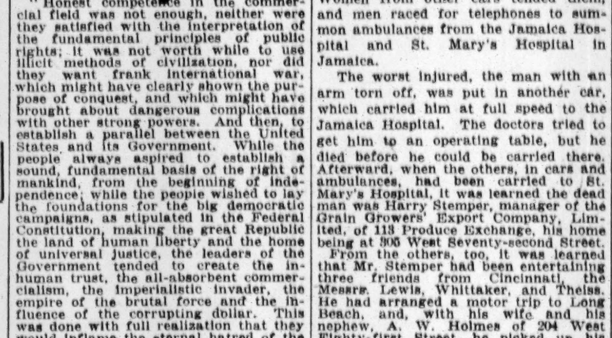

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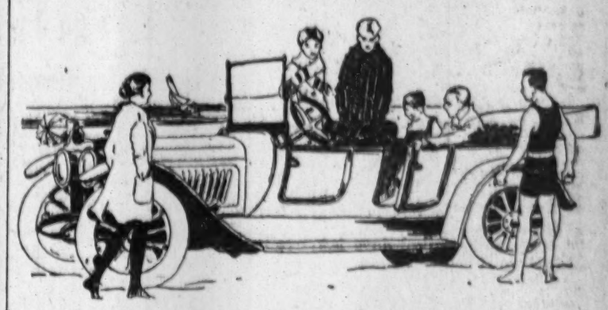

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TRAFFIC COURT AIMS FOR SAFER STREETS

New Agency May Aid in Handling 3,500,000 Pedestrians and 176,000 Vehicles.

SPEEDING THE GREAT FAULT

Persons Afoot Not Blameless—Some Employers Responsible for Employes' Violations.

New York City's traffic problems, it was said at the ceremonies marking the opening of the Traffic Court yesterday morning, are the greatest in the world and without parallel in history. According to statistics gathered by the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan and by the other city authorities the situation is this:

Manhattan Borough now houses 2,500,000 persons.

From outside the borough 1,000,000 more persons come in every business day.

In the New York district there are registered 103,000 motor vehicles and 13,000 horse-drawn vehicles, a very large proportion of which use Manhattan streets.

The problems centre around the best way to deal with these elements, ever growing larger, so as to keep accidents at a minimum and to keep pedestrians and vehicles moving expeditiously.

It is with the aim of aiding in the solution of these problems that the Traffic Court, which will hear all cases of traffic law violations in the Borough of Manhattan, has been instituted. Not only are benefits from uniformity in handling the cases counted upon, but it is expected that the experience of the court will have a constructive influence on further traffic legislation.

In the speeches made at the opening of the court and in the cases heard during the day it was brought out that exceeding the speed limits was the chief violation to be dealt with.

An important development in the effort to reduce speed violations came yesterday. Two chauffeurs, George Nast of 506 East Eighty-second Street and Erwin Grunge of 4 Convent Avenue, who had been summoned for driving faster than the law permits, testified that they did so because their employers were hurrying them.

"Will you make an affidavit to that effect?" asked Magistrate Frederick B. House of Grunge, whose case came up after Nast's.

"No, I wouldn't like to," answered the defendant. "I don't want to put my position in jeopardy. I am a man of family."

Regarding future legislation, Chief Magistrate McAdoo said he thought closer regulation both on the part of vehicles and pedestrians would be found advisable.

"I believe," he said, "that the tremendous industry engaged in making and selling cars, with colossal capitalization and armies of employes and agents, is making a mistake in opposing restrictive measures and the enlargement of police control as against the hard and cold facts presented to the public from month to month showing the killings and maimings that go on daily in these streets and avenues.

"Complaint is made by drivers of cars that pedestrians are careless and that such carelessness accounts for many accidents. There is something to be said in favor of that contention, and I believe the time is coming when pedestrians will require restrictive regulation, especially at street crossings."

There were fifty cases on the court calendar yesterday.

Walter Campbell of 400 West 129th Street had the distinction of being the first defendant. He was fined $2 for driving on the wrong side of the street.

O. K. A BOWERY FREE LUNCH

One of the Only Two in Manhattan Investigators Find "Good."

The Department of Health inspectors, who have been conducting a city-wide restaurant and café inspection, yesterday found the first saloon which they graded as "good," implying perfect sanitary conditions in the preparation and serving of food. The "good" café was in the Greeley Square district and was the first upon which Lucius P. Brown of the Department of Health would bestow a "white card" in the record the department has been keeping.

The investigations of restaurants and saloons reached Forty-second Street yesterday, the inspectors having found a total of 1 "good," 4 "fair" and 130 "bad" cafés when their day's work was completed.

When the department inspectors walked into one Bowery saloon yesterday to test the quality of the food they found it good. And not only that, it was free, even though the consumer bought nothing to drink.

"Why do you give away large quantities of bread to these poor men?" inquired one of the inspectors of the Irish proprietor.

"My mother died not long ago," was the answer, "and in her will she begged me to give soup, meat, and bread to any man who came in my place of business, provided, of course, that he felt hungry. My back room is a club dining room. Come, look!"

Inspector James Cooney went to the rear room and found oddly assorted groups around clean tables, drinking coffee and munching bread. Cooney was told, too, that on cold Winter nights homeless men were allowed to sleep in the place.

The Inspector promised a white card to the proprietor, whose name he would not tell, for obvious reasons.

In almost all the saloons visited, the Inspectors have found the methods of washing glasses unsanitary, as the bartender merely dipped the glass into standing water, which was seldom even hot. The inspectors found, too, that, in Manhattan, 95 per cent. of the food was prepared in cellars or sub-cellars that were dark and unsanitary.

Bronx saloon free lunch was the best in the city, the inspectors have found, it being "sound, clean, and of good quality," one report read. The free lunch in Brooklyn and Richmond has been graded as "fair."

WEAVERSON JURY DISAGREES

Stood 8 to 4 in Favor of Mrs. Frame —Case May Be Retried.

After trying for nearly eight hours to agree on a verdict in the suit of Mrs. Brownie Rathbone Weaverson against Mrs. Caroline W. Frame for $250,000 for the alienation of the affections of Frederick Weaverson, the jury gave it up, and shortly after midnight went to their homes. Yesterday they reported to Justice Gavegan of the Supreme Court that they had failed to come to a decision and were discharged. Justice Gavegan, in commenting on their failure to agree, said:

"That is a most natural if not final result."

It was learned that at first the jury stood 7 to 5 in favor of Mrs. Frame, and that the next vote was 8 to 4. This division remained until the end. The jurors, it was said, did not take into consideration the fact that Mrs. Weaverson was a Mazdaznan, or sun worshipper, or that Mrs. Frame was a moving figure in the Christian Science Church.

Nothing was said of the amount of damages the four believers in Mrs. Weaverson's cause thought she ought to have because of the immovability of the eight supporters of Mrs. Frame. Unless there is a reconciliation between Mrs. Weaverson and her husband and Mrs. Frame the suit will be tried over again in the Fall. An attempt was made to come to a friendly understanding on Tuesday, but it failed. The rock on which it split, it was said, was the refusal of Mr. Weaverson to live again with his wife. He was willing to support her, but he did not think that the same roof could cover both without fear of other outbreaks.

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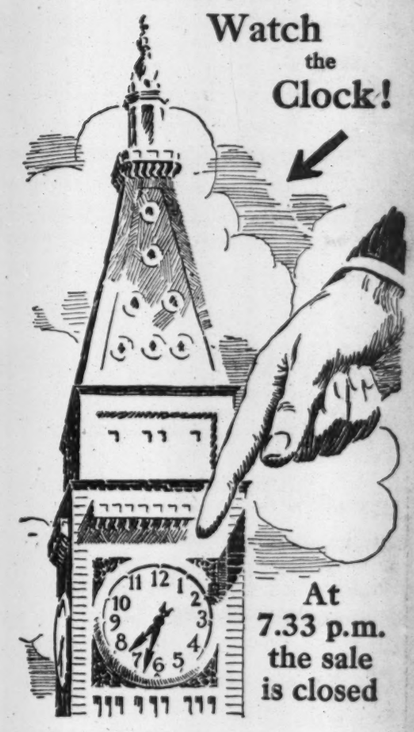

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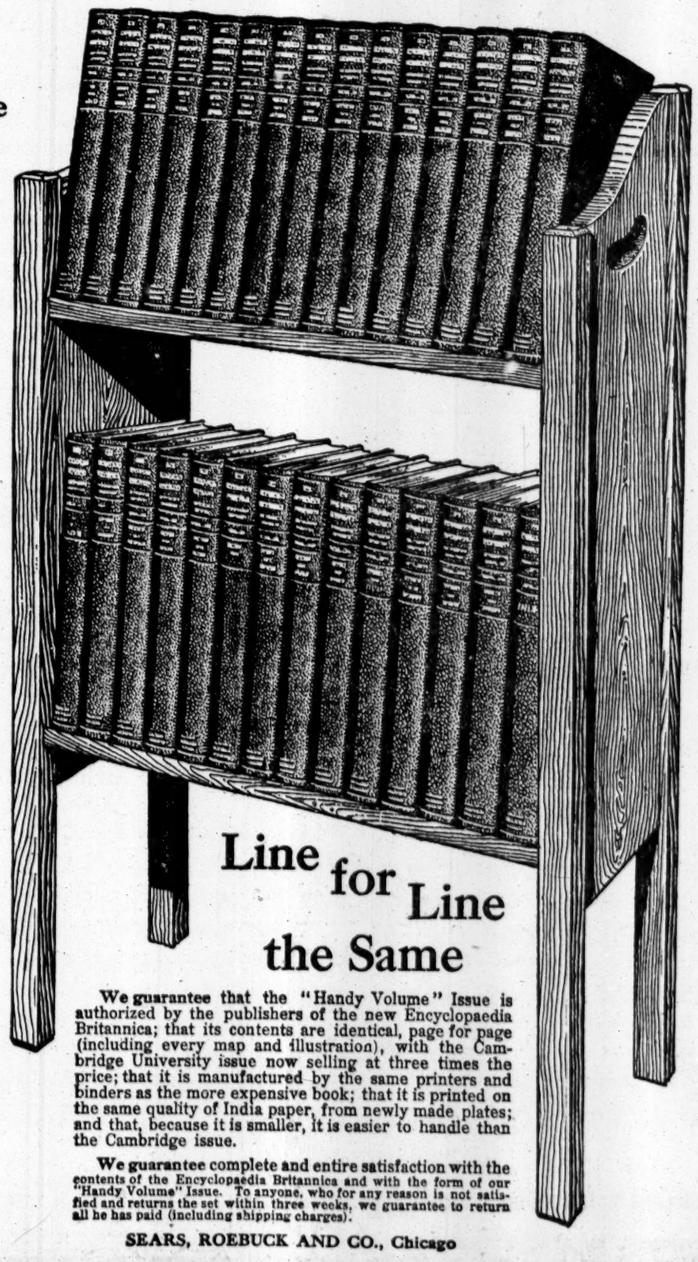

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Many a midnight ride is easier and safer because the motorist knows he has a tank full of Socony Motor Gasoline.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

LOOK FOR WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y. THIS SIGN

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See Saturday Evening Post of June 17 or Ask your dealer for details of offer.

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For Women—
Short silk gloves, 50c to $1.25
Long silk gloves, $1.00 to $2.00
Natural chamois golf gloves, $1.75
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World's Greatest Leather Stores
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On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

FOUR MORE TESTIFY JAS. W. IS NOT OLIVER

Witnesses Agree Lawyer Osborne Was Not at Plainfield Hotel on Oct. 18, 1914.

COUNSEL PASS LIE IN COURT

Juror Takes a Hand in Ending Squabble—Judge Orders Oliver Osborne Letters Put Into Evidence.

The relations of opposing counsel in the trial of Rae Tanzer for perjury in the Federal District Court have not improved as the trial has progressed. Affairs came to such a pass yesterday that Benjamin Slade, representing the defendant, flatly accused Special Prosecutor William Rand, Jr., of uttering a falsehood. That charge came when Mr. Slade, who had been reading extracts from testimony given at a previous trial, was charged by Mr. Rand with not reading the record correctly, and the charges and counter charges caused much excitement in the crowded court room. Later Mr. Slade corrected his reading and apologized.

That, which was only one of a series of skirmishes between counsel, came while James W. Osborne was on the witness stand. Mr. Slade is contesting every word of the Government's evidence, and yesterday, when Mr. Rand suggested to Judge Wolverton that Mr. Osborne was entitled to protection from the Court, Mr. Slade commented that the witness was getting rather more protection than he was entitled to.

Upon redirect examination Mr. Osborne told of his lack of the qualifications that would enable him to impersonate successfully the still missing Oliver Osborne. In the first place he testified that he never carried a cane nor did he wear a diamond more aggressive than the small stone in the pin that then adorned his necktie.

"Do you smoke cigarettes?" Mr. Rand asked the witness.

"No, except when I play chess, and I have smoked two or three cigars in twenty years," replied Mr. Osborne.

"Do you sing or play the piano?" the prosecutor asked.

"I can't sing a note," replied the smiling Mr. Osborne, "and I can't even pick one out on the piano with one finger."

It was plain that Mr. Osborne was keeping his temper in hand with an effort when in reply to a question as to whether if he had really been Rae Tanzer's friend he would acknowledge it before the court. Two or three times he attempted to speak during the clash of counsel that followed the question.

"This witness," said Mr. Slade, in anger, "may run the District Attorney's office here, but I insist that he cannot run this court."

"I never saw this girl," broke in Osborne, speaking rapidly. "I never ruined her. I am James W. Osborne and could not be Oliver Osborne."

Again in reply to another of Mr. Slade's questions the witness snapped out: "If I were Oliver Osborne and I were mean enough to ruin a girl I presume I would be equally mean and lie about it on the stand."

Mr. Osborne said he had not had a drink since Dec. 12, 1915.

"Before that, Mr. Osborne," the cross-examiner came back, "before you swore off, were you not drunk so often that——" The rest of the question was lost in the commotion that followed. The witness, however, said that he did not get drunk.

There was another flurry when Mr. Osborne, in reply to a question by the defense as to whether he were not the procuring cause of the indictment against Miss Tanzer replied: "No, you are the procuring cause."

When Judge Wolverton, on the request of the Government, ordered the defense to produce the letters written by Oliver Osborne to Rae Tanzer, Mr. Slade fairly shouted his protest. He insisted that the defendant should not be obliged to provide a possible weapon against herself. The Constitution, he said, protected a defendant from so testifying against herself. He said he would decline to put the letters into evidence until the Court of Appeals had ruled on that point.

Replying to the objections of the defense, Mr. Rand said the language used by Slade was an insult to the Court. Mr. Slade responded with a request to Judge Wolverton to declare a mistrial if the attempt to introduce the letters was pressed. After more discussion Judge Wolverton ruled for the Government and Mr. Slade reluctantly produced the desired letters. He insisted that the court's ruling and the objection both be plainly stated on the record.

During the reading of testimony given by witnesses at the trial of Franklin Safford, the Plainfield hotel clerk, Mr. Rand protested that Mr. Slade was reading only certain parts that were detrimental to the Government. Mr. Slade replied emphatically that Mr. Rand was telling a falsehood. Exchanges of opinion followed till interrupted by Judge Wolverton. A juryman took a hand, and it was finally shown that Mr. Slade had left out a word and he apologized.

The fact that a small woman and a big man without glasses had registered at the Kensington Hotel in Plainfield on Oct. 18, 1914, was testified to by William Kitchin, proprietor of that hostelry.

"Is that the man who was at the hotel?" Mr. Rand asked, pointing to Mr. Osborne. The latter got quickly to his feet and the witness stared at him.

"Positively not," said the hotel proprietor.

With this witness, as with those who followed, Mr. Slade went closely into every detail, especially any that had connection with the United States District Attorney's office, with employes of Mr. Osborne's law office, or those who have had anything to do with the several cases that have followed the filing of the suit for damages brought by Rae Tanzer against Mr. Osborne and later withdrawn. In reply to one question Mr. Kitchin said he thought United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall had suggested to him that James W. Osborne was not the man who accompanied the "small woman" to the Hotel Kensington, "but I knew he was not the man," the witness added emphatically.

Frank C. Latt, a guest in the Hotel Kensington on Oct. 18, 1914, told of seeing Rae Tanzer and Oliver Osborne at the hotel. He was sure, he said, that James W. Osborne was not the man who accompanied Miss Tanzer to the hotel.

Henry R. Stern, a lawyer, testified to having seen Mr. Osborne at the Bar Association on Oct. 18, 1914, when he is charged by Miss Tanzer that he was with her in Plainfield. Mr. Stern remembered it, he testified, because Mr. Osborne, who occupied the next room to that in which he was working, made so much noise that he went out, indignant, to learn who the disturber was. He was corroborated by David A. Newton, a law stenographer of Jersey City, to whom Mr. Stern was dictating at the Bar Association on the afternoon of Oct. 18, 1914. Both were subjected to a long and rather tedious cross-examination by Mr. Slade, who went into the most minute happenings of the afternoon in question.

The case will be continued today.

PATENTS A PROCESS TO MAKE GASOLINE

Dr. Palmer Says Petroleum Residues Yield Fuel Fluid at a Small Cost.

BELIEVES HIS RIGHTS BASIC

After Rejecting Application in 1907, Government Now Grants the Petition of Inventor.

Papers were received here yesterday from Washington granting to Charles S. Palmer, Ph. D., a fellow in the Mellen Institute of Industrial Research of Pittsburgh, a patent on a process for the manufacture of gasoline by what the inventor calls a recomposition method. Those concerned believe the newly patented process may influence present conditions in the active market for gasoline. It is said that under this process the "gas" can be made for as low as 9 cents a gallon under existing market prices for the materials used.

An important phase of the matter lies in the relation of the new process to others adopted since the scarcity of gasoline due to the war set the oil men to devising new ways of keeping up with the market.

There are at present two processes principally in use. One is the Rittman process, for which a patent was asked in 1915, and the Burton process, which was patented in 1913. The Government has taken over the Rittman process and has licensed twenty oil companies to manufacture gasoline under it. The Burton process is used by the Standard Oil Company.

According to W. H. Swenarton of 2 Rector Street, the lawyer who has represented Dr. Palmer during his patent litigation, the specifications of this patent are, in his opinion, broad enough to dominate the Rittman and the Burton processes. If this contention were upheld, he pointed out, the Government and the manufacturers who use those processes would be infringing on the Palmer patent.

According to the lawyer the Palmer process consists of extracting gasoline from petroleum residues which have practically no volatile matter below a temperature of 300 degrees centigrade. When they are subjected to this temperature, under conditions prescribed by the process, about 75 per cent. of their composition becomes volatile, and of this about 20 per cent. is gasoline. The basis of the process is said to be the interrelated control of temperature, pressure and time, these factors being so applied that recomposition of the elements in the petroleum residue results, one of the recompounded products being gasoline.

Dr. Palmer first came upon his discovery while he was working on various problems of industrial chemistry, as his story is told. He was then living in Montclair. He applied for a patent in 1907, but was refused on the ground that his process was not a substantial improvement on old processes for distilling petroleum residues under pressure—which contention of the Patent Office has since been reversed in his favor. The Patent Office officials also said there was no merit in his process, which they likened to the ancient alchemists' efforts to create gold out of baser metals.

When he took his proposition to the oil trade he received even less encouragement. They told him he could not do what he contended he was able to do, and even if he could, they would not be interested, he was told, for gasoline was a drug on the market in those days. They told him they could not get rid of the gasoline they had, and had even resorted to burning it under boilers to get it out of the way.

Dr. Palmer continued in his attempts to have the Patent Office reconsider his application, Mr. Swenarton said, and when the present scarcity of gasoline began to be apparent he redoubled his efforts, succeeding in having the application reviewed by the Board of Examiners in Chief of the Patent Office, the court of last resort in such matters, a few weeks ago.

This board reversed the former findings of the department examiners, and has, according to Mr. Swenarton, allowed a basic patent. The papers were received by the attorney yesterday. They allow the patent rights as of the date of 1907, when application was first made, and thus they antedate, it is said, any of the other processes under which many thousands of gallons of gasoline are manufactured every day.

SEE CHEAPER GASOLINE SOON.

Standard Oil Officials Say Improved Methods Cut the Cost.

Officials of the Standard Oil companies said yesterday that the worst had passed in the sky rocketing of gasoline prices and that a reduction was to be expected, they hoped. The hope, according to an official who has to do especially with gasoline, was based on two factors, first, that the Standard Oil laboratories had found out how to extract more gasoline from crude oil, and second, that the gasoline producing quality of much of the oil from the southwestern field was improving. The officials, however, were not sure about the exact date on which the price was to be cut.

It was explained that the present high price of gasoline was due to a combination of causes which, it was shown, it was not easy for the layman to comprehend. In the first place, there is the war. Most of the sources of production in Europe are not producing at this time. The Dardanelles being closed, the Allies cannot get gasoline from the Russian fields, and Russia isn't selling it to any one else. The Russians and Austrians have been battling over the Austrian oil fields, and production is at a standstill there, but makes a large demand upon the American supply.

Again, the German, Austrian, and Turkish markets for the by-products of crude oil, other than gasoline, are cut off. That makes an over-production of by-products, the loss of profit on which must be borne in large part by users of gasoline.

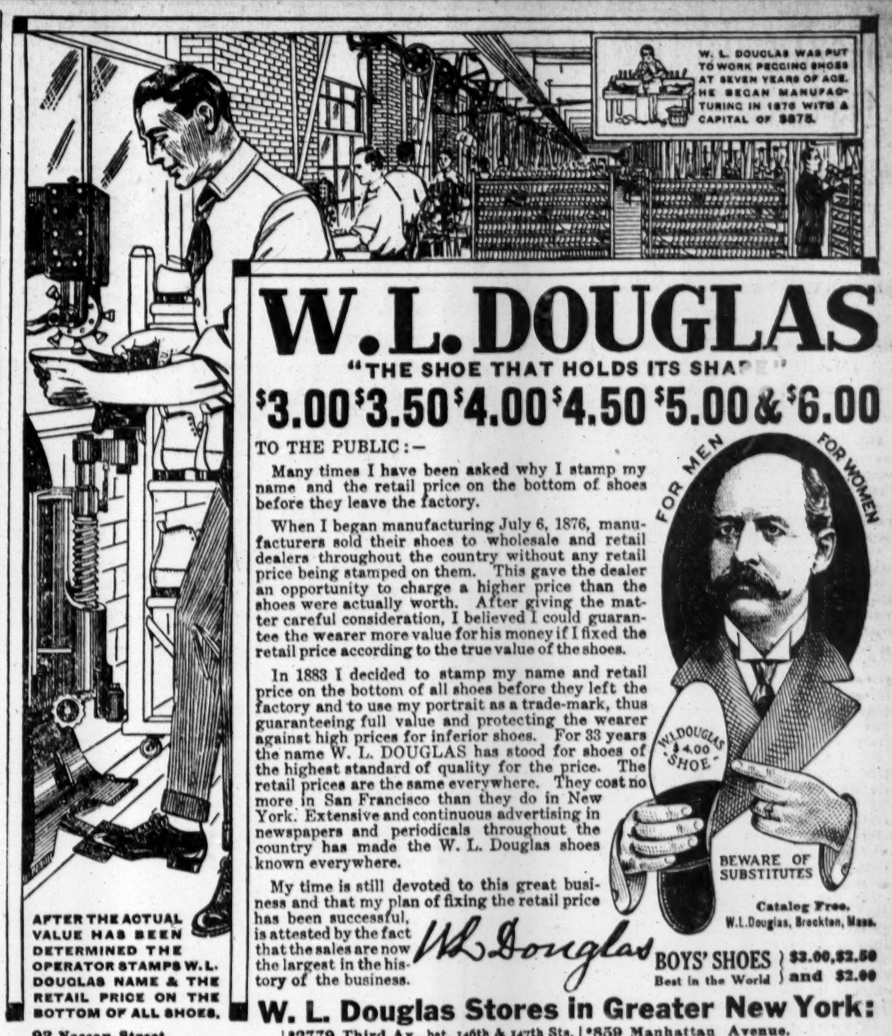
Another factor in the great advance which has set the present record price was that, two months or so ago, when the heavy production season was beginning, the production of the Cushing fields in Oklahoma fell off almost 50 per cent. and what oil continued to flow did not produce the same amount of gasoline as before.

Standard laboratories have been working harder than ever of late, the officials said, to get more gasoline from crude oil, and they have succeeded, it was asserted, in materially increasing the percentage. This, it was said, should soon be reflected in the market, but there were no predictions of large reductions while market conditions continued.

LIMITED BAN ON DANCING.

Catholic Clergy Will Only Prohibit It at Church Entertainments.

The ruling of the Papal Consistory, which placed a ban on dancing, will be read in all the Catholic churches of the city next Sunday, it was announced yesterday at Chancellor Dunn's offices. Catholic clergymen were reluctant to discuss the ruling in advance of its issuance. It was learned, however, that the decree as interpreted by American prelates prohibits dancing only at entertainments designed to raise funds for the Church and in charge of a priest. The ruling does not bar Catholics, as individuals, from participating in private dances, nor does it prevent the Knights of Columbus or other religious or semi-religious organizations from holding dances.


W. L. DOUGLAS WAS PUT TO WORK PEGGING SHOES AT SEVEN YEARS OF AGE. HE BEGAN MANUFACTURING IN 1876 WITH A CAPITAL OF $875.
AFTER THE ACTUAL VALUE HAS BEEN DETERMINED THE OPERATOR STAMPS W. L. DOUGLAS NAME & THE RETAIL PRICE ON THE BOTTOM OF ALL SHOES.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 & $6.00

TO THE PUBLIC:—

Many times I have been asked why I stamp my name and the retail price on the bottom of shoes before they leave the factory.

When I began manufacturing July 6, 1876, manufacturers sold their shoes to wholesale and retail dealers throughout the country without any retail price being stamped on them. This gave the dealer an opportunity to charge a higher price than the shoes were actually worth. After giving the matter careful consideration, I believed I could guarantee the wearer more value for his money if I fixed the retail price according to the true value of the shoes.

In 1883 I decided to stamp my name and retail price on the bottom of all shoes before they left the factory and to use my portrait as a trade-mark, thus guaranteeing full value and protecting the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes. For 33 years the name W. L. DOUGLAS has stood for shoes of the highest standard of quality for the price. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. Extensive and continuous advertising in newspapers and periodicals throughout the country has made the W. L. Douglas shoes known everywhere.

My time is still devoted to this great business and that my plan of fixing the retail price has been successful, is attested by the fact that the sales are now the largest in the history of the business.

Cataleg Free. W.L.Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas BOYS' SHOES Best in the World $3.00, $2.50 and $2.00

W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1372 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th Street.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*859 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas $3.00 and $4.00 shoes for women.

Welch's

The National Drink

WELCH'S is the most favored goody at the kiddies' party, for the youngsters like its keen, fruity flavor—a taste that's neither sweet nor acid—just Welch's.

And Welch's is pure and wholesome. It's as good for the kiddies as it tastes. A taste that can come only from the freshly pressed juice of the carefully selected sun-ripened, Welch premium-price Concord grapes.

And grown folks are equally fond of Welch's. They find it delicious, healthful and refreshing.

Welch's is economical, too. Served with water, plain or charged, it makes a long drink. Splendid with lemonade or ginger ale. The very best thing to quench the thirst of the road when motoring. Take Welch's along and see.

Be sure you get Welch's.
Buy it by the bottle, 10c up.

Write for free booklet,
"Welch's Ways." Ninety-nine ways to serve Welch's.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

Dress

IN all animals, except humans, the male is more gorgeous in appearance than the female. It is the male who attracts the opposite sex by his fine looks. This is the law of life and its continuance.

The reverse is true in the human race. Woman attracts. Her appearance means to her life and the continuation of life. Her passion for dress is primal.

Every man who has had a sister, a mother, a wife or a daughter has marveled at the depth of interest women have in clothes. Not some women; all women.

Woman's interest in dress is not frivolity. It is more than a matter of interest; it is an instinct—the instinct for motherhood.

The unconsciousness that many women have of this motive in dressing is a proof of its instinctiveness. Many women are not interested in child-bearing, are not apparently interested in the opposite sex; but every woman, of every age, is interested in dress and style, which is the art of dress.

This interest or instinct is based not on the desire but on the need of attracting the male. Dress instinct in women is as deep as, and one with, the instinct for perpetuating one's species.

Proof of women's profound universal interest in dress is the depth and breadth of Butterick's growth. For this interest in dress is the solid rock on which the House of Butterick was founded.

Over half a century ago Butterick first made it possible for women to make their own clothes well, economically and stylishly.

Women soon came to regard Butterick as the authority in matters of dress. The Butterick organization grew until it had bureaux in the foreign style centers and representatives all over the face of the globe and gave the styles and improvements in dress simultaneously to women everywhere.

Butterick became the great authoritative clearing house for the dress ideas of the world.

Butterick has had more influence over women in the matter of clothes than any other institution in the history of the world.

Butterick's authority in dress has given it a uniquely strong following among women. With the same recognized authority, Butterick publications speak to its millions of readers on the two other great elementals of life—food and shelter.

Great merchants install the Butterick service exclusively in their stores. Manufacturers take advantage of the Butterick magazines to give their messages to the Butterick audience of millions of devoted women.

Butterick has become the great force in merchandising articles of interest to womankind.

THE DESIGNER

THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE

THE Delineator

Butterick

FORDHAM TURNS OUT ITS LARGEST CLASS

Diamond Jubilee Ends with the Conferring of Degrees on 260 Graduates.

CARDINAL FARLEY THERE

Mgr. Mooney, Mgr. Brann, Father Chidwick, and Others Receive Special Honors.

The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee at Fordham University ended yesterday, when 260 graduates received their degrees from Cardinal Farley, who presided. It was the seventy-first class graduated at Fordham, the first graduating class, in 1845, numbering eight.

The exercises were held outdoors for the first time since 1906, 8,000 spectators occupying the arena which had been erected on the campus. Cardinal Farley, the Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham, and the guests of honor occupied an ornamental forum built in the form of a triangle at the corner of the baseball field. It was supported by seventy-five pillars, each symbolic of a year in Fordham's existence. The throne of Cardinal Farley was placed directly beneath the canopy.

For the first time in Fordham's history the five schools of the university combined their exercises instead of holding individual commencements on separate days. The Law School supplied nearly one-half the graduating class, with the medical arts, pharmacy, and science departments following in the order named.

The Faculty celebrated the jubilee by conferring thirty-three honorary degrees. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney of the class of 1867 received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, while the Right Rev. Mgr. Henry A. Brann and Dr. James J. Walsh, former dean of the Medical School, were made Doctors of Letters.

Nine men noted in Church and State received the degree of Doctor of Laws. They were the Very Rev. John P. Chidwick, chaplain of the ill-fated battleship Maine and at present President of Dunwoodie Seminary; Thomas N. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education; General James R. O'Beirne, Alfred J. Talley, William D. Guthrie, George J. Gillespie, Austin O. Malley, the Very Rev. William McNulty, and Augustus M. O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill is a graduate of the class of 1849 and the oldest living alumnus of Fordham. Twenty-one Master of Arts degrees also were awarded, the recipients including the Rev. Thomas R. Halpin, President of the College of New Rochelle; Justice William L. Tierney, Assistant District Attorney Edward S. Brogan, and Edward J. Gleason.

Following the conferring of the degrees and before the address to the graduates the gilded column representing the seventy-fifth year, located on the students' side of the platform, was transferred to the alumni side. It was later taken by six seniors and six alumni to Alumni Hall, where it will be preserved.

The exercises were opened by an academic procession from the Administration Building to the campus. It was marshaled by Joseph Unischе and George McNally of the Jubilee Committee. Led by the classes of the five schools, the procession advanced with the oldest alumni leading. The graduates followed the alumni, while Cardinal Farley and President Mulry, with the attending Faculty and guests, brought up the rear.

The addresses by the graduates were apportioned among the Medical, Law, and Arts Departments. The valedictory address was made by William A. Clarke of the School of Arts.

Father Mulry then introduced Cardinal Farley, who awarded the degrees and prizes. The noted prelate aroused the audience with some extracts from his diary as a student at Fordham sixty years ago. The address to the graduates was made by Father Mulry.

HONORARY DEGREES.

Doctor of Divinity—The Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, LL. D.
Doctor of Letters—The Right Rev. Mgr. Henry A. Brann, D. D., and James J. Walsh, M. D.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The Very Rev. W. McNulty, A. M.,	W. D. Guthrie, LL. B.,
The Very Rev. John P. Chidwick, D. D.,	Gen. J. R. O'Beirne, A. M.,
T.W. Churchill, LL. B.,	A. O'Malley, M. D.,
G. J. Gillespie, LL. B.,	A. M. O'Neill, A. M.,
	A. J. Talley, LL. B.

MASTER OF ARTS.

W. J. Fallon, A. B.,	The Rev. M. J. Larkin, A. B.,
J. E. Fitzpatrick, A.B.	J. B. Uniacke, A. B.,
E. J. Glennon, A. B.,	The Rev. T. J. Donlon, A. B.,
F. V. Oliver, A. B.,	F. E. Carroll, A. B.,
T. F. Connolly, A. B.,	M. D.,
E. S. Brogan, A. B.,	The Rev. A. P. Dunnigan, A. B.,
J. I. Berry, A. B.,	The Rev. J. H. Dooley, A. B.,
F. J. Phelan, A. B.,	W. L. Tierney, A. B.,
C. J. McCafferty, A.B.,	The Rev. M. J. Fitzpatrick, A. B.
C. F. O'Brien, A. B.,	
T. J. Calkins, A. B., M. D.,	
The Rev. T. R. Halpin, A. B.,	
The Rev. J. N. Aylward, A. B.,	

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Jerome F. Burns,	Joseph A. Marone,
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C. Casanova-Hermann,	F. X. Mescall,
J. G. Casey, (cum laude,)	W. P. Moran,
W. A. Clarke, (summa cum laude,)	George A. Mulry,
P. J. Cotter,	S. J. O'Beirne, (cum laude,)
Joseph A. Dodin,	R. D. O'Connell, (cum laude,)
J. G. Donnelly,	M. J. O'Neill,
Walter A. Hynes,	Edward B. Powers,
Vincent F. Kane,	William X. Quilty,
James W. Kearns,	J. J. Reilly, (cum laude,)
William P. Leahey,	Ambrose G. Silk.

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John M. Blake,	F. J. Feuerbach,
James W. Butler,	W. J. Fordrung,
Henry A. Fallon,	T. H. Viviano.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Louis C. Badanes,	Melvin J. Lorack,
Chester Baffa,	Leonard F. Lowe,
John A. Barrett,	Joseph B. Lynch,
John J. Barrett,	Christopher R. Lyons.
Louis Bautz,	William Macy,
Peter S. Beck,	Harry W. Mahneke,
John A. Blake, (cum laude,)	Franklin Malone,
Bennet M. Blumenthal,	Edward F. Manion,
Andrew J. Brady,	Claire J. Matthews,
Charles Braunhut,	Herman Mendes,
John A. Brennan,	Donald H. Millard,
Cyril J. Brown,	Benjamin Millstein,
Barney Budnick,	Francis S. Morley,
Arthur J. Butler,	Edward F. Murphy,
John J. Byrne,	Philip A. Murphy,
Richard S. Byrne,	Joseph J. McCann,
Laurence J. Cassidy,	Edwin R. McCormick,
Edward J. Chapman,	James A. McGovern,
William T. Condon,	James P. McGovern,
Francis X. Conlon,	Francis V. McHugh,
Thomas F. Coughlin,	James E. McKeon,
John J. Coyle,	Thos. F. McLaughlin,
Joseph J. Dillon,	Francis J. McNamara,
John E. Donahue,	Anselm M. Nascher,
William R. Donaldson,	Louis Nieman,
Paul Dreyer,	John H. Noll,
Stephen M. Egan,	Joseph P. O'Connell,
William K. Elliffe,	Joseph V. O'Leary,
John W. Elmes,	John F. Phelan,
John G. Flanigan,	Jacob B. Platt,
Joseph H. Flanigan,	Edward J. Poynton,
John D. Flynn,	Francis S. Quinn,
Joseph T. Flynn,	John J. Quinn,
Walter V. Flynn,	Joseph A. Reilly,
John G. Fruin,	Matthew J. Reilly,
Arthur G. Gallagher,	Frederick G. Rita,
Bernard J. Gannon,	Max Rosenkranz,
Albert J. Garcia,	Clarence A. Roszel,
Warren H. Gilman,	Maurice F. Rourke,
John J. Glynn,	Henry Rubin,
Henry A. Griffin,	John J. Ryan,
William A. Hamm,	Philip Scandella,
Charles E. Hanley,	Frederick W. Schlosstein,
Walter R. Hart,	William H. Schlottman,
Lawrence A. Healy,	Edward A. Schmidt,
Leo H. Healy,	Othello A. Scocco,
William C. Hecht,	Henry Seimanowitz,
James H. Herbert,	Milton Seimanowitz,
James A. Higgins,	Cornelius J. Sheehan,
Eugene R. Hurley,	John S. Slattery,
Max Jaedicker,	Charles A. Small,
Benedict Joffe,	William F. Tanner,
John M. Judge,	Alexander V. Taylor,
Thomas W. Kelly, (cum laude,)	James A. Tierney,
John J. Kerrigan,	James O. Trybom,
William P. Lally,	Alexander P. Vincent,
Jerome M. Lantry,	Fred W. Weale,
John J. Lee,	Milton C. Weisman,
Ira N. Lind,	William J. Wholean,
	Ralph A. Woodend.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

I. H. Abraham,	John C. Lee,
Harry F. Ark,	Thomas J. Longo,
John C. Brady,	J. A. McCafferty,
John A. Bottl,	F. X. McGovern,
Morris Cohen,	Isidore Moglinesky,
C. S. Conklin,	John J. O'Connor,
W. J. Coogan,	R. E. O'Rourke,
James P. Croce,	Otto Radin,
J. F. Finnegan,	Harry Reinstein,
S. J. Firestone,	Daniel A. Ressa,
Jacob Geiger,	John H. Reynolds,
J. P. Gennaro,	Leo G. Ruhl,
Arnold Goodhart,	Victor L. Salvatore,
John Goldstein,	John J. Savarese,
Patrick Grosso,	William J. Scott,
John Hennelly,	Thomas A. Somers.
Isidor Hirsch,	Thomas V. Stack,
Walter L. Horn,	David Suslofsky,
C. F. Howland,	S. C. Tromba,
F. J. Labruier,	Samuel Witt,
Anthony Lacovara,	J. J. Zimmerman.

GRADUATE IN PHARMACY.

Frank Barabini,	Edward Lo Porte,
Abraham Blank,	William Morris,
Philip Breivogel,	Joseph C. Munafo,
Max Brill,	Harry Neretin,
Henry S. Cohen,	Joseph J. Nolan,
Maurice C. Cohen,	Armado Faganelli,
Frank S. Connelly,	Arthur Petretti,
Bernard Ellner,	Israel Rosenberg,
John B. Fiorillo,	Edward Rowe,
Edward A. Fox,	S. Schulsinger,
Harold Friedman,	Isaac Sellman,
Solomon Friedman,	Joseph Solano,
Isidore Ganbarg,	David Soskin,
Maurice Klein,	David Uran,
Louis Krasnow,	William Weinar,
Samuel Lippin,	Isidor Zeiger.

PRIZES AWARDED.

Hughes Medal for Mental Philosophy—Edmund B. Butler.
Journ Medal for Ethics—Charles C. Humar.
Journ Medal for Evidences of Religion—William A. Clarke.
St. John's Debating Society Medal—William A. Schmidt.
Medal for the Annual Undergraduate Oratorical Contest—James T. O'Donohue.
Purse of $50 in Gold—John H. Martin.
Medal for the Best Record in the Graduating Class—Edmond B. Borgia.
Highest Honors in Law—John A. Blake.
Best standing in the class—John A. Blake and Louis Numan.
Best average in the senior examinations, ($50 in gold)—John A. Blake and John A. Brennan.

HONORS IN MEDICINE.

Prize of $25 in gold for the best average—John C. Beady.
Prize of $25 in gold for the annual medical essay—John C. Beady.
Prize of $25 for medical jurisprudence—John C. Beady.
Prize of $25 in gold for best clinical work—James Finnigan and William Coogan.

Degree for Charles H. Grasty.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 14.—Charles H. Grasty, Treasurer of THE NEW YORK TIMES, received today the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Washington and Lee University at its annual commencement exercises here.

BANKER LEFT $1,538,281.

Alfred Lichtenstein's Residuary Legatee Is His Son Oscar.

Alfred Lichtenstein, the banker, who died at the home of his son, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., on Oct. 31, 1915, left an estate valued at $1,538,281, according to a transfer tax appraisal filed yesterday in the office of the State Controller. Mr. Lichtenstein's interest in the banking firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. was appraised at $1,524,812. To Mrs. Julia Essen, a friend of the testator, was bequeathed a life estate in $250,000 in addition to a specific legacy of $10,000.

The residuary estate passes to Oscar Lichtenstein, a son. Mr. Lichtenstein made several small bequests to other relatives, and also made the following charitable gifts: To the German Home, Brooklyn, $1,500; Deutsche Frauen Verein, $1,000; Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn, $1,000; Children's Aid Society, Manhattan, $2,000; the German Hospital, $5,000; German Society of New York, $1,000, and the Brooklyn Hospital Training School for Nurses, $1,000.

Mr. Lichtenstein owned stocks and bonds worth $63,319, and held mortgages valued at $42,404. Debts against the estate totaled $21,365. He did not own any realty of much value.

WILL OF FRANCISCO GARCIA.

Favorite Niece Receives $150,000 and Residuary Estate in Trust.

The will of Francisco Garcia, who died on April 28, filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court, disposes of an estate of "more than $10,000." To Amalia Garcia Menendez, a favorite niece, is bequeathed $150,000 in trust, in addition to the residuary estate, which is left to her in the same manner. The principal of the estate passes upon her death to any of her heirs. Mr. Garcia gave $100,000 outright to Mrs. Maria Jacobs Lester Garcia, his widow. A trust fund of $50,000 is created for the benefit of his niece, Maria Garcia Dudley, and a similar fund of $15,000 for the joint use of two sisters, Joaquina Garcia and Theresa Garcia. Candida Garcia y Lopez de Menendez, another sister, receives $25,000 from her brother.

Two estates in Spain belonging to the testator were bequeathed to a brother and sister living there. Mr. Garcia lived at 771 Madison Avenue.

WIVES INHERIT 3 ESTATES.

Newland, Klots, and Adams Wills Filed at White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 14.—Three wills filed here today with Surrogate William A. Sawyer dispose of estates worth in the aggregate close to $1,000,000.

John Newland of 15 North Broadway, this city, in six typewritten lines, left all of his estate to his wife, Florence Goold Newland. This will was filed by McLaughlin, Russell, Coe & Sprague, attorneys, whose affidavit set forth that the estate was worth more than $10,000 each in real and personal property. George Klots of Pelham Manor, who died April 30 in Greenwich, Conn., left an estate of more than $100,000 in personal property, which he bequeathed entirely to his wife, Elizabeth W. Klots.

Charles Adams, Secretary of the Ward Baking Company, who lived in Sutton Manor, New Rochelle, left his entire estate of more than $500,000 to his wife, Margaret. Mr. Adams formerly lived at Sewickley.

Will of G. A. Phelps Filed.

In the will of George Alexander Phelps, a member of the firm of Phelps Brothers Company, who died on April 28, filed yesterday for probate, the testator instructed his executors to have his body cremated without any religious ceremony. The residue of the estate, which consisted of personalty amounting to $80,000 and realty of an unknown value, was bequeathed in varying amounts to several grandchildren. Mrs. Helen Ackerley of Cheshire, England, a daughter, received $40,000.

Eli Robinson Left $1,067,848.

An appraisal of the estate of Eli Robinson, who died on February 24 last, was filed yesterday in the State Controller's office, showing that he left $1,067,848. Mrs. Gertrude Robinson, his widow, was the sole beneficiary. Mr. Robinson owned stocks and bonds, which were appraised at $1,002,615, and held a life insurance policy of $20,300. Debts against the estate amounted to $6,022.

C. E. Schaefer Left All to Widow.

Mrs. Jennie P. Schaefer is the sole legatee of the estate of her husband, Charles E. Schaefer, a member of the Stock Exchange, who died at his home in Yonkers on June 7. Mr. Schaefer, whose estate amounts to more than $100,000 personalty, left two daughters, Nathalie and Hazel, and a son, Charles Schaefer.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your Last Chance

Only 2 Days More

See announcement on page 7

PRAY FOR KITCHENER IN A STILLED BAZAAR

Great Throng Bows in Silence While Dr. Manning Reads Service for Dead Soldier.

THOUSANDS JOIN IN HYMN

Fine Spirit of Sacrifice Exemplified in Gifts — Melting Pot Gets Many Prized Trinkets.

The clamor of the thousands surging among the booths at the Allied Bazaar in Grand Central Palace was stilled at 9 o'clock last night and for a few minutes they stood in reverent silence to honor the memory of Earl Kitchener.

Two minutes after the hour a bugle blown from the mezzanine balcony sounded "taps" and slowly at first and then more swiftly the volume of sound diminished till all was still. A bell tolled the hour and then the Rev. Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, standing near the entrance to the main floor, read this prayer:

O God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the faithful life and the high example of Thy servant, Horatio Herbert Kitchener. Grant unto him that, his labors now ended, he may rest in peace, and let light perpetual shine upon him.

May the memory of his steadfast faith, his unfaltering courage, and his loyal devotion give strength to us all for the full performance of our duty.

And may this great conflict end in the establishment of right and justice, that so there may be true and lasting peace, through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

In remote parts of the great room the voice was inaudible, but the crowd stood motionless and silent, while hundreds of lips moved in supplication. There were no signs of mirth now; the solemnity of the occasion was reflected on every face, and when the band played Elgar's stately hymn, "The Land of Hope and Glory," handkerchiefs were raised to many eyes. The shrill bark of one of the puppies in the rear of the hall awaiting their new homes and the distant strains of a fox-trot that filtered down from the third floor, where, through some mismanagement, an orchestra returned to its labors too soon, served to intensify the stillness.

When it had finished the hymn the band played "Onward Christian Soldiers," and timidly and then boldly the audience sang. A high note from the cornet at the end of the second verse was the signal that the services were over, and in a moment the ballyhoos were crying their wares and the babel had been begun again.

The thing that makes this bazaar a glowing tribute to the generosity of cosmopolitan New York is the spirit of sacrifice that sometimes reveals itself in spite of the efforts of those practicing to hide it. A little girl gave a gold lavalier to the Melting Pot Booth. Her father had gone to the front in the early days of the war and it was all she had to give. Yesterday a man bought the trinket and when he heard its story he offered to pay double the price for the name and address of the little girl that he might return it to her.

An elderly couple approached the same booth later in the day.

"Look, dear," said the man, "here is a melting pot like the one you started for the wounded soldiers in the civil war."

"Oh, yes," she replied, "and I want to give something." And with that she stripped her fingers of their rings and handed over an old-fashioned bracelet and watch.

A man who would not give his name threw a one hundred dollar bill into the net in front of Margaret Mayo's booth when Nora Bayes was singing there in the afternoon.

Among the awards made yesterday were a Maxwell car to C. Dick Williams, 95 William Street; a basket of champagne to F. Esmelton, 165 West Forty-eighth Street, and a rosebush to Theodore Shimp, 10 West Eighth Street.

Jules Bois, Academician, will lecture on Alsace at Booth 47 on the mezzanine floor tonight at 9 o'clock. Mme. Chautard will sing the "Marseillaise" and a chorus of young women will sing French patriotic songs. James Montgomery Flagg and A. G. Learned will make sketches again today. In front of Miss Mayo's booth Anna Held will appear in the uniform she wore on her visits to the front to sing to the soldiers. Mary Pickford will make her only appearance in the tea garden on the second floor.

HONOR KITCHENER'S MEMORY.

Trinity Church Crowded by Notable Gathering.

A memorial service held yesterday at noon in Old Trinity Church for Earl Kitchener drew a congregation which filled the church with crowds standing outside both entrances unable to gain admittance. The St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. David's Societies, the Sons of St. George, the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, British schools and universities, and the Pilgrims Society of America, were all well represented at the service in addition to the British, French, Italian, Russian, Belgian, and Japanese Consulates.

Among those present were Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, C. H. Shallcross, President of the St. George's Society, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, President of the Canadian Society; Llewellyn R. Reese, President of St. David's Society; George T. Wilson, Vice President of the Pilgrims Society; Mrs. J. E. Langstaff, President of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire; Henry Clews, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, John Sloan, Lloyd B. Sanderson, Charles Bowring, A. E. Gallatin, and Richard A. Ewart.

The service was led by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Milo Gates, Vicar of Intercession Chapel, and the Trinity clergy.

Lord Aberdeen said that it was the most impressive service he had ever attended outside of St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey.

Blind Pupils in Musical Recital.

What can be done to make musicians out of blind persons was illustrated last night, when a pupils' recital of the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind was given at the institution. There were chorus numbers and solo pieces on piano and organ. Besides the chorus of pupils those who took part were Leo Heidelberg, Emma Kingsland, Harry Sabel, Anna Wagner, Milton Bennett, Rachel Askenas, Frances Sievert, George Krauer, and Edgar Kearney.

CIVIC CONCERTS SOON.

Orchestral Music at Low Prices in Madison Square Garden.

The Organizing Committee for the civic orchestral concerts, which aims to present good music at low prices of admission, decided to begin its season of ten weeks, two concerts each week, at Madison Square Garden on July 11. Walter Henry Rothwell has been elected conductor. Although Mr. Rothwell has been known elsewhere as a conductor of opera and symphony concerts, this will be his first appearance here as a symphony conductor.

It is hoped that the support for the first series of concerts will be such as to make the organization a permanent one. The programs will be of high class, and the general arrangements will be carried out with a view to appealing to all classes.

The plan to establish civic orchestral concerts was begun last May when a concert was given in an armory with expenses guaranteed by Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford, Mrs. Harry P. Davison, and Mrs. George Baker, Jr. The date of the concert fell on the Sunday after the Lusitania disaster, with the result that there was a deficit. Following this, Madison Square Garden was taken for a series of concerts, and they were successful enough to gain the attention of Willan Delavan Baldwin, Otto H. Kahn, Arthur Farwell, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, and Miss Lillian Wald, who formed themselves into the Organizing Committee of the present concerts.

The following officers of the society have been elected: William Delavan Baldwin, President; James Byrne, Vice President; Arthur Farwell, Second Vice President; Otto H. Kahn, Treasurer, and Miss Martha Maynard, Secretary.

Those who have subscribed as guarantors for the coming series of concerts are Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, William K. Vanderbilt, Henry Walters, Jacob Schiff, Charles Sabin, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, George Baker, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. H. McKay Twombly, Miss Anne Morgan, John Flagler, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, Miss Annie Burr Jennings, Felix Warburg, James Byrne, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Adolph Lewisohn, I. N. Seligman, Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. T. L. Chadbourne, Jr., Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Dr. John Munn, Mrs. Charles Ditson, Charles Lanier, William C. McCune, Albert Wiggin, Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss, Miss Katherine Dreier, Dunlevy Milbank, Otto H. Kahn, and William Delavan Baldwin.

"Kitty Bellairs" as a Musical Play.

David Belasco's drama, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," is to be made into a musical play and produced next season by Comstock & Gest in association with Arthur Hammerstein. Arrangements to this effect were completed yesterday, and, while the librettist and composer have not yet been selected, it is planned to make the production one of the most pretentious of next season. This is the first Belasco play to be adapted for the musical comedy stage, although two of his dramas, "The Girl of the Golden West" and "Madama Butterfly," were translated into grand operas. "Sweet Kitty Bellairs" was produced thirteen years ago, with Henrietta Crosman in the title rôle. In its new form it will be the first offering at the Manhattan Opera House under Mr. Gest's management.

Urge Schiff to Reconsider.

The Board of Directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of the Bronx unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday urging Jacob H. Schiff to reconsider his intention of retiring from leadership in Jewish affairs and assuring him of the esteem and affection in which the overwhelming mass of Jews held him.

MUSIC NOTES.

Milton and Sargent Aborn have obtained from John Cort rights covering the United States and Canada for "Princess Pat," the operetta by Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom, which they will send on tour early in September.

Luca Botta, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and Blanca del Vecchio, pianist, will be the principal artists at a concert to be given on Sunday evening in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn.

Rehearsals through the Summer on a roof garden constitute the innovation which the New Singing Society will put into practice. The roof garden is that of St. Bartholomew's Parish House at 209 East Forty-second Street, and rehearsals will be held there every Thursday evening from now on.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Sazus Matazus" is the title given the new play by Laurence Eyre to be presented here early next season by William Harris, Jr. It is a character comedy of negro life in three acts, and will be interpreted by a company in blackface. Recent additions to the cast are Suzanne Willis, Mildred Morris, John Webster, Dan Collyer, Harry Cowley, Bernard Thornton, Robert Smith, Francis F. Gillen, Dorothy Lewis, and James Gardner. A preliminary hearing will be given the week of June 26 at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City.

Rumors concerning the future of the Gaiety Theatre were set at rest yesterday, when it was announced that Klaw & Erlanger had signed an extension of their lease on the property for ten years, and that it would be run still as a playhouse of high-class attractions. There had been a report that one of the large film companies was negotiating for the Gaiety and the Fulton, which is just back of the Gaiety in Forty-sixth Street, to combine the two into one large theatre.

Hugo Riesenfeld is not conducting the orchestra that is playing a score arranged by him for Sir Herbert Tree's picture version of "Macbeth," being shown at the Gaiety. Mr. Riesenfeld is conductor of the Rialto orchestra and confines his activities to that theatre.

"Quo Vadis," the first of the large feature films to meet with favor in New York, will be exhibited at the Globe, beginning Monday, in conjunction with the Billie Burke serial, "Gloria's Romance." Both films were made by George Kleine. "Quo Vadis" has been condensed so that it will run about an hour and a half for the revival.

"Diana the Huntress" is the title of a motion picture that will be shown at the Strand next week in addition to the regular feature. It is based on Grecian mythology, and is acted by players whose names are associated with the classics. The cast that appeared before the camera in the guise of Greek gods and goddesses include Baroness von Dewitz, Lionel Braham, Paul Swan, Grace Osborne, Mary Navarra, Frederic Osborne, Lieutenant Percy Richards, and William Schley.

The New Brighton Theatre will celebrate its eighth anniversary next week with a special program that will include among other artists Jack Wilson, Amelia Stone, Armand Kaliza, Nellie V. Nichols, and the Morgan Dancers.

A visit to Pompeii recorded by motion pictures will be a feature of next week's bill at the Rialto.

Dorothy Arthur began rehearsals yesterday of a playlet by Claude Berton, entitled "Le Mannequin Amoureux," which she will present in vaudeville shortly. The sketch was played by Mme. Polaire in the London Coliseum last Summer. The English adaptation is by James Horan.

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MORGAN ON STAND TODAY.

Thompson Committee to Send $50,000 Bribe Evidence to Swann.

J. P. Morgan will appear before the Thompson committee at its meeting this morning. He will be questioned regarding the financing of the Interborough, and asked concerning the rumor that he objected to the Stevens contract, which was alleged to conceal an appropriation of $2,000,000 to be used for certain "commitments and obligations."

Most of yesterday's session of the committee was taken up with questioning Howard Abel, Controller of the B. R. T., to establish whether the $1,990,800 withheld by bankers who took notes for $40,000,000 from the B. R. T. should be called interest or discount.

Chief Engineer Craven of the Public Service Commission testified that in allowing the charge for $1,990,800 he had acted up the advice of Commissioner Maltbie and other officials of the commission, who had taken part in the conferences over the contract and were better informed than himself on its legal bearings.

Harry Bullock, Secretary of the New York Municipal Railways Company, was asked if he knew the reason why the late Mayor Gaynor had changed his position with regard to the dual subway contracts. Mr. Bullock said that he could not fathom the mind of the late Mayor.

At the suggestion of Frank Moss, Senator Thompson ordered that certain hearsay testimony relating to the charge that a $50,000 bribe had been solicited during the negotiations by the city for the purchase of waterfront land in Brooklyn should be submitted to District Attorney Swann. Negotiations over this property took place between the city's Sinking Fund Commission and ex-State Senator William H. Reynolds.

FOR NEIGHBORHOOD SINGING

Old Airs to be Revived at a Meeting in John Jay Park.

A movement to encourage singing will be begun this evening in John Jay Park at Seventy-seventh Street and the East River. Those living near the park are invited to join in "neighborhood park singing" of old-time songs such as "Annie Laurie" and "My Old Kentucky Home" under the direction of Ralph Grosvenor. The singing is scheduled for 8 o'clock, and if the evening should prove rainy the meeting will be postponed to Friday evening.

Among the organizations which are behind the movement are the East Side Settlement, the Junior League Hotel, the East Side Y. M. C. A., Cristadora House, St. Bartholomew's Parish House, Greenwich House, the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the Lenox Hill Settlement. At the singing this evening the Edna White woman trumpeters will assist.

As soon as the singing is successfully established in John Jay Park, where it is expected to take place once a week all through the Summer, the organization will move on to other parks, giving attention first to Tompkins Square Park, Hudson Park, and St. Gabriel's Park.

Louis Tracy Gives America Advice.

Louis Tracy, the English novelist and editor, made a short address from the stage of the Lyceum Theatre last night to the audience attending the moving picture, "How Britain Prepared."

"I should advise America," he said, "not to drug herself with fine phrases, as England did. One of these phrases was 'universal voluntary service.' No such thing is possible. England should have adopted compulsory service as soon as war was declared. This should teach Americans, though America is no more anxious for war than England was. Compulsory military training should be regarded as a duty, and every American citizen, especially those who have adopted his country, should be as willing to do his duty as he is to demand his rights."

Dancer's Costume Ends a Show.

An audience gathered in Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall in West 125th Street for yesterday afternoon's performance of a burlesque show called "The Girls from Happyland" was dismissed before the performance by one of the proprietors by the order of License Commissioner Bell. Commissioner Bell acted upon the complaint of Harlem residents who objected to the comparatively negligible costumes worn by La Bergere, a dancer. Mr. Bell described the costume as "some new fangled coat of enamel and cold cream."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
After the Show SEE Gala Performance
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
DOLLY TWINS, WILL ROGERS.

THE FALL OF A NATION
LIBERTY West 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
"TRIUMPH FOR FILM ART."—N. Y. American.
THE DIXON-HERBERT GIGANTIC SPECTACLE
Daily Mats. 25-50-75c-$1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c to $2.

GAIETY B'way, 46th St., incl. Sunday. | TWICE DAILY, 2:30 and 8:30.
Orch. 50c; 1st & 2d Bals. 25c. Box Seats $2.
SIR HERBERT TREE IN MACBETH

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
LAST 20 TIMES THIS SEASON.
JOHN BARRYMORE IN JOHN GALSWORTHY'S JUSTICE
MASTERPIECE.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
The Cinderella Man

CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY 2:15 AND 8:15
THOMAS H. INCE'S $1000.000 SPECTACLE
CIVILIZATION
TRY TO GET IN—SEATS 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
With Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

HOW BRITAIN PREPARED
A Motion Picture Lesson in Preparedness.
KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY
JELLICOE'S GREAT FLEET.
Lyceum Twice Daily (incl. Sun.) 2:15 & 8:15
Nights 25c to $1. Mats. 25 & 50c.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30 Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20. MATINEE TODAY at 2:20.
The Boomerang

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP Matinees Sat. & Wed. at 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
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GLOBE BROADWAY 46TH ST. | CONTINUOUS DAILY FROM 2 P.M.
BILLIE BURKE in "GLORIA'S ROMANCE."
Motion Picture Novel Chapters 1 to 7, inclusive
NEXT MONDAY—EXTRA FEATURE
GEORGE KLEINE'S "QUO VADIS"
Immortal Picture Drama.

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AT THREE O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON
An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:
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ARMBRUSTER - BAUER
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Washington Square Players
Four one-act plays.
Honorable Lover. Helena's Husband. Clod. Phebe.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
LEW FIELDS
"Zipped right up to the minute."—Herald.
STEP THIS WAY
LOUIS DE FOE, WORLD:
"Has snap and ginger. Sets fast pace."

CASINO 39th and Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
VERY GOOD EDDIE
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
MARIE TEMPEST
A LADY'S NAME
A comedy by Cyril Harcourt
Herald: "Miss Tempest was irresistible."

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Musical Success of the Season.
KATINKA

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—TODAY—
Dixie Day—Serbian Day
Grand Central Palace, 1 to 11 P. M. Adm. 50c. Afternoon and evening in the Tea Garden of CAFE DE PARIS—Mezzanine Floor.
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Constance Collier will recite "Kitchener's Army."
Lady de Bathe, Betty Callish, Ada Androva, Dorothy Gordon, Lester Donohue and others.
In Margaret Mayo's Ballyhoo Theatre Booth. Men Floor. No Extra Admission.
Marie Dressler, Anna Held, Ray Cox, James and Jennie Watson, Hazel Cox, Little Moria, Anita Fontaine, Frederick Ward and a host of others, Elsa Maxwell—Baby Colle—Jas. Hewitt

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The Herald furnishes this precious blend of misinformation and of false analogy:

THE TIMES has wept itself speechless over the infamy of Mr. HUGHES's conduct in resigning from the Supreme Court of the United States to go into politics, forgetting that STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS did not resign at all, and failing to recall that in 1904 the Democrats, with the full approval of THE TIMES, invaded the Court of Appeals of this State for their nominee for President and its Supreme Court for their nominee for Governor—ALTON B. PARKER and D-CADY HERRICK were their names.

Mr. DOUGLAS was elected a Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court by the Illinois Legislature in 1841 and resigned in 1843. When he was a candidate for President, in 1860, he naturally "did not resign at all" from the bench, as he was a Senator in Congress. Even if he had been a Judge of a State court at the time of his nomination for President, his case would not have been parallel to that of Mr. HUGHES, nor have the cases of Judge PARKER and Justice HERRICK any relation with or similarity to that of Mr. HUGHES. Since the nomination of Mr. PARKER for President while he was Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals is adduced, with a noble air of conviction and authority, by The Sun, it is well to note that it is entirely impertinent to the merits and beside the mark.

The New York Judges are elected by the people. They come out of politics and may return to politics. They do not hold office for life or during good behavior, but for a term of fourteen years. They do not stand apart from the people, apart from politics, as do the Justices of the Supreme Court. Nor are the jurisdiction and power of any State court to be compared to those of the Supreme Court of the United States. The State courts are essentially local, regional, restricted. The Supreme Court is national, and on its impartiality and justice depend in the last resort the rights, the life, liberty, and property of every citizen. That there may be no clog on their absolute independence and integrity, the Justices hold their office during good behavior. That is, their tenure is for life. Aloof from the contentions of politics that quiet tribunal sits, the one finality in our Government, the last protection of every American.

The robe of the Justice on that bench, like the priest's tonsure, sets him apart, dedicates him. He belongs to the order of Justice under the Constitution. He has chosen his career. If a very few men have forgotten the nature of their post, have reached out longing hands from the chamber of the Supreme Court toward the Presidency, their efforts have been vain and they have not added honor to themselves. Now, for the first time in one hundred and twenty-seven years, a Justice of the Supreme Court has been named as the candidate of a great party for President. The blameless character of Mr. HUGHES should blind no man to the fact that his nomination makes a national issue of far-reaching import, of tremendous effect upon the American form of government. It is not a personal question. It is a question of the maintenance undiminished, incorrupt, of the integrity and reputation of the Supreme Court. The talk at St. Louis and elsewhere of a platform protest, of a constitutional amendment forbidding the election of a Supreme Court Justice to the Presidency, is the mere froth of partisanship. THE TIMES brings no partisan bias into this discussion. In its view the next election will settle one way or the other a matter transcending illimitably the personal fortunes or merits of the candidates, substantially united as they are upon the two issues of Americanism and preparedness which Mr. ROOSEVELT, to his greatest honor, has forced upon his own party and, in some measure, on that of his adversaries.

The American people are to decide whether the decisions of the Supreme Court shall be subject to considerations of political ambition. Mr. HUGHES is of course free from any suspicion of that sort; but if his unacknowledged and none the less notorious candidacy, active, passive, or neutral, on the bench is to be ratified by the people, the path to unscrupulous ambition, to conscious or unconscious bias, to ad captandum argument, is opened to the Supreme Court hereafter. A brilliant, clever, and demagogic Justice, in famous cases where popular feeling is strong on one side, may give an opinion that is a harangue and a bid. When the recall of judicial decisions was preached fervidly, conservative men used to ask: Who is to protect the rights of minorities? And who will protect them, who can secure them from the quillets of subtle judicial demagogues panting for the White House? The call of a Supreme Court Justice to the Presidency may be obtained by a willingness to reverse precedents that are landmarks, by an ambitious disregard of the guarantees of the Constitution.

No doubt there are shallow Democrats who fail to comprehend the significance of the issue which Mr. HUGHES's candidacy raises, and who but repeat a parrot cry of party. THE TIMES sees in that candidacy the seed and origin of a perilous change in the American polity, the unbalancing of the balance of powers under the Constitution, the demoralization and degradation of the Supreme Court. It is for every man who owns anything, for every man of thought, for every admirer of the constitutional function and tranquil authority of the Supreme Court, to ponder deeply the new and downward course of democratic-republican self-government which Mr. HUGHES's election would begin. Oppose that beginning. Behind the recall of a Justice to the Presidency lie the potentialities, the probabilities, of a tumultuary injustice not less dangerous than the recall of judicial decisions. Shall the Supreme Court be unchanged, untainted? That is the inevitable issue.

THE NATION'S SHIPPING INDUSTRY.

Considering the acuteness of the shipping question, it is to be regretted that the census has no figures later than 1914 to offer. Since then the conditions have been revolutionized, and it is known that there never has been greater activity than now. According to the census figures published on Monday, there is a decline in every entry under "kind, number, and tonnage of vessels launched," compared with 1909. Analysis of the figures shows that the industry was then passing through a stage similar to that of other industries in this age of combination. Thus the number of establishments decreased 15 per cent., but the value of their work increased 20 per cent. The number of vessels of five gross tons and over decreased 30 per cent., but the gross tonnage decreased only 9 per cent. That is, the growth was in the larger constructions, and the decrease in the smaller. The number of iron vessels naturally decreased four times as much as the tonnage. These proportions were reversed in the case of wooden construction; such tonnage decreased four times as much as the number of the vessels.

The figures are so far behind that they fail to reflect the overflow of construction into the wooden yards, where square riggers and schooners are being built for lack of the capacity of material and plant for iron vessels. No doubt these figures had to be published some time, and longer delay would have made the case worse. But it is not possible to welcome them in connection with the pending legislation at Washington. They make out a case of a declining industry, and seeming to need first aid which sordid investors withhold. That was the case to some extent in 1914, and the figures then might have had some effect. Their chief application now is to prove present misjudgment of the situation in the light of later developments.

MR. GLYNN'S SPEECH.

In his address as Temporary Chairman of the Democratic Convention at St. Louis ex-Governor GLYNN did not speak as a defender of the Administration of President WILSON or as an apologist. He lauded the policies and acts of the President and sounded a pretty high and sustained note. He planted his feet upon perfectly firm ground when in justifying the course the President has pursued in regard to the Lusitania and other like cases that have given rise to the submarine controversy he asked if the Republicans, in arraigning Mr. WILSON'S policy, fully realized that they thereby arraigned also many Presidents of their own party who, like the Democratic President, have sought peaceful settlement of foreign disputes. There is a complete answer to all Republican criticisms of that nature, an answer which exposes the hollowness of their criticism. What standing have Republicans to denounce the Wilson policies as "weak and vacillating" when 14 Republican Senators and 102 Republican members of the House voted against tabling the Gore and McLemore resolutions that, if passed, would have forced a complete surrender of the rights of American passengers upon the sea?

Mr. GLYNN found in our history innumerable precedents that sustained Mr. WILSON in maintaining our neutrality, in keeping the nation at peace. There is no hope for the Republicans in that quarter. If there is any one ground upon which the President has won title to and possession of the confidence of the people it is his avoidance of war. With patience and ability he has persisted in the use of the peaceful resources of diplomacy and negotiation where a hothead in the White House might, and probably would, have involved the nation in the European conflict and very likely at the same time in war with Mexico. The Republicans will discover that great masses of voters in their own party, especially in the West, will give but a cold response to campaign appeals setting forth the weakness and the vacillation of the Wilson Administration as a reason why votes should be cast for Mr. HUGHES.

Yet if we take from the Republicans the issue growing out of the war, what have they left? Upon undiluted Americanism and preparedness the candidates of both parties have taken the same stand. The country's experience of prosperity under the Democratic tariff will not incline it to vote for an immediate return to the excessive imposts and grants of profit and privilege which the Republicans will insist are necessary to keep the factories going. Nor will they be able to make much of the Democratic plank favoring an anti-dumping law as a shelter against unfair competition during the unsettled conditions which will follow the war. Consistency may be a jewel, but that is a very foolish consistency which in so practical a matter as making a tariff would not take account of new and exceptional conditions. The dyestuffs industry in this country may properly be called an infant. Even a convinced free-trader might concede it would be proper to extend to it some encouragement. If the Republicans had shown themselves willing to treat some of the country's industries as adult, instead of enacting artificial and exorbitant profits even for those which had attained to a very robust manhood, the country would have had more patience with their theory and practice of protection.

The Temporary Chairman of the convention employs good tactics in daring the Republicans to begin their bombardment. More and more as the campaign advances they will be confronted by the difficulty of making a fight without presentable issues. They will be reduced to the necessity of carrying on a campaign merely for a change of men and of party names without being able to find convincing reasons for making it.

THE CONVENTIONS' LABOR PLANKS

It is worth remarking how much better success Mr. GOMPERS has with Congress than with the conventions which he attends. He took little from the Republican Convention. It may be hoped that he will take less from the Democratic Convention, because he is asking things not good for the country at large, nor for "labor" in particular. There may be difference of opinion about some of his baker's dozen of proposals, but there can be none about the positions taken in his masterpiece, what the Federationists have officially declared to be the "Massachusetts Model Labor Law." That embodies the principle of the Clayton law passed by Congress, as unionists understand it, with additions now asked from the conventions. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just declared the "model" law contrary to the Constitutions of both Massachusetts and the United States, for reasons worth attention by all who think that Mr. GOMPERS is a better friend of labor than the courts. According to the Massachusetts Supreme Court,

> the right to work is property. One cannot be deprived of it by simple mandate of the Legislature. It is protected by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and by numerous guarantees of our [the Massachusetts] Constitution. It is as much property as the more obvious forms of goods and merchandise, stocks and bonds. That it may also be part of the liberty of the citizen does not affect its character as property. * * * That a man cannot resort to equity respecting his property right to work * * * simply because he is a laboring man, and that he cannot have the benefit of an injunction when such remedies are freely open to owners of other kinds of property, needs scarcely more than a statement to demonstrate that such man is not guarded in his property rights under the law to the same extent as others.

If a capitalist conspiracy had passed laws depriving workers of their right to work as property the unions would have said with right that an enemy had done that thing. But the thing was done by labor itself, and it is easy to understand why. Union labor wishes to deprive all nonunionists of their right to work, except by the license of the unions. The Massachusetts decision was given in a case of a union against a nonunionist. The ground of the decision was not that unions are unlawful conspiracies, but that there is no distinction in law between the rights of unionists and nonunionists. Both alike are protected in their property and liberty. In Massachusetts and everywhere else unions are lawful combinations when their conduct is reasonable, and labor is a commodity entitled to the protection of equity process.

It may be hoped that the convention at St. Louis will not take contrary action because Congress did. The point is worth attention generally because the Federation is carrying this issue into all State elections. The June number of The Federationist asserts that "the declaration of Congress that the "labor power of a human being is "not a commodity or article of com-"merce is receiving the indorsement "of the judiciary." No decisions are cited and none is known. But the current news shows that the Federal District Attorneys throughout the United States are proceeding without check from the courts in the assumption that the Clayton act does not except anybody from the Sherman anti-trust law. The Clayton act assumes to direct the courts to hold that labor cases are not violations of any law. But such cases are now under prosecution as violations of the postal laws, the interstate commerce law, the Sherman law. LAMAR, MARTIN, SCHULTHEIS, all have been indicted for procuring men to strike in order to restrain foreign trade.

A conspiracy to impede the work of a Post Office in West Virginia is also under prosecution in the teeth of what Mr. GOMPERS tells the conventions and the candidates for the next Congress about the views of labor, and of the necessity to agree therewith under penalty. It would spare Democratic candidates trouble if some one were to bring these facts to the consideration of the Democratic Platform Committee at its meeting today, when it will consider the ideas of Mr. GOMPERS and of Mr. WALSH, Chairman of the late Federal Industrial Relations Commission.

THE STATE'S SARATOGA PLANS.

Before the State reassumed control of the Saratoga springs the water was bottled and sold by a company which had a lease of the privilege from the commission which then administered the springs. That company feels itself aggrieved by the new arrangement by which the springs are transferred to the care of the Conservation Commissioner, and has enjoined the State's interference with its interests. The interest of the general public lies in its access to the waters, more than in the profits of their distribution, by either the State or the company. It is matter of public knowledge and concern that the use of the waters has declined, while other waters have grown in public estimation, on their merits, no doubt, but in greater proportion than their merits alone would justify.

During the period of limitation imposed upon the business the conditions did not justify advertising and other means of popularizing Saratoga water, and it lost the primacy which it had enjoyed when private management was so excessively enterprising that it almost exhausted the source of the profits. Public management restored the springs. There is now water enough, but the market is gone and needs stimulation. The lease is an obstacle to the demonstration of what public management can do, and must be disposed of before the new management can make profits for the State by promoting the use of the water by the public. The State can hardly stand still in the matter. It has a large investment, and a duty not to allow the water to go to waste. A struggle is necessary to regain what has been lost, which might have been kept unimpaired, but the water will make its way to favor again if it has a fair chance. The profits of the past in private management have been enough to make good to the State the cost of administering the springs, and there will be a hope that those days may be brought back.

But the lease must be disposed of rightfully as a first step. Conservation Commissioner PRATT's answer to the suit is that the lease is "unconscionable." In his opinion it is a gift of the State's birthright, and should be annulled. The court proceedings may be trusted to deal with the lease, and it may be expected that the water, bottled and sold under the State's seal, like the foreign waters, will enjoy a prestige greater than ever. Saratoga itself never offered greater advantages to those seeking a rare combination of facilities for health and pleasure, but the water should be accessible to multitudes in remote districts who may be unable to travel.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

To Train Public Sanitarians.

In competition with such vigorous rivals as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington, and St. Louis, Baltimore has won, after careful consideration of conditions in the other cities by a committee of the Rockefeller Foundation, the truly magnificent distinction of having been selected as the site of the great School of Hygiene and Public Health which it proposes to establish. In other words, Johns Hopkins University, though it could offer to the committee nothing in the way of land, buildings, and money, could better meet more important requirements to a degree unequaled anywhere else in the country, and especially it could provide for Director of the new school Dr. WILLIAM H. WELCH and for the head of its physiological department Dr. WILLIAM H. HOWELL.

The establishment of this school is an event of enormous moment to the whole country, for its purpose, as defined by Dr. WELCH in announcing the Foundation's decision, is the training, now obtainable only in a desultory and partial way, that is needed by men who undertake to protect and promote all that is meant by the phrase "public health." Hitherto the appointment as Health Officer has gone far too often to politicians, and even the most enlightened communities could turn for such service only to doctors. And the latter, no matter what their professional eminence, are not fully qualified for work which, though more or less closely related to medicine, is not a part of it as understood and practiced.

The proper aim of Health Departments, national, State, and municipal, is not the cure of disease, but its prevention by all the means supplied by advanced science. Occupants of office under these departments should be sanitary engineers, and physicians only incidentally. There is between the competent Health Officer or Commissioner of Health and the competent doctor exactly the difference between the public health nurse and the one who cares for a single patient in the home or a few patients in the hospital. It is but rarely that the really eminent man trained for general medical practice is willing or can afford to give all of his ability and time to Health Department work. For that specialists are required, and they must be well taught and well paid. It is a new profession that the new school will create—one the demand for which has been left too long unsatisfied.

Of Friday and Its Superstition.

Of all the people in the United States, only a small fraction confesses to believing that it would make any real difference in a Presidential candidate's chances of success to nominate him on Friday. The fraction, however, though relatively small and composed only of the densely ignorant or the grossly superstitious, includes a good many thousands of both men and women, and if there be added to their number those who, while not willing to admit belief in the unluckiness of Friday, yet do feel a real reluctance to begin important undertakings on that day, the fraction would probably be changed from an inconsequential minority to a majority not safely to be ignored by politicians in council.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the delegates assembled in St. Louis see in the absurd but widespread antagonism to doing big things on Friday another reason, and not a trivial one, for carrying out the bargain to give the city, in return for its $100,000, a full four days in which to get its money back from its political visitors. They can defend themselves, should defense be demanded, by saying that it is the part of wisdom to recognize facts, and that they are under no obligation to cool enthusiasm for their ticket by awakening in the minds of many voters either fears that it is doomed, or in the minds of many other voters hopes of beating it that otherwise would be absent. To ignore the silly Friday superstition might be magnificent, but it wouldn't be politics as understood by politicians.

To be sure, dragging out the convention to a length obviously unnecessary also has its dangers. Already the reporters are using their humorous abilities in describing the situation, thus making it difficult to preserve the desired illusion that the fate of the nation in no small degree depends upon the convention proceedings. Superstitious folk are used to being ridiculed, however, and it does not affect them much, else would they long since have ceased to have faith in "signs, omens, and predictions." And why shouldn't they have faith? Readers of "The Golden Bough" have learned that magic is distinctly reasonable, since it argues from cause to effect, and the adequacy of a given cause to produce a given effect is, after all, a mere matter of opinion.

A Telephone Drama Duplicated.

"Nature" does occasionally catch up with "art" in more than the matter of sunsets. The author of the play that had in it for its most moving scene one in which the audience watched with vigorous thrills the emotions of one who was supposed to hear over the telephone the sounds incidental to the commission of a murder has just been justified of his ingenuity by the occurrence of such an incident in this city.

Here it was one brother who heard the killing of another, some miles away, and, by hastily calling up the nearest police station and telling its occupants what had happened, he was able to start a prompt pursuit of the murderers.

That the murderers were not immediately apprehended only shows the usual inferiority of "nature" to "art" and the persistent inability of the real to attain the satisfying completeness of a well-rounded and therefore "happy" ending.

"Nature" is careless and clumsy, has no regard for the unities, and attains seeming purposes only by having all the time there is in which to work. "Improving on nature" is the simplest of tasks—which is the reason, perhaps, why it is so often declared to be impossible.

One's Own Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Institutions and organizations can express convictions, but a Democrat can no longer find a party caucus as in old days. The citizen has no town meeting with a hearing for his opinion about public needs. A machine, wholesale, secret system has taken possession of nomination and election of public officials. The more complicated voting schemes become the more easily central military authority may at some critical time override its whole procedure. If anything can take the place of force for national, local or individual self-defense it must rest upon common opportunity and ability and courage to defend one's conviction of truth and justice with reasoned speech. What regulates street and park meetings? I do not know. Genuine liberty of expression, even for old-fashioned conservative views, does not exist. A man may hire a hall or print a pamphlet, but even then he is not free to distribute the circular. Journalism is managed under the limitation of what will increase circulation and income. The larger the circulation the more coercive this restriction must operate. The views presented are under efficient direction, marshaled in military order. It parades opinion; it does not give freedom for the development of public opinion. Those who care for the reality of free speech, a free press, freedom of assembly have much to cause their serious consideration in any great city of the world today, even in free America.

FREDERIC PRESTON.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 6, 1916.

Kitchener Under Our Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send this anecdote, thinking that it may perhaps please and interest Lord Kitchener's American admirers. He and I, with other guests, were dining at Asterly Park, the home of the Right Honorable Earl of Jersey. After dinner we stood talking, when I, just to hear what General Kitchener would say, took from my handbag a little American flag. Standing on tiptoes—as he was so very tall—I waved it over his head, asking, "How do you feel standing under the American flag?" He looked down with his great, wonderful eyes, smiled, and said: "Very proud, as it makes me remember its splendid men that pull themselves up by their boot straps." It was so characteristic of that great civilizer and his splendid opinion of the true American.

MRS. HARRISON POWER.
New York, June 13, 1916.

IN JUNE.

The breath of the clover is hot in the sun,
The nest in the apple tree soon will be done,
The promiseful Summer of life has begun—
And I've sent my love away!

The clover, so fragrant, will sometime be hay,
The birds in the nest will be all flown away,
And here I'll sit yearning, alone all the day—
For love to come again!

I'll send him some clover there, downcast, apart:
"For me this is honey," he'll cry from his heart,
And never, no, never again will we part—
My love and I for aye!

EVA DEAN.

HOW A BRITON BOASTS

And How a Yankee Shouldn't, According to an Englishman.

New York, June 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his letter of June 6 Mr. W. C. Kretz says: "So far as personal achievements go the American is not inclined to belittle himself; quite the contrary. But ask him about his country and this is what we hear: 'Oh, yes, for a young country we are doing quite well, and some day we hope to be a really important and powerful nation; but' — that inevitable 'but' — 'our politics are rotten, this is wrong, and that leader is a fool.'"

Curiously, my experience, after many years of association with the American in America and all over the world, is just the opposite. I have not found the American personally boastful, but he is, or, perhaps I should say, was—for he is improving mightily in this respect—given to whooping about his country and his nation, and I am sure that at these times he does not always think of himself as merely one hundred-millionth of the grand total. The American's vanity I have always regarded, not as personal, but as what I may call reflected national glory, with himself somewhat in the spotlight. I am inclined to think that the excellent and phenomenal regulation in which he is held by his womenfolk has much to do with his personal modesty.

Mr. Kretz continues: "Ask the Britisher, take exception to his quiet assumption of belonging to the greatest nation on earth, and he will smile, deprecatingly, it is true, but confidently, nevertheless, and answer simply: 'Well, but isn't it the greatest nation on earth?'"

This is amusing from one who is supposed to have traveled. Your correspondent is either using the term "Britisher" incorrectly for "Englishman" or he does not know his subject. The Englishman does, of course, assume that he is the salt of the earth; it is that foolish assumption that has landed him where he is. But nobody ever heard him ask such a question as, "Well, but isn't it the greatest nation on earth?" As soon would he ask, "Does the sun shine?" or "Do the tides flow?"

Mr. Kretz has much indeed to learn about Englishmen, who necessarily are "Britishers," a very ugly, but apparently necessary, word.

The overseas Briton does not assume the same things as the Englishman. He knows that it is unwarranted. He himself has suffered from it, and he would never dream of using the word "nation" in such a question. If he were flamboyant enough he might put the query with the word "empire" instead of "nation."

Mr. Kretz says: "Why all this modesty and unassertiveness? In all the world show me one hundred million white people, energetic people, and intelligent people under one Government and one flag outside of America. * * * Isn't it time that we realize that we are no longer a 'coming' nation, but that we have arrived, yes, and have arrived near the van."

This is amazing—and amusing. There are from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 black, brown and yellow "citizens" in his 100,000,000 "white people." Not 25,000,000 of them are "intelligent," although most of them may become so. Compared with the Germans they are, like the English, barbarians in so far as regards civic and State development; and they are most decidedly not a nation. They are an incoherent polyglot agglomeration. I told them this in "America's Peril" seven or eight years ago, and, quite recently, Dr. Butler of Columbia University told them the same thing in other words.

This country will never be a nation, it will always be incoherent, until it realizes, and makes its politicians realize, that the true basis of its nationality must be mutual service between State and people. When it is united in the bond of common service, not in forty-eight different little services, the people will feel that they are cohering. Then they will begin to be a nation.

F. A. VAILE.

Daniel O'Connell Spoke Irish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sydney Brooks wrote an article which you recently published. In it he stated that Daniel O'Connell could not speak Irish.

O'Connell was to address an Irish gathering, 50,000 people (according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica) having assembled on a green to hear him. When O'Connell arrived two tables were filled with English Government reporters. They smiled at O'Connell and then sneered at the crowd. O'Connell returned their smile:

"Gentlemen, have your pencils sharp," he admonished, "I am going to speak rapidly."

They sneered again.

And then O'Connell made the greatest speech of his life—but the reporters didn't report it to their Government. O'Connell talked Irish, and he talked for an hour. I am afraid Mr. Brooks is like most English educators of the American public in things Irish. He has too much of a mission to be a valuable historian—or educator.

MAIRE O'NAHALAN.
New York, June 9, 1916.

Appeal for Ziegler Magazines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish this appeal for any copies, old or recent, of The Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, in either New York point or Braille type, to be sent to the British War Relief Association, 542 Fifth Avenue, at Forty-fifth Street? They will be thankfully received and forwarded to hospitals in France and Belgium for the use of English-speaking soldiers who have lost their sight in the war.

New York, June 13, 1916. M. C. A.

To Keep Their Home Together.

The courageous efforts of young Albert W. to take his father's place and save his mother from a breakdown are told by the Charity Organization Society. The trials the widow has been encouraged and helped through make an interesting and touching story. Left with three very delicate children and no resources but her two willing hands, she nevertheless determined to bring them up in a home of their own. The two oldest children, Albert and his sister, are devoted chums, and as they grew old enough to appreciate their mother's struggles their childish attempts to help were comical and pathetic by turns. Often the society's visitor would find them cleaning house late in the evening, Albert, with an apron tied around him and dragging on the floor, sweeping violently, and Mary busy cooking. Suggestions that dust and food did not go well together met with little favor. If the cleaning were done earlier mother would not find them "doing things" when she came home, and Albert liked to look on her face then. Schooldays are now over, and just when he is beginning to carry out his ambition to take his father's place the burden threatens to fall too heavily on his young shoulders. Mrs. W., feeling the strain of many years' hard work, can no longer do much. The help given must be increased unless the unselfish ambitions of a young boy are to be clouded with overwork and discouragement. Gifts toward the fund of $120 for this purpose should be sent to the office at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged. The following contributions sent in response to another appeal are acknowledged with thanks: A. A. Thomas, $1; "L. M. L." $2; William Messer, $5; Griswold L. Ely, $5; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $5.

WHAT IS THIS UNADULTERATED STUFF?

Suppose One Should Be Finally Unable to Choose Between Two Candidates Equally Protesting Their Out-and-Out Americanism.

BY EX-JUDGE E. HENRY LACOMBE.

New York, June 14, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Goethe's last words were "Light! More light!" unless I've misapplied the old story. Some of us today are inclined to echo the wish, for November is ahead of us, and we shall have to drop each his individual snowflake for one man or another as the next President of these United States. To do this intelligently we must be fully advised as to both candidates. Contrary to our wish and hope we have been confronted with most serious problems growing out of the great war in Europe and have learned that we cannot live our life simply as a hermit nation, entirely without concern touching anything beyond the environment of our own borders. We shall be confronted with more of these problems in the future. To an intelligent use of the snowflake it is necessary to know how such problems will affect the next President of the United States. As to one candidate we need no further enlightenment; for nearly two years he has lived in the "great white light which beats upon a throne"—equally a throne whether King or President occupies it. He has been confronted with serious problems and has dealt with them. From his record we can discover all the elements of his personal equation, and, touching possible future problems, can, with reasonable certainty, deduce his probable orientation.

As to the other candidate, touching these practical matters we have no information at all. Quite naturally so; situated as he was he could not voice personally and publicly any criticisms he might entertain (if he entertained any) as to the conduct of the Administration, as other men, his competitors for the nomination, were free to do—a freedom so fully exercised that as to the three most prominent ones we know quite accurately their personal equation in relation to these questions outside of our domestic concerns. It is for the candidate who now asks for the votes of those who criticise the course of the present Administration to give them the necessary information—in the concrete, not in the abstract. This we have not yet had. An evening paper states that Mr. Hughes announced that his attitude is one of unadulterated Americanism, that he is an out-and-out American. The reporter adds that on hearing this statement Henry Clews exclaimed "Bravo! That means a lot." Perhaps it does to Mr. Clews, but to others of us it means no more than the characterization of the telegram of acceptance—an "Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; a patriotism that is single and complete." Some of us have severely criticised the President for action or non-action during these past twenty months, but none of us who are fair-minded doubted that, in whatever he did or refrained from doing, he honestly, sincerely, and conscientiously believed that he was an "unadulterated," an "out-and-out American," and was acting, according to his lights, without ulterior purpose and with a patriotism single and complete.

So these general statements do not help us to any great extent. We feel very much like the British jack tar who, in some foreign port, was splendidly entertained at a function where his portion was unlimited champagne instead of rum. "Say, matey," he remarked, "this stuff tastes good enough, but we don't get any forrarder with it."

Now here is a suggestion whereby we may "get forrarder." Three salient events challenged the public sentiment of this country. First, the violation of Belgium, the tiny neutral nation, which lay in the track of the storm, we being the big neutral nation, to whose prompt protest "in the name of humanity," to borrow a frequently used phrase, some attention might—or night not—have been paid. Second, the grossly impertinent advertisement of the German Ambassador warning American citizens not to sail on the Lusitania, on which vessel, as this country has always insisted and as international law has always held, they had a right to sail. Third, the sinking of the Lusitania.

To the first of these the Administration's attitude was first an instruction to approach as nearly as possible to protoplasm and remain neutral in thought and expression. Next a statement (May 13, 1915) to Germany that we recalled the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by her in matter of international right and recognized that German influence in the field of international obligation was always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity. Finally, the statement that the causes of this war are of no interest to us; that those who are now engaged in it—Belgians, Serbians, French—as well as all the rest, are insane.

To the second of these salient events, absolute silence until after the event; then some trifling expression of disapproval.

To the third of these, the long series of letters with which we are all familiar.

As to these three propositions it is open to Mr. Hughes in the course of this coming campaign to express himself in his own good time; November is a long way off. If he criticises the Administration and gives us his opinion as to wherein that Administration failed (if he thinks it failed) to put this country right on the page of history then we shall learn something of real value which shall enable us to forecast how he will deal with similar problems if they arise at a time in the future when the great white light is beating on him, should our snowflakes put him where it is beating. If this campaign closes with no deliverance from him on any of them then we must assume that, in each of these past contingencies, had he been in Mr. Wilson's place, he would have done as Mr. Wilson did. Then we shall have something more definite, more concrete, than the unadulterated Americanism which we all assume we possess when the time comes for the snowflakes to fall. Then we shall have, each of us, to decide between the two and cast the ballot accordingly, unless, indeed, we are left in the position expressed by the heavy dragoon in "Patience":

> After long debate internal,
> Should on neither I decide,

which would be a truly lamentable situation; surely now is the time when we should all of us have an opportunity to be counted as to our judgment of the past and our wishes as to the future.

E. HENRY LACOMBE.

GARMENT WORKERS' PLIGHT

An Appeal for Popular Aid from the Citizens' Committee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "lockout" in the cloak and suit industry, by which 50,000 workers are deprived of their means of livelihood, is, in the opinion of this committee, a deliberate attempt on the part of the manufacturers to break the spirit of their workers by starvation.

The committee has reached this opinion through an independent investigation of the facts leading up to the "lockout," and after a careful consideration of the subsequent acts and declarations of the workers and of the manufacturers. It offered its services, furthermore, to effect a settlement of the differences which have arisen in this industry, and it proposed a plan of settlement which, in its judgment, was fair and equitable to both sides. The representatives of the union agreed to accept the plan referred to as a basis for arbitration, but the manufacturers declined to meet the committee as requested. The inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the attitude and statements of the manufacturers is that they rely upon the lash of starvation to force their workers into unconditional surrender.

The ground upon which the manufacturers have proceeded, as evidenced by their expressed declarations, is that the conditions under which they employ or "lock out" their workers are not the concern of the public. In this connection the public does not, in our opinion, support them. The attempt to starve the workers and those dependent upon them, numbering, in all, over 200,000 human beings, is a matter that vitally concerns the people in this American community. It rests with the citizens of New York to say whether these manufacturers shall starve their workers into submission.

The need for funds is pressing. Many families have been evicted; thousands of children and babies are without adequate food. The Citizens' Committee will receive contributions and will see to it that the money is used to help families suffering from hunger.

Checks should be made payable to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer, and forwarded to 624 Madison Avenue. ALLAN ROBINSON,
New York, June 13, 1916. Chairman.

Coming Closer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I mean no discourtesy to Robert Grimshaw by insisting upon the terms of my challenge. If that gentleman will kindly read again my original letter he will find that I use these words: "I have the honor to challenge Mr. Root, General Wood, Major Putnam, or any other person who may be chosen to represent preparedness for war." I supposed there was an organization with some such title, and I have received circulars asking for subscriptions for such a fund. But Mr. Grimshaw says there is no "Preparedness League." This being so, I shall not stand upon the mere technicality of a name, and if any organization, under whatever title, which has for its object national military preparedness for war, will designate officially Robert Grimshaw as its representative, I shall be glad to meet that gentleman in public debate under the terms of my challenge. I believe Mr. Grimshaw is the Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the National Security League, and if that organization advocates military preparedness and will choose Mr. Grimshaw as its representative, that will be satisfactory to me.

G. MONROE ROYCE.
New Windsor-on-Hudson, N.Y., June 10, 1916.

Length of Pentecost Celebrations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES on June 8, 1916, "Jews Observe Pentecost." You state that the Reform Synagogue celebrated a week and the Orthodox eight days. This is entirely incorrect. The Orthodox only celebrate two days and the Reform one day. JACOB GREENBERG.
Brooklyn, June 13, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Poster Designs in Electrical Competition on View Next Week.

The trouble with the poster is that, as a rule, it either says too much or too little. In earlier days of the art it invariably said too much, smothering directness of appeal with all sorts of irrelevant matter. Now that poster art is better understood as the art of calling attention to one thing in an unmistakable fashion the poster artist is frequently content to leave a considerable amount of space empty as an essential of the "simplification" which has been dinned into his bewildered ears, not perceiving that the function of an empty space is to be eloquent and beckoning.

The poster designs in the electrical competition on view next week at the Anderson Galleries offer all the advice needed to set young artists in the right path with knowledge of what to avoid and what to achieve in this very special branch of art. It is, of course, absurd to demand wit, beauty, whimsicality in the general work. When an artist has command of these qualities he will put them into a poster as readily as he would put them into easel pictures, illustrations of poetry. Once in a while in a collection of poster designs you find something that appeals to your aesthetic sensibilities, if you have any, by the time you get to it. No. 158, for example, bearing an excellent device of a chained devil making light for a wondering little world beneath him, is so good in color that you wonder how it got itself into a modern competition. The reds of the lettering are a trifle weak, but that is a matter easily remedied. The lettering bears the brunt of the advertising message, the design supports it legitimately without competing in saliency. And the drawing is drawing, not map-making. There is also, however, some very good map-making in the exhibition, but very little good color. The science of color is beginning to be not only taught but understood. The art of color is not so far along with us.

More than 780 posters were received by the Poster Committee during the two months of the competition, the purpose of which was to obtain a design for the electrical celebration next December, known as "America's Electrical Week." Artists, art students, and high school students competed, and it is interesting in the 300 designs selected for exhibition to note the characteristics of the different classes.

The high school students show their rigorous drill in the essential poster qualities of clear statement, good lettering, neat and bold execution. The students of the art schools are much less aware of the limitations belonging to this field of artistic expression, and the artists themselves show a rather quaint indecision in the matter of lettering. The ideas represented are distin

MISS KATE WILLIS IN ARRAY OF BRIDES

Throng Attends Her Marriage to Charles E. Schall in Church of Heavenly Rest.

MURPHY-FULLER NUPTIALS

Magistrate Weds Daughter of G. R. Sheldon—Weddings of Misses Maclay, Winant, and Others.

One of the largest of the many June weddings was celebrated yesterday when Miss Kate Gordon Willis, the daughter of Mrs. Gordon Willis, became the bride of Charles E. Schall of New York and New London, Conn., a son of William Schall, Jr., by his first wife.

The ceremony took place at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the rector, officiating. The altar was banked with palms and the wide chancel was a mass of green and white, growing bay trees, palms, and huge clusters of white peonies were arranged to carry out the tree effect, and peonies also were tied on the nave pews.

The bride walked with her brother, Frederic A. Willis, who gave her in marriage. Her ivory satin gown had a short skirt with draped, pointed satin tunic and the corsage of point lace and satin was embroidered in silver and pearls and had long tulle sleeves, finished with deep cuffs of silver cloth rich in pearls, and the girdle was cloth of silver. The cloth of silver train was lined with satin and the point lace veil, given to the bride by her grandmother, Lady Willis, who also wore it, was held by a coronet of point lace and pearls. She carried gardenias and lilies of the valley, the bridegroom's gift, and a chain of diamonds, the gift of her mother.

The Bride's Attendants.

Mrs. Edwin W. C. Arnold, the matron of honor, wore a brilliant corn-colored chiffon gown, bordering on orange, over satin of the same hue, a floating cloud of vivid color, with a wide fishtail train, a silver girdle, and flowing bishop sleeves, topped by a striped silver-crowned hat having a black tulle brim. The two bridesmaids, the Misses Maidie Alexandre and Marie Louise Rodewald, were in golden yellow and deep amber, the yellow chiffon being over amber satin, and the deep chiffon draperies were bordered in amber, and the narrow satin trains were also amber-colored. The wide flowing bishop sleeves were yellow chiffon, and the corsages cut square at the top were embroidered in amber crystals. Their broad-brimmed yellow hats were trimmed within amber-colored stitch tips pointing downward from the top of the crown and flattened against the brim. All of the attendants carried large ostrich feather fans in yellow and amber, held wide open, with their monograms on the amber sticks.

Mr. Schall's best man was his younger brother, Harold F. Schall, and the ushers included Frederic Brewster, Boughton Cobb, Fillmore V. S. Hyde, A. J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Pembroke Jones, Jr., Robert K. Stafford, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, and William Ely.

Magistrate Murphy Marries.

The marriage of Magistrate Daniel F. Murphy and Mrs. Mary Sheldon Fuller, the elder daughter of George R. Sheldon, took place yesterday morning at 11 o'clock in the apartment of the bride's father in Carlton House, 22 East Forty-seventh Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. William Sullivan.

The bride, who wore a dark blue traveling costume and a hat to match, had no attendants, neither did the bridegroom. Mr. Sheldon gave his daughter in marriage. Only immediate relatives were present, less than ten in all. On their return from their honeymoon Magistrate Murphy and his bride will live in the apartment he has leased at 565 Park Avenue.

Mr. Murphy's mother, who died several years ago, was well known for her interest in music, and did much for the Philharmonic Society, which she helped to form. She was before her marriage to Mr. Sheldon Miss Mary Seney, of the old Seney family of Brooklyn. Mr. Sheldon has been Treasurer of the National Republican Committee for many years, and is prominent in public life as a banker. He was once President of the Union League Club.

The engagement of Mrs. Fuller to Mr. Murphy was announced on May 9.

Miss Helen Maclay a Bride.

Miss Helen Maclay, daughter of Archibald M. Maclay, and Grinnell Burt, a son of Mrs. Louise P. Burt of Warwick, N. Y., were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, 39 West Sixty-ninth Street. The Rev. Nathan A. Seagle of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white tulle and lace with a court train of satin. Her veil of tulle was caught in coronet effect at the coiffure. Her only ornament was a brooch of diamonds and sapphires, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Franklin A. Reece of Boston was the matron of honor. She was dressed in orchid colored tulle over pale blue taffeta, with a matching hat of tulle. The bridesmaids were the Misses Cora Weir, Agnes Page Brown Mildred Walton Smith, and Jeannette Orr. They wore frocks similar in color to that of the matron of honor, with slight variations in the model. The attendants all carried bouquets of mauve sweet peas.

Barry—Winant.

The wedding of Miss Grace Gunther Winant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Darlington Winant, and the Rev. Charles A. Barry of Mansfield, Ohio, took place yesterday noon at the home of the bride's parents, 571 Park Avenue. The Rev. Henry Darlington of Newark, N. J., son of Bishop Darlington, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white charmeuse and Chantilly lace with a court train depending from the shoulders. Her veil of Chantilly lace fell almost to the end of the train. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Ruth G. Winant acted as her sister's maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Catherine Wilson and Dorothy Dillon. The former wore a frock of embroidered white net trimmed in light-blue satin, and the bridesmaids were dressed in pink taffeta with bodices of Chantilly lace. Each carried a bouquet of pink roses and forget-me-nots.

Married at Hotel Gotham.

Miss Helen M. Rogers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Rogers of 240 West 102d Street, was married to Herbert B. Wright of this city at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Gotham. The ceremony was performed in the ballroom by the Rev. William J. Sinnott of St. Anne's Catholic Church.

The bride's gown was of white satin and tulle, with a lace veil. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The attendants were the Misses Marie Shalvey of Brooklyn and Marie O'Reilly of New York. They were frocked in rose pink with a touch of blue, with hats of pink leghorn. Each carried a shepherdess crook, done in silver and festooned with vari-colored sweet peas.

Charles G. Wright, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Miss Marjorie Wood Weds.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie H. Wood, daughter of Mrs. George Wood of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., to N. Otis Rockwood of this city and Wappingers Falls took place at noon yesterday in St. Saviour Chapel of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father only the relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Hawkes Pott, Archdeacon of the diocese.

The bride, whose mother gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin and rose point lace. Her veil of lace was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Her sister, Mrs. M. Glenn Folger of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., was her only attendant. She wore a gown of silver cloth and black tulle, topped with a hat to match, and carried an arm bouquet of orchids.

Siegmann-Lauber.

The marriage of Harry O. Siegmann and Miss Nell Francis Lauber, both of this city, took place at 7 o'clock last evening in the rectory of the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Mottet, rector of the church, officiating. None except relatives were present. Mrs. Caroline Hausmann was the matron of honor, and G. W. Siegmann, a brother of the bridegroom, was his best man. A supper for the bridal party was served at the Netherland. Mr. and Mrs. Siegmann plan making a 2,000-mile motor trip, after which they will spend the rest of the Summer and early Autumn in North Caldwell, N. J.

Wed in Grace Church Chantry.

Miss Dorothy Brace, daughter of Charles Loring Brace of the Children's Aid Society, was married yesterday afternoon to Dr. John Calvert Donaldson of Cincinnati, Ohio. The ceremony took place in the chantry of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery officiating. Owing to the bride's family being in mourning only the immediate relatives were invited.

Miss Betty Brace attended her sister Norman Donaldson was best man.

State Senator Egan Weds.

Miss Eleanor S. Walsh, daughter of the late James J. Walsh, City Magistrate, and State Senator Charles M. Egan of Jersey City were married by the Rev. Father Matthew Flynn in the Church of Our Lady of Angels, Seventy-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. Miss Walsh was attended by her sister, Miss Virginia Walsh, and William F. King of Jersey City was best man. Thomas Tumulty, brother of Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to President Wilson, was an usher. A reception was held at the bride's home, 977 Seventy-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Egan will make an automobile tour of Northern New York and part of Canada before they establish their home at 653 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City.

Wed in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The marriage of Roger Joseph Heisler, son of Mrs. Henry J. Heisler, and Miss Marie Vincentia Snowden, a daughter of Mrs. Ellen V. Snowden and the late Robert Edward Snowden, took place at 6 P. M. yesterday before the high altar in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father McQuade.

The bride wore a white satin afternoon frock draped with net and a silver braid picture hat with white flowers and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Bessie V. Snowden, her sister's only attendant, was in flower pink chiffon, topped by a pink picture hat, and carried pink roses. George W. Heisler was his brother's best man. There were no ushers, and none except the relatives and a few close friends were present.

Marry in Delmonico's.

The marriage of Joseph M. Schulte and Miss Mabel Einstein, a daughter of Mrs. Millie Einstein, took place last evening in Delmonico's large ballroom, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman. The bride, in white satin and tulle and a lace veil, both also worn by her grandmother, Mrs. Sigmund Housman, was attended by Mrs. Walter Einstein, in flesh-colored tulle, as matron of honor. Her brother, Herbert G. G. Einstein, gave her in marriage. Mr. Schulte had his brother, David Schulte, as best man, and the ushers were Walter S. Einstein and Dr. Arthur Noye. There were about seventy guests for the wedding and reception, which were followed by a dinner and dancing.

GIVE WEDDING SURPRISE.

Miss Elizabeth McE. Cutting Marries Dr. Stafford McLean.

The announcement of the wedding yesterday of Miss Elizabeth McEvers Cutting and Dr. Stafford McLean of 776 Madison Avenue will come as a surprise to all except a very few of their friends, as their engagement had never been published. The ceremony took place quietly at the town house of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, and the Rev. Cornelius Clifford of Whippany, N. J., a lecturer at Columbia, performed the ceremony in the presence of the two families.

Dr. McLean was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1908, and is a member of the Academy of Medicine and of the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue. He is assistant attending physician at the Willard Parker Hospital and attending physician at the Minturn. In 1911 Dr. McLean entered upon a year's connection with the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria Haus, an institution started two years previously by the German Empress to combat infant mortality. He left that work in April, 1912, and returned to New York, taking up active practice here.

Mrs. McLean made her début several years ago. She is a sister of Mrs. Reginald La Grange Auchincloss, whose marriage took place last month, and of Robert Bayard Cutting and Charles Suydam Cutting. Her mother was Miss Helen Suydam. Her father, R. Fulton Cutting, was for many years President of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and was the head of the Citizens Union from its beginning until his resignation in 1908.

MRS. PRESTON OPERATED ON

Former Mrs. Cleveland in No Danger at Roosevelt Hospital.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., who was the widow of ex-President Grover Cleveland when she married Professor Preston of Princeton, was operated upon at Roosevelt Hospital for a minor affection. It was said last night that Mrs. Preston was resting easily and was out of danger. The operation was performed by Dr. Howard C. Taylor, a specialist of 32 West Fiftieth Street.

Mrs. Preston and her husband came from Princeton to New York on Tuesday night and went at once to the hospital. Professor Preston remained at the hospital over night and until the operation had been performed.

Miss Rosa V. Mabon Engaged.

Dr. and Mrs. William Mabon announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rosa Vedder Mabon, to Dr. Thomas Kirby Davis, son of Mrs. Warren G. Sayre of Wabash, Ind. Dr. Davis is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and is now house physician at the Neurological Institute of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

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LITTLE BLIND FOLK GO TO SEE THE MOON

Thought They Were Autoing to "Luna" Till Latin Scholar Turned It Into English.

OUTING FOR SCHOOL PUPILS

Fifty Cars Gather Sightless Students and Whisk Them Off for a Day's Delight at Coney.

Two hundred blind boys and girls from the New York Public Schools took a trip to the "moon" yesterday. At least some thought they were going, to the moon, and since they could see none of the green grass or the trees or the animals their guides talked about on the automobile ride to Coney Island, they got all the thrill of dodging stars and comets on the way through dark space.

They didn't see anything on the moon, nor would they see anything if they took a trip to the blazing sun, for 150 of these little blind pupils do not know the difference between night and day, and perhaps never will. They have been blind all their lives and have never seen the moon or the sun, and they think that a wagon and a cow are the same because both give milk.

After the fifty automobiles, lent to the Service Circle by automobile companies and by citizens who wanted to give the sightless little folks a "look" at Luna Park, had made the rounds of ten schools in Manhattan and the Bronx and had whisked their patrons to Coney, a small boy from Public School 17 wanted to know what Luna Park was. His question remained unanswered until another pupil who had studied Latin at De Witt Clinton High School said that Luna was the moon.

"Oh, that's what the cow jumped over, isn't it?" said the small boy as "Old Charley" Jones, Chief of the Luna police, hustled him through the gate to the "moon," while 5,000—more or less—grimy and disheveled little Coney "all-the-year-rounders," feigning blindness, tried to squeeze through the gate at the same time. "That's the way with these Coney kids," said the Chief, who was master of ceremonies for the day. "When the blind kids come, these Coney kids are blind; when the cripples come, all the Coney kids suddenly get broken legs."

Although all the blind boys and girls were tagged with their names and school numbers, several of the Coney kids got by the gates. It was said that several good bargains for tags were made at the entrance between blind lads and Coney boys, for the small visitors knew that O. C. Jurney, general manager of the park, had issued the order that for this day a pair of sightless eyes were a ticket to all the marvels of Luna.

But the Coney kids who got in behaved like cavaliers. They didn't try to grab all the ice cream cones and cookies, and when they found that their little companions walked about so hesitatingly because they lacked the one absolutely necessary sense to play a good game of baseball and to appreciate the wonders of Luna's snow-capped mountain chains and scenic railways and funny looking glasses, they offered themselves as guides.

"Say, what you doing over there, Tony?" shrieked one Coney kid to another who was standing near a "hot dog" stand with a little blind boy.

"I'm patriotic, and the cop said I could stay if I'd show this blind kid the sights. His peeps is all on the blink. I took him over to Bostock's to see the animals and I said: 'Look at the camel riding around the ring on the monkey,' and he didn't say 'Where?' or 'Isn't that funny!' or nothing like that. He's blind all over. He can't even see the band, but he said he could hear them, and that he could smell, too. I brought him over to smell the 'hot dogs' and hear'm sizzle. Don't talk too loud. Let him have a good time hearing them dogs sizzle, and smelling 'em. Say, he wanted to know a minute ago why the cows didn't bark."

Even if the blind boys couldn't see the sights they were at least able to ride all the wiggle machines and scream as might any child under the excitement. There was a guide for each two of the 125 public school pupils, and the women who volunteered to tow the seventy from the New York Institute for the Blind were almost as numerous, and the descriptive powers and enthusiasm of all were so great that most of the blind did catch at least a glimpse of the wonders of the "moon."

Luna's gates and hearts were wide open, so wide that a little blind chap from Public School 45 in the Bronx said: "Somebody's smiling," and when one of the guides asked how he knew that he said: "I feel them."

"That's just the spirit we wanted to get into Luna today," said Mr. Jurney.

The ice cream and milk were served by "Happy Jake" Weiss, who works in the—well, Jake usually serves "potions"—that's what he calls them—that are just a little stronger than milk. He made only one mistake. "First time I ever did this, and you'll have to forgive me," said Jake. "A small guide comes up for a second glass of milk, and I, forgetting myself, pops out my usual question, 'Light or dark, Sir?'"

"There's the tragedy of the day," said Chief Jones as a clown in Charlie Chaplin makeup began to do antics before the crowd. The guides, small boys most of them, roared with laughter. The blind children were silent. As far as they know Charlie Chaplin is an inhabitant of the moon.

After being jiggered about on the comets, and riding the jumping stars, the blind children came back to earth from their short trip to the "moon." On their airship ride back to town they talked incessantly of the unseen wonders and thrills of the shoot-the-chute, the Honeymoon Express and the Virginia reel.

And they want to take another trip to the "moon."

Miss Perry to Wed Francis C. Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 14.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Perry of 10 Marlborough Street and Nahant, Mass., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Priscilla Perry, to Francis Cooley Hall of Brookline.

Miss Perry is a member of the 1914 Sewing Circle, and was a débutante of that year. She is the sister of Arthur Perry, Jr., who married Miss Rebecca Hutton of Salem, Ohio, and of Henry H. Perry, who married Miss Edith Nicholson of Moorestown, N. J.

Mr. Hall is the eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. George A. Hall of Brookline. He was graduated from Princeton, class of 1913, and has just completed his third year in the Harvard Medical School.

Adams-Haynes Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Oliphant Haynes of 11 West Ninety-fourth Street, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Dunham Haynes, to John Trevor Adams, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Avon Franklin Adams of 375 Park Avenue. Miss Haynes made her début last Winter at a reception given by her mother. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Leary's Garden Party Today.

Miss Annie Leary of 1,032 Fifth Avenue is giving a garden party and rose fête this afternoon in honor of the Children of Mary and the Garden Party Association. It will be held on the convent grounds at Maplehurst, University Avenue and Washington Bridge, from 2 to 6 o'clock. Miss Leary is President of both associations.

Visiting Teachers to Meet Here.

In conjunction with the Convention of the National Education Association, the First National Conference of Visiting Teachers and Home and School Visitors will be held in this city from July 5 to July 7 under the auspices of the Public Education Association. The program will consist of two round tables, on Thursday morning, July 6, and Friday morning, July 7, at which the technical work of the visiting teacher will be discussed. The first public meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon, July 5, in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

ELSIE FERGUSON MARRIES.

Actress the Bride of T. B. Clarke, Jr., Banker, at the St. Regis.

Miss Elsie Louise Ferguson, the actress, and Thomas Benedict Clarke, Jr., Vice President of the Harriman National Bank, were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Marie Antoinette Room of the Hotel St. Regis. Dr. Albert Dale Gantz of this city performed the ceremony under a bower of white peonies and roses, in the presence of the immediate relatives.

The bride wore a simple summery afternoon frock of pale blue with a leghorn hat, and carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

She was attended by Mrs. Carroll Brown of Portland, Me., and Mrs. George W. Ewing of Baltimore, Md. Frank L. Polk, Counselor to the State Department at Washington, D. C., acted as best man for Mr. Clarke.

Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's sister the number of guests to the subsequent reception was limited to about 100. Dancing followed the buffet collation. Later Mr. and Mrs. Clarke left on a two months' honeymoon tour, and on their return they will reside at 350 Park Avenue.

The couple's engagement was announced on July 29, 1915. The bride is one of the most popular actresses on the American stage, and her last appearance was when she acted Portia to Sir Herbert Tree's Shylock at the New Amsterdam Theatre. She does not intend to forsake the stage.

In 1908 Miss Ferguson was married to Frederick C. Hoey, from whom she obtained a divorce five or six years ago. Some of the plays in which she has acted leads were "Caste" "Arizona," "The First Lady of the Land," "Such a Little Queen," "Outcast," and "Margaret Schiller."

Mr. Clarke is the only son of Thomas B. Clarke, the well-known art collector. He is a graduate of Yale, class of 1900, and is an Adjutant of Squadron A. He belongs to the University, Brook, Racquet, and Suffolk Hunt Clubs.

The guests included Mr. and Mrs. S. Hinman Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root, Mr. and Mrs. Hunton Williams, General and Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Greenleaf, Mr. and Mrs. James Duane Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Burrick, Mr. and Mrs. A. Duer Irving, Mr. and Mrs. W. Anderson Keys, Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Forepaugh, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Gibbons, Mrs. Frank L. Polk, Stuart Wyeth, W. H. W. Morris, Joseph W. Harriman, Miss Mirian Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Scott McLenahan, Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Plummer, and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Haan.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. AUGUSTA C. GIEBEL FRIED, widow of Julius Fried and for thirty years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 460 Thirteenth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 64 years.

Mrs. ELIZABETH M. STILLWELL, who died at the home of her son, Howard A. Stillwell, in Woodbury, N. J., on Monday, was in her seventy-first year and the widow of Charles M. Stillwell, who was a consulting chemist of this city. Mrs. Stillwell formerly lived in Brooklyn, where she was at one time President of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church and a teacher in the Sunday school. She is survived by two sons and a daughter.

WILLIAM S. NICHOLS, 71 years old, a well-known resident of Queens Village, and a member, Secretary of the Queens Union School Board, died on Monday at his home in Jericho Road. He left three sons and three daughters.

Mrs. KATHERINE TERRILL POPHAM, a daughter of the late Henry Meigs, a Manhattan merchant, and widow of Robert C. Popham, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at her home, 66 Willow Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year.

HENRY EDMONDS, a native of Gloucestershire, England, and formerly a resident of Jersey City, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Monday from apoplexy. He lived at 141 Hull Street, Brooklyn, and left a widow and three children.

JOSEPH W. FEGAN, 62 years old, a retail grocer in Westchester, died on Monday at his home, 1,584 Mayflower Avenue. He was formerly a resident of Brooklyn.

WILLIAM H. TINTLE, for many years a member of Plymouth Council and of Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. M., and the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, died at his home, 298 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 77 years. He left a widow, a son and two daughters.

Miss WINIFRED H. MELLEDY, a daughter of the late Owen and Bridget Melledy and one of the oldest members of the Church of the Nativity in Brooklyn, died at her home, 227 Putnam Avenue, that borough, on Monday.

Dr. CHARLES TOBYNNE died Tuesday in the Post-Graduate Hospital in his forty-ninth year. He had practiced here for the last twenty-five years.

Miss MARY L. MEIGH, sister of Dr. Meigh, of Barnardsville, N. J., died Tuesday evening in her home. She had been a teacher in the Trenton public schools for the last quarter of a century.

THOMAS PARKER, 74 years old, died Tuesday, at his home in Kearney, N. J., following an illness of several weeks. He served as First Lieutenant in the 102d Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, throughout the civil war.

Mrs. MARY E. ROBERTSON, widow of Captain Robertson, who lived for many years in Brooklyn, died Monday in her home, 20 Franklin Place, Rutherford, N. J. She was 88 years old.

SAMUEL SKOLFIELD, a retired Captain, died Tuesday in his home at Brunswick, Me. He was in his eighty-ninth year and had followed the sea since his early youth.

ANN HYLAND, who for many years was nurse in the Gouverneur Morris family, is dead at the age of eighty-three.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE FOX, President of the Phoenix Ladies' Society, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital. Mrs. Fox was born in New York forty-two years ago and lived at 980 Tiffany Street, the Bronx. Her husband and a daughter, 18 years old, survive.

ANDREW EARL, who died Tuesday at his home, 86A McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was born in Brooklyn sixty years ago, was an undertaker for thirty years, and a brother of William J. Earl, also an undertaker, and sexton of the Church of the Incarnation for forty-five years.

Mrs. MARTHA BOORUM GRESHAM, widow of John H. Gresham, a wholesale and retail stationer, died Monday at her home, 575 Riverside Drive. She was born in Brooklyn seventy-three years ago and is survived by two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. MARIE LOUISE PANCOAST, wife of Archer V. Pancoast, died yesterday morning in her home at the Wellsmore, 2,170 Broadway, from heart disease. Mrs. Pancoast was born in New York City sixty-one years ago. Besides her husband, she is survived by Harry S. Kelty, a son by a former marriage.

WILLIAM S. NICHOLS, 72 years old, for forty-five years a member of the commission house of Jed Frye & Co., 100 Hudson Street, died Monday from heart disease at his home in Jericho Road, Queens, L. I.

JAMES COYLE, for forty years a wholesale coal merchant in Jersey City, died Tuesday at his home, 70 Sherman Place, Jersey City. Mr. Coyle was born in Ireland eighty-five years ago.

DENNIS H. TIERNEY, a real estate and insurance man of Waterbury, Conn., died there Tuesday at the age of 70 years. He was at one time Vice President of the American Irish Historical Society.

IGNATZ KOHN, President of the cigar manufacturing firm of I. Kohn & Co., died Tuesday at his country home in Edgemere, L. I., in his fifty-fourth year.

Mrs. SARAH HERKIMER, widow of George Herkimer, who was one of the oldest members of the New York Produce Exchange, died Monday at her home, 41 East Twenty-ninth Street.

Dr. ROBERT W. HUTCHESON, a retired medical practitioner, died Tuesday at his home in Freeport, L. I., in his eighty-first year. He was credited with having been the first physician in the United States to use antiseptics in surgical operations.

HARRY P. WITZEL, one of the two surviving charter members of Alpha Lodge, F. and A. M., died Tuesday at 95 Sherman Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. He was recently connected with the City Water Department, but for many years had been in the leather business.

PATRICK H. McNULTY, a building contractor, died yesterday at his home in Great Neck, L. I., in his forty-eighth year. He was born in this city.

ALEXANDER H. LUCAS, Maspeth representative for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died Tuesday at his home, Woodside, L. I., where he had lived for twenty years. He was in his sixty-second year.

JOHN E. KEVILL, a well-known resident of Washington Heights, died yesterday at his home, 477 West 142d Street. He was born in this city Nov. 27, 1883, and was Past Grand Knight of Pro Patria Council, No. 751, Knights of Columbus. His wife survives.

TERENCE FITZSIMMONS, a clerk, died yesterday at his home, 305 East Fifty-first Street, in his forty-ninth year. He was a member of De Soto Council, No. 329, Knights of Columbus, and of the Cavan Men's Association.

The Rev. Dr. B. C. L. JENKINS died Tuesday at his home, 186 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year. He was born in Nassau, West Indies, and came to this country when young and went to live in Charlestown, S. C. Thirty-five years ago he came to New York.

MOVE TO RID CITY OF WEAK TEACHERS

Board of Education Adopts Resolution Providing for a General Investigation.

DR. FLEXNER URGES IT

Many of 21,000 Instructors Said to be Inefficient — Associate Superintendent Re-elected.

Abraham Flexner, at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking Acting City Superintendent Straubenmüller to inform the board whether there are among the 21,000 public school teachers any who fall below the reasonable standard of their profession and to state what procedure should be taken to get rid of these inefficient teachers and Principals.

The resolution is due to complaints which have been received from time to time that, although the great majority of the teachers are capable and faithful, there are a certain number who, for one reason or another, are unfitted for the positions they fill. Cases have been reported of Principals who have teachers under them who do not perform the duties required of them. The things complained of have been going on for so long a time that the Principal, in a sort of way, is accustomed to the negligence and tries to have his work done as well as possible in the circumstances.

There are teachers who are inefficient because they have been in service for so many years that they are no longer able to meet the demands made upon them. They ought to be retired, it is said, but the retirement fund has been in such bad shape that they have been kept on duty until the pension fund was in a better condition. There are other teachers who do not come up to the present-day standards. They received their appointments before the present system of examinations went into effect; other teachers are neglectful of their duties. They do not perform the tasks set for them.

The inquiry will be a broad one. The Superintendent will receive reports from the Principals of all the schools and from the district Superintendents and other officials.

"That there are incompetent teachers and Principals is a fact," Dr. Flexner said yesterday. "This is eminently unfair to those who are fully efficient and fulfill the standard of this board. It is also detrimental to the Board of Education and to the whole educational system. I believe they should be discovered and eliminated."

Gustave Straubenmüller, Associate City Superintendent and, during Dr. Maxwell's absence, the Acting City Superintendent, was elected yesterday to succeed himself for a period of six years. His present term of office will expire on July 10. District Supt. Edward W. Stitt, whose present term of office will expire on June 30, was re-elected for six years.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

General and Mrs. Horatio C. King Celebrate Event at Their Home.

General and Mrs. Horatio C. King of 46 Willow Street, Brooklyn, last evening gave a reception at their home to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. More than 100 friends and relatives of the couple attended the golden wedding festivities. The drawing rooms were decorated with yellow roses, peonies, and oak leaves.

Before her marriage to General King Mrs. King was Miss Esther Howard, daughter of the late John Tasker Howard. She was married to General King at her home, 346 Henry Street, Brooklyn. The marriage ceremony was performed by Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of Plymouth Church.

General and Mrs. King have lived on Columbia Heights ever since their marriage, and have been closely identified with the affairs of Plymouth Church. The present pastor, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, with Mrs. Hillis, attended the reception. The five daughters of General and Mrs. King, with their sixteen children, helped entertain the guests.

Morris J. Cody.

Morris J. Cody, for eighteen years editor of The Paper Trade Journal, died yesterday morning in the Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn, after an operation for intestinal trouble. Mr. Cody was born in Lexington, Mass., fifty-one years ago. He was a graduate of Andover Academy, Harvard University, class of 1891, attended the Harvard Law School, and later read law in Boston. He came to New York twenty years ago. For a short time he was editor of The American Stationer, but resigned to resume his work with the publication he had been associated with for so long. Funeral services will be held tonight at 161 Eighth Avenue. A committee from the New York Press Club, of which Mr. Cody was a member, will attend.

Bishop O'Callaghan of Cork Dead.

CORK, Ireland, June 14.—The Most Rev. Thomas A. O'Callaghan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, died this morning. He was born in Cork in 1839, was educated at Minerva College, Rome, and was appointed Bishop of Cork in 1886.

Thomas Alphonsus O'Callaghan entered holy orders after a course at Minerva College, and soon after he joined the Dominican Order of Preachers.

He was appointed Prior of St. Clement's Church, in Rome, and in 1884 was constituted Bishop Coadjutor of Cork. Two years later he was elevated to the bishopric.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

WEBER—RANBOY.—On June 11, 1916, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ranboy of 356 West 124th St., New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter Ida to Robert E. Weber, Jr., of Larchmont, N. Y.

COOKE—BADE.—Amy Bade to Dr. Alfred B. Cooke.

Married.

BARRY—WINANT.—On Wednesday, June 14, 1916, at 571 Park Av., by the Rev. Henry V. B. Darlington, Grace Gunther Winant, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Darlington Winant, to the Rev. Charles A. Barry of Toledo, Ohio.

DURLACH—KLINE.—Mr. Henry I. Durlach to Miss Emma Kline, at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. S. Salkey, in St. Louis, June 15, 1916.

GIFKINS—BRYANT.—William H. Oakley of Larchmont, N. Y., announces the marriage of his daughter, Mrs. Grace Oakley Bryant, to John Colin Gifkins, Wednesday, the 14th inst., by the Rev. Nathan Seagle.

HAMILTON—HEAVEN.—June 14, 1916, St. Agnes's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Bellinger, Ethel Rosa, daughter of Mrs. Heaven and the late S. M. Heaven, to Robert Hamilton, Washington and Toronto papers copy.

McLEAN—CUTTING.—On June 14, at 24 East 67th St., by the Rev. Cornelius Clifford, Elizabeth Van Evera Cutting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, to Stafford McLean, M. D.

MILLER—TURNER.—On Wednesday, June 14, 1916, at the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Orville Reed, Ph. D., Mrs. Emilie Barnes Turner, daughter of the late Alfred S. Barnes, to Charles Sumner Miller.

MUELLER—BRISK.—June 14, 1916, at the Marble Collegiate Church, by the Rev. Oliver Paul Hemhill, Genevieve Sibyl Brisk, daughter of Mrs. Pauline Brisk and the late David Brisk, to Ernest Albert Mueller of Stapleton, N. Y.

MURPHY — SHELDON-FULLER.— Wednesday, June 14, by the Rev. William Sullivan, Mary Sheldon-Fuller to Judge Daniel F. Murphy.

NEWTON—MORGAN.—On Wednesday, June 14, 1916, at the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, by the Rev. T. G. Cruickshank, Annie Newton to Charles De Ford Morgan.

ROCKWOOD—WOOD.—On Wednesday, June 14, 1916, in the Chapel of St. Savior of the Cathedral of St. John the Devine, by the Rev. William Hawkes Pott, D. D., archdeacon, Marjorie Heald Wood, daughter of Mrs. and the late George Wood, to N. Otis Rockwood.

SOBEL—BROMBERG.—Miss L. Bromberg to Mr. I. Sobel, June 14, 1916.

TUSLER — GEISENHEIMER. — On Wednesday, the 14th of June, at 176 West 88th St., by the Rev. Henry E. Cobb, Ottilie Pauline, daughter of Mr. Theodore Geisenheimer, to Mr. Wilbur Henry Tusler.

PARTRIDGE—IRVIN.—June 10, Elizabeth M. Irvin to Henry H. Partridge.

REUSCHER—BOULTON.—June 13, Gertrude Boulton to John A. Reuscher.

Brooklyn.

SCHROEDER—MAHER.—June 11, Ruth A. Maher to Frederick J. Schroeder.

Died.

BLACKMORE.—June 14, 1916, Jennie Pierce, beloved wife of Robert E. Blackmore, aged 49 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 607 West 180th St., Thursday evening, 8:30. Morton County (Kan.) papers please copy.

BROWER.—On Wednesday, June 14, 1916, Ella, daughter of Garret Brower and the late Sarah Worrall Brower. Funeral services Saturday evening, 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 23 St. Francis Place, Brooklyn.

CODY.—June 14, Morris J. Cody, aged 51 years, editor of Paper Trade Journal and Directory. Funeral services Thursday night, 8 o'clock, Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St.

COHEN.—Sam, beloved son of Abraham and Minnie and brother of Ida, Moe, Betty, Jack, and Henry, Wednesday, June 14, at his home, 964 Kelly St. Funeral today at 1 P. M. Interment Mount Hebron Cemetery. Friends and relatives please attend.

COHN.—Ida, (nee Abels,) dearly beloved wife of William Cohn, after a short illness, in her 49th year. Funeral from her late residence, 497 West 144th St., on Friday morning, June 16, 1916, at 10:30.

COLES.—On June 14, at Saranac Lake, David H. Coles, Jr., of New York City. Funeral private.

CORNELL.—At Westfield, N. J., Tuesday, June 13, 1916, John W., beloved husband of Louise Mirick Cornell. Services from his late residence, 538 Lawr

ONE HIT IS DAY'S HARVEST FOR GIANTS AND CUBS WIN BY 4 TO 0

KAUFF ALONE GETS HIT OFF LAVENDER

Otherwise Giants Fail to Touch Cub Twirler's Shoots and Are Whitewashed.

NO SUPPORT FOR BIG SIX

Matty Does Everything in His Power, but Infield's Poor Work Figures in 4 to 0 Defeat.

Jimmy Lavender, a young but seasoned wizard of the saliva ball, gave the old master, Christy Mathewson, and the Giants a lesson in the art of pitching at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and while the Cubs were again trimming New York by a score of 4 to 0, granted only one hit, a meagre scratch infield single by Kauff in the seventh inning, which was hardly deserving of the name hit.

Infield blows and the air were all the Giants could hit against the clever Cub hurler, and had not Benny Kauff practically run himself into the ground beating out his weak tap over Lavender's head, the Chicago twirler would now be reclining in that niche to which all pitchers aspire. Kauff retired from the game right after running out his hit with a strained tendon, but the damage had been done, and Lavender was cheated out of as worthy a no-hit contest as ever was twirled.

Although Lavender, with the cleancut manner in which he subdued the McGrawites, gave a brilliant performance, the Old Master was twirling a grand game himself, and would have made the Cubs step a lot livelier than they did had he received support worthy of the name. Unlike the good old days when Mathewson's appearance on the mound signified a great fielding game by the Giants, the local team just threw the game away for the veteran. Dejectedly, but courageously, Matty looked on while his mates tumbled the ball all over the diamond, unable to check them, though he certainly gave them the easiest kind of chances.

Matty Had the Head and the Arm.

The arm and the eye of the veteran were still there. So was his head, but his efforts could not offset the counterattempts of Merkle, Kauff, Fletcher, and Rariden to hand the game to the visitors.

The Cubs made eight hits off Matty, but he kept them scattered well enough to win any ball game. There was not a run earned off Matty. Kauff's muffed a line drive by Heinie Zimmerman, which gave him two bases when he should have been an easy out; Rariden threw the ball over Merkle's head when he had plenty of time to get his man at first; Fletcher tripped over an easy roller, and Merkle fell down twice on plays that would have been sure on ordinary occasions.

However, in making an explanation for Matty, it must not be overlooked that Lavender pitched a game that may not be duplicated again this year at the Polo Grounds. In the eighth inning he tried to knock three of the Giants down with pitched balls, but there was no one to produce the hit which would have made these faults count in the run making. Only two flies were hit into the outfield by the Giants, and the only low one was cut off and considered such was delivered by George Burns in the ninth inning's but was ruled a foul by Bill Klem. Four thousand of the seven thousand persons at the game disagreed with the umpire in his decision.

Matty went along in fine shape for the first three innings, effectually blocking the path of the Cubs to first. The ball was kept inside the diamond through these three innings. Flack first broke through the ice in the fourth inning with a single past short, and then stole second, but the cunning of Matty was again in evidence, and both Williams and Schulte died in succession. Merkle made a brilliant catch in spearing Schulte's foul near the grandstand.

Two Fluhduh Plays Help Cubs.

The succession of errors on the part of the Giants began in the opening of the fifth inning, which Zimmerman welcomed with a skyscraper to centre. Kauff came tearing in for it, but when he tried to grab the pellet he knocked it down and Heinie got to second unmolested. Saier then dropped a splendid little bunt in front of Rariden, and although the time of the world was his own, Rariden threw hastily and past Merkle, Zimmerman cantering home.

From a strictly baseball standpoint the Giants fielded as though their lives depended on the game, but in the eighth they again began tossing wildly. Flack opened with a clean single to right, the first clean hit off Matty, and went to second on Williams's sacrifice. Matty threw out Schulte, and then Fletcher gave the Cubs their second tally by throwing past Merkle on Zimmerman's grounder. Heinie got two bases on the error, and easily scored on Saier's smashing blow to right.

Young Mulligan, the Cub shortstop, got his third hit to begin the ninth frame, went to second on Lavender's sacrifice, reached third on McCarthy's out and finished his journey around the bases when Merkle fumbled Flack's roller. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'C'thy,2b	5	0	0	2	0	Burns,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Flack,rf	4	1	2	0	0	Robert'n,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Williams,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Doyle,2b	3	0	0	4	4
Schulte,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Kauff,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Zimm'n,3b	4	2	0	0	4	Roush,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Saier,1b	3	0	1	9	0	Fletcher,ss	3	0	0	2	6
Archer,c	2	0	0	5	1	Merkle,1b	2	0	0	16	0
Mulligan,ss	4	1	3	3	4	M'K'nie,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Lavender,p	3	0	0	0	3	Rariden,c	3	0	0	2	5
						Mathew'n,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total	35	4	8	27	13	Total	26	0	1	27	15

Errors—McCarthy, Kauff, Fletcher, Merkle. (2.) Rariden.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Stolen bases—Merkle, Flack, Mulligan. Sacrifice hits—Robertson, Archer, Williams, Lavender. Double play—Zimmerman, Mulligan, and Saier. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1. Earned runs—Off Mathewson, none. Hit by pitcher—By Lavender, 3. (Burns, Doyle, Merkle.) Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Lavender, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

HOME RUN BEATS PIRATES.

Niehoff's Circuit in Twelfth Gives Phillies 3 to 2 Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Niehoff's home run, with two men out in the twelfth inning, ended a pitching duel between Rixey and Jacobs and gave Philadelphia the victory over Pittsburgh today, 3 to 2. Both twirlers were given excellent support. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bancroft,ss	5	0	1	2	5	Carey,cf	5	1	2	3	0
Niehoff,2b	5	1	2	3	4	Johnston,1b	4	0	1	7	0
Stock,3b	5	0	2	2	3	Wagner,ss	3	1	0	1	7
Cravath,rf	2	0	1	1	0	Hinchman,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Good,rf	2	1	0	0	0	Schultz,3b	5	0	1	4	0
W'ted,lf-1b	4	0	0	7	0	Barney,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Luderus,1b	3	0	0	12	0	Costello,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Ceoper,lf	1	0	0	1	0	Voiz,2b	3	0	1	3	6
Paskert,cf	5	0	2	1	1	Schmidt,c	3	0	0	4	0
Killifer,c	5	0	1	6	0	Jacobs,p	4	0	0	0	0
Rixey,p	5	0	1	1	0	aWilson	1	0	0	0	0
bDugey	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	48	3	8	36	22	Total	36	2	5	*35	21

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Barney in twelfth inning.
b-Ran for Luderus in ninth inning.
Errors—Voiz, Stock, Killifer.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	2
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Rixey, Cravath. Home run—Niehoff. Stolen bases—Carey, (2,) Wagner, Niehoff, Stock. Sacrifice hits—Johnston, Schmidt, (2.) Hinchman, Whitted. Double play—Niehoff, Bancroft, and Whitted. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 12; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 3; off Rixey, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 5 hits, 2 runs in eleven and two-thirds innings; off Rixey, 8 hits, 1 run in twelve innings. Hit by pitcher—By Rixey, (Wagner, Johnston, Hinchman.) Struck out—By Jacobs, 5; by Rixey, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 4; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 5.
Philadelphia, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. (Twelve innings.)
Boston, 4; Cincinnati, 3. (Twelve innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 6; New York, 2.
Chicago, 4; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	37	19	.628
Philadelphia	36	19	.678
New York	33	31	.625
Chicago	25	26	.500
Boston	31	29	.488
Cincinnati	30	31	.492
Pittsburgh	29	36	.446
St. Louis	21	30	.412

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cleveland	31	19	.620
New York	28	22	.602
Washington	26	28	.581
Detroit	26	24	.520
Boston	26	24	.510
Chicago	23	24	.489
St. Louis	22	27	.449
Philadelphia	16	30	.348

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.

BRAVES WIN IN TWELFTH.

Magee Checks Reds' Rally and Bats in Winning Run.

BOSTON, June 14.—The Braves defeated Cincinnati, 4 to 3, in a 12-inning contest here today. Magee cut off a triple in the twelfth when he got a line drive by Mollwitz with his bare hand. In Boston's half, with two out, Magee doubled over first base, scoring Snodgrass, who had singled. The score!

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'anville,ss	6	1	1	0	3	Groh,3b	2	0	0	0	1
Gowdy,c	5	1	2	7	0	Herzog,ss	3	0	0	3	2
P'patrick,rf	6	0	1	2	0	Chase,cf	5	0	0	3	0
Magee,lf	5	0	2	1	0	Wingo,c	4	0	1	7	0
Konetch'y,1b	5	0	0	10	0	Griffith,rf	5	1	2	1	0
Smith,3b	4	0	2	0	1	Neale,lf	5	1	2	2	0
Egan,2b	4	1	2	2	3	Mollwitz,1b	5	0	2	18	1
Tragesser,c	4	0	2	5	2	Louden,2b	5	0	0	1	6
Ragan,p	5	0	1	1	1	Mitchell,p	5	0	0	1	0
Total	44	4	13	36	11	Total	39	3	8	*30	10

*Winning run scored with two out.

Boston	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Griffith, Magee. Three-base hits—Mollwitz, Egan. Stolen base—Maranville. Sacrifice hits—Herzog, Smith, Snodgrass. Double plays—Wingo and Mollwitz; Maranville and Egan. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 10. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 3; off Ragan, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 10 hits and 4 runs in seven and two-thirds innings; off Ragan, 8 hits and 3 runs in twelve innings. Struck out—By Mitchell, 5; by Ragan, 5. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

JOHNSON ON LOSING END.

Senators' Star Pitcher Yields to Scott of White Sox.

CHICAGO, June 14. — Jim Scott outpitched Walter Johnson here today and made a fluke single which scored two runners in the fourth, giving the local team a lead that Washington could not overcome. The final tally was 4 to 1. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Moeller,rf	4	0	2	1	1
Weaver,3b	3	0	1	3	5	Judge,1b	4	0	1	7	1
E.Collins,2b	3	0	0	3	2	Milan,cf	4	0	0	3	0
Fournier,1b	4	0	2	7	0	Rondeau,lf	4	0	0	5	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Morgan,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Foster,3b	3	1	2	1	2
Schalk,c	3	0	1	8	0	Johnson,p	4	0	1	0	4
Terry,ss	4	1	1	1	3	McBride,ss	3	0	2	1	3
Scott,p	3	0	1	0	1	Alnsmith,c	1	0	0	2	0
						aWilliams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	4	8	27	12	Henry,c	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	1	8	24	13

aBatted for Ainsmith in fifth inning.
Errors—Morgan, McBride.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—	4
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1

Two-base hits—McBride, (2.) Weaver, Fournier, J. Collins. Three-base hit—Fournier. Stolen bases—Weaver, Terry. Double plays—Schalk and Terry; Terry, E. Collins and Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 4; off Scott, 1. Struck out—By Scott, 5; by Johnson, 3. Wild pitches—Johnson, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

BROWNS WIN IN EIGHTH.

Get Six Runs in That Inning, Beating Boston 8 to 5.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—After Wellman weakened in the seventh, permitting Boston to score four runs, St. Louis rallied in the eighth and forced Mays and Shore to retire, pounding them for five hits, including a double, which, with two bases on balls, netted six runs. St. Louis won, 8 to 5. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	0	2	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	0	3	McNally,2b	4	1	1	2	3
Miller,rf	2	1	0	1	0	Lewis,lf	3	1	1	3	0
Borton,lb	4	1	1	7	0	Hoblitz'l,1b	4	1	2	7	0
Pratt,2b	4	1	2	4	1	Walker,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Marsana,cf	4	2	3	5	0	Gardner,3b	4	0	1	3	0
Johnson,ss	3	1	1	2	2	Janvrin,ss	3	1	1	5	5
cLavan,ss	1	0	0	0	0	Cady,c	3	0	2	2	2
Severeid,c	4	1	3	6	3	Mays,p	2	0	1	0	2
Wellman,p	1	0	1	0	2	Shore,p	0	0	0	0	0
dTobin	1	0	0	0	0	Foster,p	0	0	0	0	0
McCabe,p	0	0	0	0	0	aRuth	1	0	0	0	0
eHartley	1	0	1	0	0	bHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
Groom,p	0	0	0	0	0						
fSisler	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	33	8	12	27	11	Total	32	5	8	24	12

a-Batted for Janvrin in ninth.
b-Batted for Cady in ninth.
c-Ran for Sisler in eighth.
d-Batted for Wellman in seventh.
e-Batted for McCabe in eighth.
f-Batted for Johnson in eighth.
Errors—McNally, Cady.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	—	—	8
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Mays, Severeid. Stolen base—Gardner. Double plays—Mays, McNally, and Hoblitzell; Janvrin and McNally. Left on bases—Boston, 3; St. Louis, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mays, 3; off Shore, 1; off Wellman, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Mays, 9 hits and 4 runs in 7 1-3 innings; off Shore, 2 hits and 3 runs in no innings (one out in eighth;) off Foster, 1 hit and no runs in 2-3 inning; off Wellman, 7 hits and 5 runs in 7 innings; off McCabe, no hits and no runs in 1 inning; off Groom, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning. Struck out—By Mays, 1; by Foster, 1; by Wellman, 4; by McCabe, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and O'Loughlin.

COVELESKIE AGAIN DOWNS THE YANKS

Gets Second Victory of Series Over Donovan's Men as Tigers Win, 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., June 14.—Manager Donovan, who drew a three-day suspension for his tilt with Umpire Chill on Monday, viewed the defeat of the Yankees from the stand today, the Tigers capturing the final contest on a rain-soaked field by a score of 6 to 2.

It was the second victory of the series for Coveleskie, who held the Highlanders to six hits, while the Tigers nicked three of Donovan's hurlers eleven times for a total of nineteen bases. The first Yankee flinger was Mogridge. Field Marshal Shaefer took him out in favor of Fisher in the second, after he had been hit for two runs. Each relief pitcher allowed two runs.

Bob Veach was the hitting hero of a dull afternoon, the Tiger left fielder having a perfect record at bat, two of his four bingles being of the three-base variety.

Rain twice halted the proceedings and transferred the diamond into a morass. New York presented a switched line-up, Mullen going to first and Baumann to right field. Paddy drew down a batting average of .500 for the day, but marred his afternoon's work by allowing two runs to score in the eighth when Burns's grounder percolated through his legs.

After disposing of the first two batters in the first inning Mogridge passed Cobb. Veach began his batting feast with a triple to left centre, scoring Ty. Burns took a stroll in the second at the outset, and Young scored him with a triple. Then Shaefer ordered Mogridge to retire.

Cobb opened the third inning with the third Tiger triple, and Veach brought him in with a single. Fisher then retired the side summarily. Time was called in the fourth because of a downpour and resumed after twenty-six minutes layoff.

The first Yankee tally came in the sixth, which Gilhooley started with a single. He took third on Maggie's single to right. Gardner's sacrifice was converted into a double play, Gilhooley scoring.

New York threw a scare into the local rooters in the seventh. Peck walked with one down, Baumann laid down a neat bunt, Walters sacrificed Wit to Burns, and Nunamaker, batting for Fisher, walked, filling the bases. With a chance to break up the game, Gilhooley failed at the third strike. A pass to Mullen, Peck's single and Baumann's sacrifice fly, accounted for the Yankees' ninth inning tally. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush,ss	4	0	1	2	1	Gilhooley,cf	4	1	2	2	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	0	6	Maggie,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Cobb,cf	2	0	1	2	0	Gardner,2b	4	0	0	1	0
Veach,lf	4	1	3	4	0	Mullen,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Heilmann,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Peck,1b	3	1	2	11	0
Burns,1b	3	1	2	11	0	Baumann,lf	2	1	1	2	0
Young,2b	4	1	2	1	4	Walters,c	3	0	0	5	0
Stanage,c	3	0	0	4	1	Nunamaker,c	1	0	0	0	0
Coveleskie,p	4	0	1	0	1	Fisher,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Russell,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aNunamaker	0	0	0	0	0
						bAlexander	0	0	0	0	0
						cPoone	0	0	0	0	0
Total	32	3	11	27	12	Total	28	2	6	24	0

a-Batted for Fisher in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Russell in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Nunamaker in seventh inning.
Errors—Veach, Baumann.

Detroit	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	—	—	6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2

Three-base hits—Cobb, Young, Veach (2.) Stolen base—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Walters. Sacrifice fly—Baumann. Double plays—Baumann and Vitt; Young, Vitt, Young, and Burns; Stanage and Vitt. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 6. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 2; off Fisher, 1; off Russell, 1; off Coveleskie, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mogridge, 2 hits 2 runs in 1 inning, (none out in second;) off Fisher, 6 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; off Russell, 3 hits, 1 run in 2 innings; off Coveleskie, 1 run. Struck out—By Fisher, 1; by Russell, 1; by Coveleskie, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Chill.

COLUMBIA WINS ANOTHER.

Beck Holds Rensselaer Tech Nine to Three Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., June 14. — Columbia's baseball team continued its winning streak on the up-State trip today, defeating the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute team, 2 to 0. Beck held the Engineers to three hits and fanned ten of them.

Watt scored in the sixth on his double, a wild pitch, and a fielder's choice. In the ninth Haskin singled, reached third on two infield outs, and scored when Haber made a wild throw to first to retire the side. The score:

COLUMBIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	R. P. I.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Watt,2b	4	1	1	0	0	Johnson,c	4	0	0	6	1
Haskin,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Behan,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Bonhag,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Goodell,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Mernston,1b	4	0	1	12	0	McManus,ss	3	0	0	0	6
Beck,p	3	0	1	0	3	Haber,3b	3	0	1	2	2
Houck,3b	3	0	1	0	1	Rob'nson,3b	4	0	1	3	3
Benson,lf	3	0	1	0	0	Higbee,rf,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Lane,c	2	0	1	11	2	Culver,cf,lf	2	0	0	2	0
Spotke,cf	3	0	0	0	0	Ferris,p	2	0	0	0	2
						Folan,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Total	30	2	7	27	6	Total	28	0	3	27	15

Error—Haber.

Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2
R. P. I.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Wall. Sacrifice hit—Ferris. Stolen bases—Folan, Ferris, Houck. Left on bases—Columbia, 4; R. P. I., 5. Double plays—McManus, Robertson, and Folan, (2.) Robertson and Folan. Struck out—By Ferris, 5; by Beck, 10. Bases on balls—Off Ferris, 3; off Beck, 3. Wild pitch—Ferris. Passed ball—Johnson. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—John Rafter and Frank Carroll.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 3; Troy, 1.
Albany, 14; Elmira, 7.
Wilkes-Barre, 4; Syracuse, 2.
Scranton, 3; Utica, 2, (first game.)
Scranton, 2; Utica, 1, (second game.)

American Association.

Kansas City, 4; Columbus, 0.
Indianapolis, 7; St. Paul, 4.

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ROBINS KEEP ON WINNING.

Easily Make Off with Third in Row from Cardinals, 8 to 5.

Wilbert Robinson's Brooklyn aggregation of league-leading ball players took the final game of the series with the St. Louis Cardinals at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon, by a score of 8 to 5, making their third victory in the series. Some 3,500 fans shivered in their seats in the big concrete stadium, and at times warmed their chilled bodies by cheering various plays, although the very loosely-played contest gave few opportunities.

The St. Louis players showed a wonderful adeptness in making errors at critical moments, and all of their blunders had a vital effect on the outcome of the game. Altogether Brooklyn was credited with four earned runs, which is only half of their total. Leon Ames, the former Giant twirler, started the game for the visitors, but the veteran was forced to retreat before the fifth inning had been completed, when, with two runs in and runners on second and third bases, Jasper was sent from the warming-up station to take up the burden for Miller. Hugh Miller relieved Robins, however, before the inning had ended, touched him for two more runs. The game was safely sewed up for Brooklyn in this inning, but two more tallies were made in the seventh.

For Brooklyn Jack Coombs, the former Athletic twirler, began the game, but he was hauled out of the box in the fifth inning to make room for a pinch-hitter. Up to the time of his recall he showed nothing but that he had gone back to a considerable extent in ability.

In the sixth inning Rube Marquard went to the box and held St. Louis to one hit for the remainder of the game.

An unusual occurrence in the fourth inning gave Betzel, the Cardinal second baseman, the only home run of the game. He hit a grounder past Mowrey, who played third for Brooklyn after Olets had been injured in the second inning, and Wheat, in fielding the ball, booted it into the bleachers into the hands of a spectator. Betzel rested on second when he saw the ball in Wheat's hand, but was instructed by Umpire Harrison to proceed home. Another unusual play was witnessed when Stengel hit the ball on the ground past third base. The hit was fair by inches, and the ball rolled into the opening between the grandstand and bleachers before it was recovered. Stengel had camped on third base, but because of the fact that the gate at that point was open, when it should have been closed, he was ordered back to second.

Brooklyn started scoring in the opening frame when Myers got to second on Corhan's bad throw to Miller, advanced to third on Daubert's out, and crossed the plate on Stengel's double to right field. In the second inning Getz hit past Corhan for a single, and pilfered second on a passed ball. He advanced to third on Olmstead's sacrifice, and scored on a bunt by Miller.

In the third inning the Cardinals reached Coombs for three runs. Another run was chalked up for St. Louis in the fourth on Betzel's home run, and in the fifth Long scored the last for them.

In their half of the fifth inning the Robins sent the spectators into a frenzy by scoring four runs. Hy Myers doubled to centre and scored on Daubert's triple to left field. Beacher made a bad throw to Hornsby in returning the ball, and the spinner also got past Catcher Snyder, and Daubert romped home. Stengel then got safely to first when Ames and Hornsby both fumbled his bunt, and went to third when Wheat hit the right field fence for a double. At this stage Jasper took up the pitching for St. Louis. Mowrey sent Catcher Snyder, but the latter dropped the ball and Stengel scored. Wheat followed him across the plate when Snyder dropped Jasper's return of Cutshaw's hit. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Beecher,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Daubert,1b	3	2	1	11	1	Long,cf	4	0	2	3	0
Stengel,rf	3	1	2	4	0	J.Miller,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	1	0	0	Hornsby,2b	3	0	2	2	2
Getz,2b	4	1	1	2	3	Wilson,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Olms,3b	3	1	1	0	2	Gonsal'es,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	0	1	1	4	Betzel,2b	4	1	1	1	2
O'Mara,ss	4	1	1	2	5	Snyder,c	4	0	0	4	0
O.Miller,c	1	0	0	0	0	C'rhan,as	2	1	0	0	1
Coombs,p	2	0	0	0	0	Ames,p	2	0	0	0	1
aJohnston	1	0	0	0	0	Jasper,p	1	0	0	0	0
Marquard,p	0	0	0	0	0	bOut,ss	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	8	7	27	12	Total	32	2	6	24	5

a-Batted for Coombs in fifth inning.
b-Batted for Jasper in ninth inning.
Errors—Beecher, Long, J. Miller, Snyder, Corhan, (2.) Ames, Stengel, O'Mara.

Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	—	8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—	5

Two-base hits—Long, Myers, Stengel (2.) Wheat. Three-base hits—Daubert, O'Mara. Home run—Betzel. Stolen bases—Getz, O'Mara. Sacrifice hits—Cutshaw (2.) O'Mara, O. Miller. Sacrifice flies—J. Miller, Hornsby, Mowrey. Double plays—Cutshaw and Daubert. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 3; off Coombs, 2; off Marquard, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ames, 5 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings, (none out in fifth;) off Jasper, 2 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings; off Coombs, 6 hits, 3 runs in 5 innings; off Marquard, 1 hit, no runs in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Jasper, (Mowrey.) Struck out—By Ames, 1; by Jasper, 2; by Coombs, 1. Passed ball—Snyder. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

THREE-SET MATCHES RULE.

O'Neale Defeats Nolan in Tennis Tourney at Sunningdale.

After many delays the tennis tournament at the Sunningdale Country Club began in earnest yesterday afternoon, a number of matches being played in both singles and doubles. James S. O'Neale was one of those to come through the first round, his victory being over E. Nolan at 6—3, 4—6, 6—1. R. Baggs reached the third round by a victory over H. Adler, the score being 8—6, 4—6, 6—3. The summary:

Singles.—First Round—James S. O'Neale, Jr., defeated E.

MRS. GAVIN IS VICTORIOUS BY STURDY GOLF

MRS. GAVIN COMES FROM REAR TO WIN

Two Down at Turn in Match with Miss Hollins at Baltusrol, She Scores by 1 Up.

MRS. FEITNER VICTOR ALSO

Present Champion Expected to Meet English Golfer in Final for Metropolitan Title.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, the little Englishwoman with the big fighting spirit, played a plucky uphill match against Miss Marion Hollins of Westbrook yesterday in the second round of the women's metropolitan golf championship fray at Baltusrol, and when she holed out a twelve-inch putt for a half on the home green she had overtaken and defeated Miss Hollins, a former metropolitan champion, 1 up.

Mrs. Quentin F. Feitner of South Shore, the defending champion, won her match from Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Lakewood, 3 and 1, and she will encounter Mrs. F. D. Ryan of Cranford in the semi-final round this morning. Mrs. Gavin has an early appointment today with Miss Georgianna M. Bishop of Brooklawn for purposes of battle, and the winner of this engagement will probably fight it out tomorrow with Mrs. Feitner for the championship.

The match between Miss Hollins and Mrs. Gavin promised so much excitement that nearly a hundred women in brilliant costumes left the comforts of the clubhouse and the large veranda to trudge over the dewy links with wet feet. They were well rewarded for their trouble, however, for not only did Mrs. Gavin thrill all hearts by her great fight when she seemed absolutely beaten, but she gave a brilliant exhibition of golf on the inward journey, and completed the last nine holes of the course in 40 strokes, three strokes over par. Even with a 7 on the fourth hole and an 8 on the seventh, her total score was only 87.

A Ding-Dong Battle at the Outset.

The Westbrook golfer won the first hole from the Englishwoman by sinking a ten-foot putt for a 5, but the match was evened up again on the next hole, where Miss Hollins played her tee shot into one trap, her second into another, and, after indulging in a few more fruitless strokes, picked up her ball. The third was halved in three. Mrs. Gavin played over the green on the fourth hole safely, but her ball came to rest in a sandpit. She got the green in four strokes, and so did Miss Hollins, but there was a wide discrepancy in the distance of the two balls from the pin. The Westbrook player was two feet from the cup and holed out in 5, while the Englishwoman was so far away that she required three putts to coax her ball down in 7.

Miss Hollins could not stand the prosperity and topped her drive from the fifth tee. She missed her second also, and found it at the bottom of a miniature haystack in the long grass, still short of Mrs. Gavin's drive. After lifting and throwing away what seemed like half a bale or so of hay, Miss Hollins got out and reached the green in 4, still further from the pin than Mrs. Gavin was in 2. This hole squared the match at each, and the sixth was halved when, one after the other, the players sliced to the right of the green and gave themselves a comprehensive view of a large tree trunk which completely shut off a shot for the pin.

Mrs. Gavin lost the seventh and eighth holes on a tragedy of errors, mixed in with a little bad luck. Her tee shot on the seventh was more than satisfactory, but she found it resting on a very hanging lie. Her second found the edge of the long grass, and her third hit the top edge of a bunker and fell back into the sand with disconcerting suddenness. Her fourth was well out, her fifth was short of the green, her sixth nearly over, her seventh missed, and then she mercifully picked up, as Miss Hollins had a sure 6.

The White Sphere Proves Fractious.

On the eighth hole Mrs. Gavin put her second shot in a side hill bunker in such a position that she was forced to hold her mashie niblick pointing skyward in order to persuade the ball to leave its comfortable position at all. Evidently vexed at such harsh treatment, the ball did come out, but instead of running up on the eighth green, it popped over on the eleventh tee and waited there for further orders. Miss Hollins was nicely on in 2 and won the hole, standing 2 up, which was her margin also at the turn.

Just plain water was the ruin of Miss Hollins on the tenth hole. She topped her tee shot into the pond, and then gently sped her fourth shot into the stream that guards the green. She regained her advantage of two holes, however, on the eleventh, where Mrs. Gavin fell short, but she lost her lead altogether by going into a trap on her tee shot at the thirteenth hole, and into two traps on the fourteenth. In spite of an approach shot three inches from the pin on the fifteenth hole by Miss Hollins, Mrs. Gavin chipped up well and got a half. The match was practically won on the sixteenth hole, where Miss Hollins got the rough on her drive, and sliced away to the right of the green on her approach shot. This put Mrs. Gavin 1 up, and she held her advantage to the home green. The cards were as follows:

Mrs. Gavin, out	6	4	3	7	4	5	8	6	4—47
Miss Hollins, out	5	7	3	5	6	5	6	4	4—45
Mrs. Gavin, in	4	5	4	3	5	5	6	4	4—40—87
Miss Hollins, in	8	4	4	4	6	5	7	4	4—46—91

Mrs. Feitner was an almost sure winner from the start, as Mrs. Stockton was the medalist of the tournament, and, as such, was doomed to defeat. The champion was 3 up at the turn, and in spite of her proficiency in taking three putts she held her margin to the end. The summaries:

Championship Division.—Second Round—Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, South Shore, defeated Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Lakewood, 3 and 1; Mrs. F. D. Ryan, Cranford, defeated Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 2 up; Mrs. W. A. Gavin, Cherry Valley, defeated Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook, 1 up; Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, Brooklawn, defeated Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl, 2 up.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Mrs. L. J. Grumbach, Hollywood, defeated Miss G. Pickhardt, 2 and 1; Mrs. Frederick Pruyn, Baltusrol, defeated Miss Pauline Starrett, Baltusrol, 2 and 1; Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. S. P. Nash, Baltusrol, 1 up, (19 holes;) Mrs. H. F. Whitney, Nassau, won from Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Piping Rock, by default.

Second Sixteen.—Second Round—Miss E. M. Mellon, Morris County, won from Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Englewood, by default; Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford, defeated Miss E. Pickhardt, Englewood, 2 and 1; Mrs. T. Hucknall, Forest Hill, defeated Mrs. A. Shoaf, Englewood, 4 and 3; Miss H. Alexander, Tuxedo, defeated Miss Violet Miller, Baltusrol, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Miss L. Witherbee, Westfield, won from Mrs. C. C. Auchincloss, Piping Rock, by default; Mrs. J. C. Barclay, Hackensack, won from Mrs. Philip Boyer, Piping Rock, by default; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, defeated Mrs. A. B. Gilkes, Siwanoy, 2 and 1; Mrs. J. Mager defeated Mrs. A. B. Holden, Essex County, 3 and 2.

Third Sixteen, Second Round.—Miss Dolores Duncan, Siwanoy, defeated Mrs. R. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge, 2 up; Miss Constance Roberson, Knollwood, won from Mrs. R. O. Smith, Montclair, by default; Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood, defeated Miss Louise Krug, Englewood, 4 and 3; Mrs. C. M. Fowler, Suburban, defeated W. C. W. Auferman, Baltusrol, 6 and 4.

Beaten Eight, First Round.—Miss Julia Bredt, Essex County, defeated Mrs. F. E. Sanford, Essex County, 2 and 1; Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley, won from Mrs. Myra D. Paterson, Knollwood, by default; Mrs. C. D. Smithers, Nassau, defeated Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood, 3 and 1; Mrs. H. C. Manvel, Westfield, won from Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair, by default.

Fourth Sixteen, Second Round.—Mrs. B. Benjamin, Century, defeated Mrs. Irving Brown, Haworth, 3 and 1; Miss H. Finckel, Glen Ridge, defeated Mrs. C. R. McMillan, Essex County, 9 and 7; Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. E. M. Wild Cranford, 1 up, (19 holes;) Mrs. H. Decker, Baltusrol, defeated Mrs. M. P. Gardner, Hackensack, 5 and 3.

Beaten Eight, First Round.—Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge, won from Miss A. Townsend, Knollwood, by default; Miss G. Wood, Englewood, won from Mrs. J. E. Davis, Piping Rock, by default; Miss M. Johnstone, Glen Ridge, won from Miss M. A. Wolf, Norwood, by default; Miss R. C. Seligman, Norwood, defeated Miss K. Motley, Baltusrol, 2 and 1.

Fifth Sixteen.—Second Round—Mrs. E. N. Loomis, Essex County, defeated Mrs. W. D. Moffat, Arcola, 2 and 1; Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview, defeated Mrs. Frank Enos, Englewood, 3 and 1; Mrs. R. E. Moody, Glen Ridge, won from Mrs. S. N. Wager, Hackensack, by default; Mrs. W. H. Cane, Arcola, defeated Mrs. Marshall Geer, Baltusrol, 1 up.

Beaten Eight.—First Round—Mrs. R. B. Neff, Montclair, won from Mrs. M. La Montagne, Piping Rock, by default; Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Hackensack, won from Mrs. Henry Wallace, Glen Ridge, by default; Mrs. J. Noyes, Montclair, defeated Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Jr., Plainfield, 2 and 1; Mrs. S. Waters, Hackensack, defeated Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Baltusrol, 7 and 6.

GWYER WINS N. Y. A. C. TITLE

Defeats Proal on Fox Hills Links—Gets Course Record Earlier.

Lloyd P. Gwyer of Siwanoy defeated Pierre A. Proal of Deal yesterday afternoon on the Fox Hills links 3 up and 2 to play, and in so doing he displaced Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich, Conn., State Golf champion, from his position as New York Athletic Club champion, and installed himself in the vacant place with due ceremony.

It was in the defeat of W. L. Richard of St. Andrew's in the morning semi-final round that Gwyer played his best golf, however, and his score of 73, with all putts holed out, stands as an amateur record for the reconstructed course. His card was as follows:

Out .....4 5 4 5 4 5 3 3 3—36
In .....4 5 4 5 3 4 3 5 4—37—73

The only extra hole match in the final contests was in the second division, where Dr. Fralich, who has come all the way from the Western coast to play in several of the Eastern tournaments, forced A. Elliott Ranney of Greenwich to play twenty holes before the latter could pull out a victory. Nicholson and Kennedy played a thirty-six-hole match for the beaten eight of the third sixteen, as all the other contestants defaulted. Nicholson proved the better long distance player and won, 5 up and 4 to play. The summaries:

Championship Division.—Semi-Final Round—Pierre A. Proal, Deal, defeated H. C. Richard, Baltusrol, 2 and 1; Lloyd P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, defeated W. L. Richard, St. Andrew's, 5 and 4.

Final Round—Gwyer defeated Proal, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight.—Semi-Final Round.—A. McAleenan, Jr., Fox Hills, defeated J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, 4 and 2; E. C. Holston, Scarsdale, defeated R. M. Tarleton, Oakland, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Final Round—McAleenan defeated Holston, 7 and 6.

Second Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Dr. W. G. Fralich, Los Angeles, defeated C. A. Spofford, Garden City, 2 and 1; A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, defeated G. W. Lembeck, Fox Hills, by default.

Final Round—Ranney defeated Fralich, 1 up, (20 holes.)

Beaten Eight.—Semi-Final Round—Robert Collier, Dunwoodie, defeated H. C. Hamlin, Englewood, 3 and 2; E. L. Gruver, Siwanoy, defeated R. H. Goffe, Dunwoodie, 3 and 2.

Final Round—Gruver defeated Collier, 2 and 1.

Third Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—J. E. Beck, N. Y. A. C., defeated R. H. Allen, N. Y. A. C., 3 and 2; J. A. Miller, Jr., N. Y. A. C., defeated C. W. Billings, Deal, 8 and 7.

Final Round—Beck defeated Miller, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight.—Final Round—A. Nicholson, N. Y. A. C., defeated R. A. Kennedy, N. Y. A. C., 5 and 4.

SHORT PULLS FOR HARVARD

Yale Crews Also Have Light Practice—Time Trials Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 14.—Neither Yale nor Harvard's crews rowed the full four-mile course today, but reports from both camps indicate long distance time trials scheduled for tomorrow. Harvard's 'Varsity eight is still handicapped on account of H. S. Middendorf's illness—a light touch of grip. Taylor is still rowing in his stead at No. 6, and White, advanced from the second boat, continues to fill in at No. 4, Taylor's regular position. Just when Middendorf will be able to row again is not certain and his absence from the boat is causing Coach Herrick some worry.

Harvard's first and second 'Varsity crews had a two-mile brush over the upper end of the course this evening, the second boat finishing a half length astern at the mile mark. The freshmen here entered the race and held the 'Varsity on even terms.

At Yale's camp all the oarsmen were reported in good health this evening but taking on weight as a result of continued cool weather. Ralph Kositsky, who was rowing at No. 6 on the 'Varsity, and whose place was taken yesterday by Fitzpatrick, was in the second boat, and it is rumored Fitzpatrick will remain with the first crew permanently. Thomas Lashar, who succeeded Allen McLane as coxswain owing to the latter being too heavy, is also slated for a permanent position at the rudder.

MISS WAGNER IS BEATEN.

Mrs. Le Roy Defeats Tennis Star in Ardsley Tournament.

One reversal stood out prominently in the women's invitation tennis tournament at Ardsley yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Robert Le Roy brought about the downfall of Miss Marion Wagner in the third round of the singles event after a three-set match, the score of which was 1—6, 6—4, 6—2. Such a happening was entirely unexpected. Miss Wagner won the first set handily, but a streak of unsteadiness developed in the next encounter which ruined her chances of victory. Her shots went wild many times and often she netted. With Mrs. Le Roy playing carefully, if not brilliantly, the ball was kept popping back across the barrier by her, and eventually Miss Wagner was drawn into tactical errors.

The only other surprise developed when Mrs. David C. Mills vanquished Miss Florence Sheldon at 10—8, 6—4. The former, however, has been gradually improving her game, and the strength which she developed yesterday made the victory an earned one.

The doubles events were carried well along yesterday. Mrs. H. Stuart Green and Miss Katherine Browning were near defeat in the match against Miss Marion Vanderhoef and Mrs. B. F. Briggs. The score was 7—5, 2—6, 8—6. In the last set the count was 5—2 in favor of the losers when their opponents started a rally that carried them through to success. At one time Miss Vanderhoef and Mrs. Briggs were within one point of victory. The summary:

Mrs. Robert Le Roy vs. Miss Marie Wagner.

FIRST SET.

Mrs. Le Roy	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	—11—1
Miss Wagner	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	—26—6

SECOND SET.

Mrs. Le Roy	4	2	5	1	2	4	4	5	4	—35—6
Miss Wagner	2	4	3	4	4	1	2	3	6	1—30—4

THIRD SET.

Mrs. Le Roy	5	7	2	1	6	4	4	5	—34—6
Miss Wagner	3	5	4	4	4	2	2	3	—27—2

Singles.—Third Round—Miss Marion Vanderhoef defeated Miss Katherine Browning, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Edna Wildey defeated Miss Natalie Browning, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Miss Jane Rowson, 6—0, 6—3; Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Marie Wagner, 1—6, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Helen Alexander, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2; Mrs. David C. Mills defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 10—8, 6—4; Miss Adele Cragin won from Miss Grace Crow by default; Mrs. H. Stuart Green defeated Mrs. C. E. Parson, 6—0, 6—1.

Doubles.—Second Round—Mrs. H. J. Elsworth and Miss D. Black won from Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Elisabeth Moore by default; Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. G. S. Dickinson defeated Mrs. Rawson Wood and Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3.

Third Round—Mrs. C. B. De Gersdorff and Mrs. L. G. Morris defeated Mrs. H. J. Elsworth and Miss D. Black, 6—0, 6—0; Mrs. George Chapman and Miss Marion Chapman defeated Miss Katherine Force and Miss Natalie Browning, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Ina Kissel and Miss Helen Alexander defeated Miss Edna Wildey and Mrs. G. S. Dickinson, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. H. Stuart Green and Miss Katherine Browning defeated Miss Marion Vanderhoef and Mrs. B. F. Briggs, 7—5, 2—6, 8—6.

Robertson to Quit I. A. A. C.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 14.—Lawson Robertson has made arrangements to resign as the coach of the Irish-American A. C. of New York and begin his duties at the University of Pennsylvania as the track and field coach in the Fall.

CREWS, READY FOR RACE, MARK TIME

College Oarsmen at Poughkeepsie to Have Only Easy Practice Until Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 14.—The college crews here are primed and waiting for Saturday's big regatta. Practically everything in the way of training has been finished by the coaches, and unless unforeseen and unexpected changes are made between now and race day, the work for the rest of the week will consist solely of easy drills twice each day to keep the oarsmen in physical trim for the big event.

This was visiting day at the crew quarters, an annual occasion when coaches and oarsmen from other college navies come to pay respects and congratulations. The first to arrive was Hiram Connibear, crew coach at the University of Washington. His crew won the Pacific Coast championship from the University of California and Leland Stanford University in April, and, according to a custom established several years ago, the winner has annually rowed in the Poughkeepsie regatta. This year, however, Washington declined to accept the invitation from the stewards of the Poughkeepsie race. After visiting all the quarters, Connibear watched the work of the Syracuse crews from Coach Jim Ten Eyck's launch.

Another interested spectator at this afternoon drills was Harry Vail, coach of the University of Wisconsin crews. He was accompanied on the inspection trip by Si Weed, stroke of the Cornell 'Varsity eight in 1909.

The Columbia crew quarters at Krum Elbow entertained several other visitors during the day. In the morning Guy Richards, captain of the Blue and White crew in 1887, and coach in 1896, watched the practice with Jim Rice. Richards collaborated with Dr. Walter B. Peet in 1895 in laying out the present Highland-Poughkeepsie four-mile course.

Dean Frederick P. Keppel of Columbia watched the New York oarsmen this afternoon. Coach Rice said that President Nicholas Murray Butler was expected to visit quarters Friday afternoon.

Three representatives from Leland Stanford University were also on the river. They were Earl C. Behrens, graduate manager of athletics, who came East with the Stanford track team, and W. H. Bloeser and F. N. Worth. Bloeser and Worth rowed at bow and No. 2, respectively, on last year's Stanford crew in the Poughkeepsie regatta, and came from the coast to see Saturday's race. They have challenged any two substitutes on the river to a pair oared race for Friday afternoon, and it is likely that Coach Charles E. Courtney will permit two of his Cornell subs to accept the challenge. Graduate Manager Behrens has arranged to have the Stanford shell, stored since last year in the Columbia boat house, shipped to California next week via the Panama Canal.

Tide made the surface of the Hudson very rough today, with the result that no crews ventured out more than a hundred yards from shore. In the morning Coach Joe Wright of Pennsylvania staged another practice race for a distance of a half mile. His new 'Varsity defeated the freshmen by a half length and the juniors by almost a length, and covered the distance in 2 minutes 15 seconds.

Coach Jim Ten Eyck of Syracuse kept his 'Varsity indoors in the morning, while he piloted his junior and freshman shells for a short and easy paddle. In the afternoon the junior crew stayed behind, while the other two eights skirted the west shore for a workout. Practice for Columbia and Cornell was exceptionally light both morning and afternoon, and included a series of starting trials.

Local prophets have started to interpret the signs of the weather for Saturday. Fred Plaisted, assistant coach at Columbia and an authority on gauging storms, said late this afternoon that there would be rain on Friday, but that prospects for good weather on Saturday were particularly bright.

COURTNEY NOT TO RESIGN.

Coach of Cornell Crews Denies Stories of Retirement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 14.—Charles E. Courtney has not resigned as coach of the Cornell crews and does not intend to resign. In a statement to The Associated Press tonight Coach Courtney said:

"I have not resigned as the Cornell coach and do not intend to resign. My contract expires Oct. 11 next, but my active work will be finished after the race next Saturday. I have made no statement regarding any resignation and certainly have not said that I had resigned. This is the first official statement that I have made regarding the matter. I have decided not to take the brunt of the work in the future. I might add that if future Cornell crews wish my advice as coach, and my health permits, I will be at their service."

Coach Courtney further said that the Cornell Athletic Association and himself had a perfect understanding in the matter. It would not surprise Mr. Courtney's intimate friends if he remained with Cornell as coach, but in an advisory capacity only.

FAVORITES WIN AT NETS.

No Upsets Occur in Metropolitan Championship Event.

Play for the metropolitan tennis championship in singles advanced to the round before the semi-finals at Bronxville yesterday. For one session the element of surprise was entirely lacking, the notables of the tennis world gaining their brackets for the most part without encountering much opposition. The four players remaining in the upper half of the draw are L. Richardson, a Pacific Coast expert; Watson M. Washburn, the titleholder; George M. Church, and G. Carleton Shafer. In the lower half there are Harold Throckmorton, Dean Mathey, R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., and A. Sweetser.

Both Sweetser and Richardson advanced by defaults. In the case of Sweetser it was Leonard Beekman who defaulted. Richardson's advance was made when L. Reimer failed to appear on scheduled time.

Two hold-over matches of the second round, postponed because of rain, were played out yesterday. In that in which Dean Mathey opposed Fred B. Alexander, the former was victorious. These two broke even with a set apiece as a result of Tuesday's play, and in the third set Mathey was leading at 3—2, when the shower broke up the play. The return to the match found Alexander lacking some of the brilliance that marked his play in the second set, when his opponent got only four points. Mathey was steady, and this eventually gave him the victory, the match score being 6—2, 0—6, 6—3.

In another of the postponed matches G. Carleton Shafer was victor over James S. O'Neale, Jr., who at his best is likely to defeat any of the leaders. O'Neale succeeded in taking the first set from Shafer in Tuesday's play, but yesterday he could not count his strokes with the same element of success, and Shafer ran out two sets, at 6—4 each, for the match.

After closing his match with Alexander, Mahey took on Fred C. Inman in a third-round encounter. This was a case of steadiness being pitted against steadiness, and was only after three sets that Mathey could vanquish his opponent. Both men played with caution as their watchword, with the result that the match lost something in interest through being long drawn out. A fast start gave Mahey the first set, at 6—1, but he lost the second set, 6—3, and then won the third by the same score.

Throckmorton had something more of a struggle than he anticipated in winning a victory over J. A. Richards. The latter was easily outplayed in the first set and the match looked to be a certainty for the Jersey man. The second set found a different Richards facing Throckmorton. A strong overhead game, against Throckmorton's attempt to play at the net, almost proved the undoing of Throckmorton, who was forced to an 8—6 contest before he won.

There was not much surprise that George M. Church should place Wylie C. Grant out of the running, but that he should accomplish the result without Grant being able to make anything like a close contest was not anticipated. Grant took only one game, this in the first set.

The doubles matches got under way yesterday, the titleholders, Harold H. Hackett and W. Merrill Hall getting into action against S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs. There was a suspicion that there might be an upset in this match, for Hackett and Hall have had practically no practice together. Voshell and Baggs made it a close encounter in the first set, losing only after the score had gone to 7—5, but it was easy for Hackett and Hall in the second. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—Wylie C. Grant won from Dr. William Rosenbaum by default; L. Reimer won from R. La Roy by default; G. Carleton Shafer defeated J. S. O'Neale, Jr., 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; Dean Mathey defeated Fred B. Alexander, 6—2, 0—6, 6—3.

Third Round.—L. Richardson won from L. Reimer by default; Watson M. Washburn defeated E. W. Feaslee, 6—1, 6—4; George M. Church defeated Wylie C. Grant, 6—1, 6—0; G. Carleton Shafer defeated G. A. La Dionne, 8—6, 6—3; Harold Throckmorton defeated J. A. Richards, 6—3, 8—6; Dean Mathey defeated Fred C. Inman, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3; R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., defeated Lieutenant Walter S. Anderson, 6—4, 7—5; A. Sweetser won from Leonard Beekman by default.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Washburn and Herter won from Chambers and Reimer by default; Hunter and Bassford won from Rosenbaum and Cragin by default; Bijur and Graham won from Thurber and partner by default; O'Neale and Feil won from Fox and partner by default; Drake and partner won from Feaslee and partner by default; H. H. Hackett and W. Merrill Hall defeated S. H. Voshell and F. C. Baggs, 7—5, 6—2; Ingo Hartman and Elliott Binyen defeated R. C. Black and R. Rogers, 6—4, 9—7; G. C. Shafer and W. C. Grant won from B. M. Phillips and partner by default; E. W. Putnam and J. W. Robertson defeated Suter and Norton, 6—3, 6—1.

Second Round.—R. C. Van Vliet and R. C. Van Vliet, Jr., defeated E. Nolan and W. Krugler, 6—2, 6—3.

Knox and Zabriskie Advance.

Leo Knox of Columbia and G. A. Zabriskie of Trinity School reached the semi-final round of the Clifton Tennis Club's tournament to decide the junior championship of Staten Island yesterday. The former defeated W. Townsend, 6—0, 7—6, while Zabriskie was victor over G. Parmlee of Princeton in a three-set contest, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3.

Rudy Unholz Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 14.—Rudy Unholz, a well-known prizefighter, died tonight at the Glendale Sanitarium of tuberculosis. He was thirty-four years old and had been ill several months.

JAMES J. HILL'S LAST ARTICLE

It was written for The Annalist and will appear in next Monday's issue.

It deals with the future of the Federal Reserve System.

It presents reasons why one great central institution should be established in place of the twelve Reserve Banks.

It recommends that Chicago be made the site of the combined reserve institutions to protect their gold from the danger of invasion.

It enters a plea that railroad bonds be accepted as a basis of emergency currency.

It presents the late Empire Builder's conception of the great stability of American railroad securities.

THE ANNALIST

On News Stands Next Monday

POLICE IN GREAT CARNIVAL.

Games and Exhibitions for Honor Roll Relief Fund.

More than two hundred athletic policemen, among them Jack Eller, the record-breaking hurdler; Matt McGrath, the hammer thrower; "Babe" McDonald, the shot-putter, and Egon Erickson, the high jumper, point winning members of victorious American Olympic teams, will compete in the track and field events of the athletic carnival of the Honor Roll Relief Fund of the Police Department at Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday, June 24, and Saturday, July 1. In addition to the athletic events numerous interesting contests and exhibitions will be offered for the entertainment of the great throngs of people who are expected to be present on these two days.

Mounted policemen, many of them former members of Uncle Sam's crack cavalry regiments, will pick up hats and handkerchiefs at full speed as only American troopers or cowboys can; others will ride three and four horses in Cossack fashion. Runaways, real ones, calculated to make your hair stand on end, will be caught by members of the Traffic Squad.

Motorcyclists, who have captured many a speeding autoist, will match speed and skill in a series of motorcycle races. Picked teams, mounted on sturdy ponies, will play polo. Bicycle men will pedal for prizes and titles, while ponderous policemen will pull and strain for the tug-of-war championship of the department. A special battalion, composed of Spanish-American war veterans and ex-militiamen, will execute military formations and give a practical demonstration of Commissioner Woods's idea of preparedness.

Every penny of the proceeds of what might easily be called the greatest show on earth will be devoted to the temporary and permanent relief of the families and dependents of those policemen who give up their lives in the performance of duty.

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Open for the 18th successful season with all modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the New York and New London Boat.
HOTEL WALTON, 70th St. & Col.

WANT STEEL CARS ON ALL RAILWAYS

Master Builders' Association Will Urge the Retiremeent of Wooden Coaches.

FOR SAFETY OF PUBLIC

New Edison Searchlight for Use at Train Wrecks Interests the Delegates.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 14.—A move to bring about the use of all-steel equipment by the railroads of the country was begun here today by the Master Car Builders' Association, in convention on the Million Dollar Pier. The Committee on Depreciation, the annual report of which stated the committee's conviction that steel cars should displace cars of cheaper construction, was continued, with instructions to sound the railroads on the subject and work out a method by which all other rolling stock could be replaced by cars of steel construction.

The delegates confirmed the findings of the committee that steel trucks and bodies for railroad cars were not only more serviceable, but less costly in the long run than cheaper forms of construction. In addition to the financial saving which should influence the railroads to use only steel stock, it was pointed out that the roads had a duty to safeguard the lives of their passengers so far as it was possible for them to do so.

Two new railroad inventions held the interest of the delegates tonight. One was a portable storage battery searchlight sent by Thomas A. Edison. It is designed for use at times of wrecks and is said to be three or four times as powerful as the lamps of acetylene gas which are now employed. The other invention was a new grade crossing signal offered by the Q & C Company of New York. A large red signal suspended like the pendulum of a clock and a powerful electric gong, both put into operation by the making and breaking of an electric current released by the passake of an approaching train over the rails, comprises this devise. Reliability, economy of operation and simplicity of arrangement were points that interested the railroad men.

These unanimous nominations were made for officers to be elected on Friday: President, C. E. Chambers, Jersey City; Vice President, T. W. Demarest, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Vice President, James Coleman, Montreal; Vice President, G. W. Wilden, New Haven; Treasurer, J. H. Lentz, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Executive Committee, S. Lyon, McKees Rock, Penn.; J. C. Fritts, Scranton, and C. B. Young, Chicago.

A CENSUS OF DYESTUFFS.

Will Show Amount of Coal Tar Colors Used in This Country.

The Department of Commerce, under the direct supervision of Dr. Thomas H. Norton, is about to publish a detailed census of the exact amounts of the many coal tar dyes required to meet the needs of the United States. For years dyestuff manufacturers, dealers and consumers throughout the world have relied on the carefully prepared "Farbstofftabellen," devised by Gustav Schultz and Paul Julius for complete and detailed classifications of the coal tar dyestuffs in current use. It is now proposed to supplement this information by a census showing in the most minute detail every kind of color imported or used in this country at the time of the outbreak of the European war.

This census, Dr. Norton believes, will portray approximately the relative demands of all other nations with highly organized textile and allied industries.

Reduction of the former extensive vocabulary down to the limited use of 1,000 well-defined dyes has required highly specialized editing. The Department of Commerce, it was said yesterday, is certain that the arrangement and the full use of synonyms are such as to render the census when published, of the greatest utility, not only to all engaged in the manufacture of artificial dyestuffs and especially in planning for the establishment of a comprehensive American color industry, but also to all dealers in the wares, and to all consumers of dyeing materials.

LARGER WOOL SALES MADE.

Prices Expected to Go Beyond a Dollar a Pound Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 14.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Boston had the biggest volume of wool sales in the last seven days since February. With the embargo still on, it is predicted that wool at $1 a pound will become a common occurrence. There is a large overproduction of noils because the worsted mills are so busy.

"The woolen goods market is fast changing from the state of inactivity noted for some weeks and a large number of calls for lightweight fabrics has recently been placed. The export situation is still of interest, but the domestic situation is such that the only fabrics available to outside buyers are those which are not particularly adaptable to domestic distribution.

"During the past week the cotton goods market has been very inactive. The demand for export goods seems continuous and is gradually becoming larger. The sale of shirtings continues strong and the business seems to be more stable than for some years. The export sale of fancy goods is increasing and many styles are now being exported which a short time ago were considered a domestic product only. The demand for printed fabrics is larger than ever.

RECHARTER BETHLEHEM CO.

Steel Corporation Files Incorporation Articles in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—The Bethlehem Steel Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, this afternoon filed articles of incorporation with Secretary of State Martin. The capital stock was set forth as $15,000,000, the certificates for which had been issued and were outstanding.

The objects of the company, as set forth in the incorporation papers, are "to manufacture iron and steel, or any article of commerce from iron and steel."

The New Jersey office of the company was given as 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, and the officers as Eugene G. Grace, President; B. H. Jones, Secretary, and W. F. Roberts, Treasurer.

The Bethlehem Steel Company leased a large tract of land on the Delaware shore of Cape May County, N. J., about Dec. 20, 1915, from Joseph Camp of New York City. The terms were that the company should hold the land for ten years and that it should then have the privilege of buying it. This tract stretches from Pierce's Point north to Goshen, and it was said that the territory between Dias Creek and Goshen would be used for proving grounds and new plants to be erected by the Bethlehem and Midvale Companies. English and Russian Army officers inspected the site before the lease was made.

In August the Lehigh Valley Railroad announced plans for the construction of a $1,500,000 pier at Bayonne to handle the ores from the Bethlehem Company's South American mines. About the same time the company announced that it would build a new shell and powder factory at Cape May to cost $30,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Chinese Shoes and Metal Scrap Among Things Considered.

So much uncertainty exists regarding the component of chief value in Chinese shoes that it has been necessary of late to send such articles to the Government's laboratory for analysis. A case of this kind was before the Board of General Appraisers in the shape of a protest by William A. Brown & Co. Silk ornamentation was used to such an extent in finishing the shoes that Appraiser Sague classified the goods as silk wearing apparel, this calling for duty at the rate of 50 per cent. Free entry was claimed as shoes composed in chief value of leather. The Government chemist reported that leather was the material of chief value. On this finding the board sustained the protest.

The American Express Company, acting for the owners, protested the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. on importations of so-called "unmounted robes," which were returned as "appliqued." The importers' contention was that the articles were composed in chief value of beads or spangles and as such were properly dutiable at 30 per cent. under the specific provision for such goods. Judge Howell sustained the claim.

Bernard, Judae & Co. of Chicago asked free entry for unused butt-welded iron and steel pipe shipped into the United States from Canadian mills as being defective for high pressure purposes. The Collector was affirmed in taking 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal.

The worldwide advance in the cost of raw materials and general manufacturing costs apparently has affected the Japanese toy industry. Yesterday Judge Waite, sitting as a reappraisement official, approved the action of the local Appraiser in putting higher values on toys shipped from Yokohama by Wing Tong Hing & Co. The goods included such articles as dolls, paper water flowers, wooden dust pans, and baskets of small size. The heaviest advances approved by the General Appraiser had to do with the earthenware toys. Some of these were advanced as much as 2.50 per 100.

Judge Howell decided two appraisement protests involving habutai silks from Japan in favor of the New York importers, with the single exception of one class of fabrics. The goods were described as Echizen and Echizen red habutais. The Appraiser added to the entered prices to make what he deemed correct market value, but with the exception referred to the General Appraiser held the entered values sufficient.

AMERICANS CAN COMPETE.

Commerce Official Gives Practical Talk at Boston Convention.

BOSTON, June 14.—Proof of the ability of the American manufacturer to compete with foreign manufacturers was presented to the National Retail Hardware Dealers' Association today by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

To show that the American manufacturer had the advantage of his foreign competitor in quality of goods and price, Dr. Pratt displayed samples of hardware manufactured in Germany, France, England, Holland, and the United States. Among the articles shown were hammers, wrenches, currycombs, rakes, razors, saws, axes, handles, shovels, locks, potato planters, hay knives, &c.

A typical comparison made was that of wrenches. Dr. Pratt brought forward an English-made wrench and compared it with an American model. The wholesale price of the English wrench was 96 cents, while the American wrench, better made and more conveniently designed, wholesaled at 68 cents. The English wrench, if imported into Brazil, would have to pay 35 cents duty, the American wrench only 21 cents duty. The American wrench could, therefore, be placed in the hands of the Brazilian importer at 89 cents, while the English wrench would cost the same importer $1.31.

Dr. Pratt also exhibited a French wrench which wholesaled at 75 cents and compared with it a better-made American wrench which wholesaled at 50 cents.

NEW HAVEN DENIES C. S. MELLEN'S CLAIM

Quotes Ex-President's Letter Waiving Compensation Under 1913 Agreement.

LEGAL EXPENSES HIS OWN

Answer in His Suit for $138,222 Says $30,000 Salary Was a Gratuity and Not Earned.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company filed its answer yesterday to the suit of its former President, Charles S. Mellen, for $138,222.89. In his complaint Mr. Mellen said that the company had agreed to pay him $30,000 a year for a period of five years on condition that he should hold himself in readiness "at all times during the five years, and after the date of his ceasing to be President," to meet with the Directors or the President at their request and "give them the benefit of his information regarding the affairs of the company and of his advice." This agreement, he said, was dated July 18, 1913. He sued for two years' payments and expenses.

If Mr. Mellen should prove successful in this suit it would fix the responsibility of the company for payment of the amount for the other three years of the term.

The difference between the $60,000 and the amount sued for, $78,222.89, was to cover an alleged expenditure by the plaintiff in various actions begun while he was President of the defendant company. Mr. Mellen said the company had agreed to hold him harmless from all loss, cost and expense "incurred by him in defending himself in any and every existing or future proceeding against him, whether civil or criminal, on account of matters arising out of his acts" during the time that he was President of the company.

The answer of the company is that while the agreement was made, it was abrogated in a letter which the plaintiff sent to the Board of Directors, dated Oct. 20, 1913. A copy of the letter accompanied the answer, and read:

Gentlemen: Upon mature reflection I have decided I will not accept the compensation agreed to be paid me under our contract. The contract to remain in full force and effect in other respects. Respectfully, C. S. MELLEN.

On Oct. 28 President Howard Elliott of the company acknowledged the receipt of the letter in a note which read in part:

I am directed to express to you the appreciation of the board of the action taken by you. I think that all of the gentlemen present felt that your action was wise, and that you took a position that was sound from your own point of view.

The answer said that the Board of Directors, after directing an acknowledgment of Mr. Mellen's abdication of his rights under the agreement, ceased to avail themselves of Mr. Mellen's advice and that he never, as a matter of fact, performed any services for which he was to be paid. The answer further said that the money referred to in the agreement was not to be paid to the plaintiff for compensation of any services which he might render but was in the nature of a pure gratuity from the defendant to him for past services and partly in consideration of his resignation. It was pointed out that the Directors had the power to call for his resignation at any time while he was President.

Concerning the expense money demanded, the answer said that previous to the beginning of the suit Mr. Mellen had asked for only $75,000 for certain legal services with respect to matters rendered on account of the plaintiff's acts and not on behalf of the defendant and for which the defendant could not bind itself to pay. Charles M. Shenfe, Jr., is the counsel for the company.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE FEDERAL MAIL AND GENERAL EXPRESS CO., INC., express and trucking, of 805 East Sixth Street, has made an assignment to Louis Stern. It was incorporated on Sept. 10, 1915, with capital stock of $25,000, and Emanuel Lipkowitz is President. It formerly operated contracts for collection and delivery of mail and parcel post in this city, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, and owned the property at 807 East Sixth Street. Liabilities are estimated at about $30,000.

SOLOMON POLEKOFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Polekoff, dealer in dry goods at 923 Second Avenue.

CHARLES ALBERT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Charles Albert, installment dealer, at 89 East Broadway. He made an assignment on Monday.

E. PATTISON KNOWLES, resident agent for merchandise jobbers, of 530 Manhattan Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,136 and no assets. The largest creditor is his wife, Katherine E. Knowles, $1,397, who obtained a separation from him in the Supreme Court in November, 1915. She also has a claim against him for money which she paid out during the separation which was to have come up today in the Supreme Court, but Judge Hand has restrained the suit for a year.

JENNIE R. STEEN of Kingston has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,598 as indorser on notes, and no assets.

PHILIP S. HALL, manufacturer of dresses at 39 W. Thirty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $55,959, of which $21,164 is secured, and assets of $37,075.

OSTROW FRIEDMAN & JOSEPH, manufacturers of dresses at 93 Greene Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $7,274 and assets of $2,369.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14. — Rosa Woerner, a housewife, 1,020 North Franklin Street; voluntary petition; liabilities, $17,259; assets, $1,700.

Jacob Chetnek, a merchant, 546 West Forty-seventh Street; voluntary petition; liabilities, $10,300; assets, none.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Anderson, John McC.—E. E. Anderson, costs $100.33
" Atlantis ..... P. Tatanis 2,688.95
Bogel, Abraham—T. M. Parker 2,425.40
Berman, David, and Max Weiskopf—Wheeling Corrugating Co. 116.50
Bjurstrom, Hilde—L. S. Goldstein 279.40
Bergoffen, Samuel—Magazine Program, Co., Inc. 120.41
Bangs, Anson M.—A. S. C. Taylor et al. 109.08
Burfiend, Margaret—J. Akovich 400.00
Conway, Michael—B. Sacks 190.90
Cesky, Kalman—Advocate Co. 265.79
Charles Stock & Co.—J. R. Clarke et al. 207.16
Cole, Frank L.—L. Ebstein 237.00
Custer, Dwight—Manhattan Leasing Co. 264.41
Cohen, Jacob—Arthur Walker & Co., costs 132.75
Drum, James F.—American Watch & Diamond Co. 134.72
Donley, Julia I.—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. 773.51
Dahiman, Claude—J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., et al. 2,528.47
Fitzgibbons Boiler Co.—City of N. Y. 114.90
Dahlgren, Winthrop—Chandler & Co. 558.50
General Engineering & Contracting Co.—S. D. Hicks 2,129.18
Garsony, Joseph—Meyer & Lange 154.61
Gozansky, Isidor, and Max Dukor—H. Goldsholle 382.39
Hettrick, John F.—Podwil Realty Co. 167.26
Hutter, Frederick—C. Shaefer, Sr., et al. 637.27
Indjounjian, Mugrdich—A. Hasarian ... 887.44
I. B. Contracting Corp.—Monroe Roads Co. 2,194.47
J. Stevenson & Co.—L. Erstein 658.76
Kornfeld, Max—Astoria Cognac & Liquor Rectifying Co. 209.82
Kessel, Abraham—M. Aufses 1,126.10
Korona, Louis—J. J. McSorley 172.71
Lewis, John F.—M. E. Manahan 2,004.04
Lorain, Ashland & Southern R. R. Co.—Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co. 209.51
Lamont Realty Co.—C. G. M. Stewart ... 145.41
McCoy, John T.—W. B. Holmes 429.46
Munroe, Geo. H.—J. Hodder 560.41
Marrine, Nicolo, Vincenzo Tesbo—People, &c. 300.00
McPartland, Stephen J. and May C.—M. R. Goelet et al. 40,451.54
Michel, Ethel, Leopold and David—Broadway Trust Co. 984.51
Same—Same 121.81
Michel, Ethel and David—Same 466.54
Moskowitz, Max and David—Mutual McDermott Dairy Corp. 158.13
McNair, Herbert L.—O. H. Cutler 335.74
Miller, Julius, and Sadie Back—Assotin Cognac & Liquor Rectifying Co. 252.11
May, Harry—R. Whitman 680.99
N. Y. Central R. R. Co.—Emil Grossman Mfg. Co., Inc. 252.56
Nathan, Schlessel Co.—A. Rusch et al. 709.81
Oxner, Sidney, Morris and Oscar—A. Natale 132.41
Progressive Cleaners & Dyers—Huntze & Co., Inc. 194.31
Peck, Chas. J.—H. Kaplan et al. 128.31
Polard, Joseph—Rowland Read & Co., Inc. 200.39
Rosenblatt, Benjamin E., and Sigmund Odenheimer—H. Brucker 682.84
Rubin, Sigmund—I. Nichthauser 204.59
Riverdale Realty Co.—City of N. Y. et al., costs 160.00
Rosalito, Antonita and Gaetano—S. Shulder 825.95
Riddick, Judkins J., and Wm. H. Cogan—W. W. Smith 955.04
Schrenkeisen, Albert—J. Gretzer 209.97
Schrenkeisen, Albert—Overbeck Bros. ... 278.75
Schiffman, Nathan—M. Schwartz 221.61
Silverman, Annie—H. W. Van Wagenen et al. 5,680.04
Schleffer, Benjamin—M. P. Mager 120.96
Stender, August—A. Bellemin 270.09
Sire, Albert I.—A. Jaeger 248.26
Slonimsky, Joseph T.—A. L. Kass ... 5,572.22
Seiner, William & Gustave—Kern Horse Remedy Co., Inc., costs 158.68
Sterns Selling Service, Inc.—H. Horwitz et al. 186.26
Treadwell, Chauncey E.—F. A. Corbin. 221.65
Tower Construction Co.—William H. Schreiber and Joseph Block—M. S. Hager 107.15
Wakefield Park Realty Co. and Borough Realty Co.—V. Masiello 504.65
Thiele, Gustave—C. A. Gould 106.91
Winat, Louis—M. Kaiter 328.91
Wood, Douglas J.—C. Loughrey et al. 184.77
Weinstein, Julius—J. J. Newman et al. 10,144.04
Waddell, James A. and Waddell & Mahon Corp.—L. Messen et al. 1,148.31
Walton, Mary H.—H. Kahn 206.51
Walters, Edward—Heilbrunn & Kahn, Inc. 660.71
Zeller, Harold J.—F. L. Smith 505.91
M. Pepper & Son, Inc.—City of N. Y. 111.99
Metropolitan Service Co.—Same 135.37
Pneumatic Crown Seal Co—Same 480.65
Purity Manufacturing Co.—Same 135.37
Progressive Inventions Co.—Same 135.37
William Purnell Co.—Same 111.93

In Bronx County.

Brandes, Tobias—J. Strassman $93.80
Cahill, Philip—J. McGrath 61.00
Ensler, Hyman and Sarah — Security Bank of N. Y. 95.34
Grassi Cont. Co., Inc.—V. S. Lippe 27.72
Same—Same 12.72
Henderson, Alfie; William Henderson, Sr., and William Henderson, Inc.—New Rochelle Coal & Lumber Co. 542.37
Hong, Lee—E. Schormaker 65.72
Jones, Albert E.—Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc. 79.37
Krauer, Joseph W.—J. J. Krauer 432.57
La Cour, William C.—Porter Realty & Development Co. 86.91
Martin, Charles C.—F. Beckingham 147.93
Moskovitz, Max and David—H. Pachman 97.47
Overland Bldg. Co., Inc.—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc. 626.57
Olf, Joseph and Jennie—H. Pachman ... 140.22
Olefson, Oscar—H. Ryan 82.93
Penfield, William W.—C. W. Balch 200.69

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Ruland, Irving, Irving H. Griswald, and Theodore M. Brush—Windsor Construction Co., June 1, 1915, (reversed) ... $18,536.25
Badeau, Wm. E.—S. Goldstein, Sept. 29, 1914 ..... 146.44
Behr, Chas. F. — J. Elias, March 18, 1916 ..... 124.56
Cohane, Harry—A. Furman, Oct. 20, 1915 ..... 121.91
Cox, Alfred J.—C. Spielman et al., Feb. 13, 1911 ..... 210.92
Same—S. Gladstone et al., July 9, 1914. 383.77
Childs Co.—S. S. Chamberlain et al., June 17, 1908 ..... 106.00
Mohr, Wm. F.—W. J. Baldwin, Oct. 22, 1915 ..... 215.41
Newcombe, James F., and Chas. L. Chapman—L. Fischer, May 16, 1916. ... 300.60
Richardson, G. Dexter — J. S. Ashley, April 10, 1916 ..... 241.23
Elder, Thomas L.—J. F. McDavitt et al., Nov. 9, 1915 ..... 546.50
Hochstein, Morris, and Charles Shulman —S. Rappaport et al., May 3, 1916. ... 270.78
Fischer, Hugo—A. Lipman et al., May 4, 1916, (vacated) 349.91
Kelrns, Arline R.—I. M. Kelrns, April 2, 1913, (released) 2,153.52
Loomis, Leonard C. — M. Irving, Feb. 19, 1913 ..... 277.79
McCloat, Thomas—E. H. Sayre et al., Dec. 30, 1915 ..... 913.42

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall coats. 22 West 26th St., sixth floor.

COATS.—Looking at Fall samples; all week. 12 West 31st St., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples, pile fabrics and cloth; all week, from 8 until 10. M. ABRAMSON, 15 and 17 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Strictly jobbing; will furnish or use your own materials; bring samples. Seventh floor, 137 West 35th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Strictly jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. Call, all week, A. S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Big jobber will look all week. 28 West 27th, 7th floor.

CORDUROY.—Wanted, any quantity of narrow wale corduroy; mail samples; state quantity and best cash price. Enterprise Mfg. Co., 717 Lakeside, Cleveland, Ohio.

CORDUROYS.—Will buy for cash; quantity no object. G 293 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors on misses' serge dresses and dancing frocks wanted by large manufacturer; must show smart models at moderate prices; write for appointment. P 22 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and taffeta dresses; orders placed, materials furnished. Top floor, 36 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Our Mr. Rubin will look at lines of Fall dresses, up to $12.50 each. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber will see samples of serge, silk, and evening dresses; orders given. Eighth floor, 32 West 27th.

FRENCH SERGE, Juilliard's 54221 and 54249; will buy any quantity for cash; reasonable price. Box P 28 Times.

NAVY TAFFETAS.—Will pay from 80c. up for navy taffetas. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th.

PLUSHES.—Cash paid for quantity any make. King Milton Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SERGE. — Will buy Amoskeag serge, 6,301, 7,301, spot cash; state quantity and price. N 175 Times.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples of skirts. 37 West 32d St., third floor.

SKIRTS.—Jobber buying popular-priced Fall skirts. 114 West 27th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Western jobber open for Fall suits, coats. Room 1,123, 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade Fall samples. Third floor, 45 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples from 8:30 to 10 o'clock. 1,133 Broadway, Room 810.

SUITS AND COATS.—Looking at ladies' Fall suits and coats. 131 West 28th, 4th floor.

SUITS AND SKIRTS.—All sizes. Perry Dame & Co., 142 East 32d, are ready for Fall models; suits, Mr. Wilcox; skirts, Miss Ready. Call mornings.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy for immediate delivery quantity of navy and Copenhagen taffeta; prices from 70 to 75c per yard. Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 36th St.

TAFFETAS.—Open for pastel shades of taffetas for cash. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WAISTS.—Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., have an open for jobs in silk and cotton waists; bring samples or phone New York office, 120 West 32d, Thursday, June 15, from 9 A. M. to 12 noon.

WANTED — Cotton cloths, denims, khakis, cottonades, and all kinds of piece goods, surplus stock; can place your goods contracted for future deliveries; take your profits. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 43 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 135.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2060.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Will sacrifice 150 coats, serges, poplin, chinchillas. Cohen-Edelman, 12 West 31st St.

COATS, SUITS.—Poplins, cheviots, chinchillas, silk jerseys. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

DRESSES.—We have nifty navy, taffeta dresses from $10.75 to $15 for quick delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job of 1,000 cotton; assorted styles, colors, and sizes, to close out cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—White, colored, to close out. D. & B. Dress Co., 151 West 28th.

DRESSES.—100 foulard dresses to close out. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES, white and colored, to close out. Deiches, 43 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Large quantity of white embroidered dresses, close out at $9 a dozen and up. Schwartz Bros., 39 West 19th St.

DRESSES, white; children's, juniors'; 300 to close out. Lubin, 32 West 24th St.

FOR SALE—Nine thousand empty flour bags, new, misprinted. Becker, 43 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 135.

KHAKI CLOTH for sale. Salwen Bros., 128 Bleecker St.

PLUSHES AND CORDUROY.—Immediate delivery. Rubin, 1,133 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash. Farragut 9123.

SKIRT AND DRESS manufacturers' attention; bargain, 25 pieces all wool white serge to close out at a price. Telephone Farragut 8340.

SKIRTS.—Sport jersey skirts in stock for immediate delivery; also taffeta and silk poplin skirts. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SPOOL COTTON.—2,500 dozen, assorted colors, 200 yards spool cotton, 18c. per dozen. International Thread Co., 21 West 19th St.

SPORT COATS AND SKIRTS.—We have silk jersey sport coats, also novelties; silk jersey sport skirts in stock. Daily, 8 West 19th.

SUITS.—Better grade taffeta and cloth coats and suits at greatly reduced prices. Isidor Levy & Co., 22 West 32d.

SUITS.—Sport jersey suits and dresses, street and afternoon, in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

SUITS.—Silver Bloom and Palm Beach; 200 suits to close out. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—Palm Beach suits, $2.50 up; also coats to close out. 120-122 West 18th St., Lempert.

WASH DRESSES. — Palm and silverbloom suits, cheap. Jacobus Bros. & Co., 34 West 27th.

WASH SKIRTS.—15,000 skirts assorted; immediate delivery. Hirsh Bros., 25 West 27th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SELLING AGENCY wanted, men's wear, cloakings, &c., for manufacturers and jobbers; cap trade; also fabrics for cloak, suit, dress, and skirt houses, Philadelphia and Baltimore; commission basis only. W. A. Watson, 427 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Penn.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names Tuesday ..... 3¼@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Drug Prices Going Down Further.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that cuts in prices by second hands are forcing manufacturers and importers of drugs to lower quotations. For an illustration, the larger arrivals of castor seed, which led to a greater production here and shading of prices by outside interests on the oil, resulted in announcements of lower values by leading manufacturers. Similar conditions led to a further lowering of the market by selling agents of mercury, showing a net decline of $6 per flask of seventy-five pounds. Glycerine was likewise affected, and makers in most quarters reduced quotations 2 to 5 cents a pound. Hydrogen peroxide weakened considerably; and bromides were easy under liberal offerings by second hands at lower figures. This was also true of acetanilid. Citric, carbolic, and salicylic acids were lower, as was saltpeter. Botanical drugs are also gradually tending downward.

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Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Trading was again conspicuous in the local gray goods market yesterday more by its absence than its presence. Aside from some spot and June delivery business from second hands on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5 7-16 cents, the printcloths offered little worthy of comment. Other staple goods offered less. Fine cloths in the gray remained more or less inactive in spite of somewhat easier prices. It appears that there are not many printcloths being offered in the market from second hands, not more than a total of 15,000 pieces, in fact. These are of varied construction, but it is said that a good buyer could snap them all up "without turning a hair." Were this done, it is said, the market would immediately get back to recent prices, as basic conditions are strong. Nominal mill prices for printcloths follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¾c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

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The Rug Business Is Big.

Leading makers of carpets and rugs continue to book large orders on the new Fall lines, in spite of the big business that has already been taken and some question as to their ability to deliver under the terms they made at the opening of the season. In some instances record business is told of to date. All classes of rugs are in demand, and though the cheaper goods are selling best, the finer merchandise is by no means being neglected. Tapestries, Brussels, Axminsters, Wiltons and velvets are all very much in the running. A nice carpet business is told of by houses that go in for these goods, one having advanced them 5 to 10 cents a yard on Saturday last. These goods were not moved up at the opening of the season, however, as many others were. With no recessions of values on the raw materials in sight, generally higher prices on both carpets and rugs after July 1 are not unlooked for.

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Heavy Fall Shirt Orders.

The orders which the shirt manufacturers have booked for next Fall are reported to be well above those taken last year. Styles that have been popularly received do not differ much from those of the previous season. The effort to push stiff cuff shirts has not been altogether successful, owing to the fact that the retailers find the soft cuff variety an easy article to sell. Colors are more sparingly used in the goods now being sold, but the consumer will have little fault to find either in the attractive quality or the variety shown him for selection. White shirts have proved big sellers, and from all indications will attain even greater popularity.

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Linoleums Sold Well Ahead.

So heavy has recent business been in the linoleum trade that on plain goods, where mill stocks have been depleted absolutely, it is said to be out of the question to get deliveries under four to six months. On printed goods that are not in stock the best deliveries that can be made are from 60 to 90 days after receipt of the order. The chief reason for this is the slow deliveries of burlap from the other side, but plain goods have also been affected by the great slump in deliveries of English and German linoleums of this kind in the last two years. Slow production is another factor, the standard United States grade of battleship linoleum, for instance, taking three to four months to emerge in the finished state. This grade is a quarter of an inch thick, and in order to dry it thoroughly and evenly it is necessary to keep it in a drying room, at a temperature around 135 degrees Fahrenheit, from seven to nine weeks, depending on the humid condition of the atmosphere. Forcing it by higher temperatures will leave it hard on top and bottom and soft in the middle.

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Auto Robes for Women's Wear.

An agent representing several pile fabric producers has completed negotiations with a certain mill that has been quite a factor in the manufacture of automobile robes, to produce an adaptation of these robes for the women's wear trade. The cloth will be used as a coating. It has a heavy pile of mohair which is backed with cotton fabric. The adaptation of the auto robe to a women's wear coating is taken as an example of how far sellers will go to furnish the trade with sufficient quantities of pile fabrics during the coming Fall. Constant advances do not stop buyers or in any way seem to restrict the demand. Predictions are already being made of a scarcity equally as severe in this branch as that which occurred last year.

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Wash Skirts Selling Freely.

Where production has not been interrupted by the strike, an excellent business is being done on wash skirts both for street and sports wear, and the demand is expected to continue large through the rest of this month. Gabardines and other dress cottons, in white and vivid stripes, corduroys, &c., are being cut up in large quantities to meet the demand. Checks and plaids are not in such favor as they have been. Many of the season's models are open down the front, and the large pearl buttons used to fasten and trim them are features in the better goods, it is said. Some have buttons as large as 60 lignes. Front hip pockets are shown in many of the models, some of them being set in ornamental tabs that are fastened at the upper ends and that are loose or only lightly caught at the bottoms.

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Successful in Men's Wear.

The steps taken by certain dress goods mills to find an outlet for their goods in the event of a prolonged tie-up in the garment industry have been quite satisfactory. One house styled some of its fabrics expressly for the men's wear trade, toning down the designs which they were accustomed to sell as dress goods. The fabrics thus produced have enjoyed quite a fair call, and the additional business has been welcomed.

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Merely a Friendly Visit.

Speaking of the rather mercenary spirit of commercial friendship, the sales manager of a large clothing house told a story on himself yesterday. "We get so highly commercialized in this business," he said, "that I venture to say if our best personal friends called upon us during business hours we couldn't help letting an invitation to look over the line slip out. A clothing merchant came in here a short time ago. He was all the way from Texas. He soon spotted the nervous look in my eyes as we talked over things outside of business and finally he took me by the arm. 'Now let me put you at rest,' he said. 'I didn't come up here to look at your line. You can't show it to me under any circumstances, so forget about it.' He gave me quite a lecture on the business first proposition and I've decided to tone down my style."

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Wash and White Goods Trade Hurt.

While sellers of wash and white goods have had a very good season so far as the actual yardage disposed of was concerned, it is understood that some of the profits on these goods have been endangered by the recent unseasonable weather and the check it put on consumer buying. In other words, having done an excellent early season business, and with prospects unusually bright for heavy duplicating, stocks were piled up in many cases by wholesalers that now stand a chance of staying that way unless they can be reduced by special offerings later on. The rising cost of the merchandise was a further incentive for early buying by the wholesaler, as was the congestion at the finishing plants and bleacheries. Quite a few of these goods are now said to be coming through without a corresponding retail demand to absorb them.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Consul A. B. Cooke, who has been stationed at Patras, Greece, for five years, will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House today for the purpose of conferring with manufacturers and exporters interested in trade in his district. Appointments may be made with the Consul by telephoning the commercial agent in charge of the bureau.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Silk Association of America held yesterday the following were elected to membership: Oxford Dye Works, Victory Silk Finishing Company, J. Zubow & Co., Howlett & Hockmeyer, Inc. S. J. Hall & Sons, Bentley & Twohey Silk Company, Fearon, Brown & Co., W. M. Alford & Sons, Frank E. Low, and Arnstaedt & Co.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holsheimer & Shaul; N. J. Shaul, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, Md.—M. M. Bernstein Co.; M. M. Bernstein, mfrs. neckwear; Hermitage.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, underwear, coversshirts; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Liberty Mfg. Co.; E. A. Davis, mfrs. clothing; Imperial.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, linens, bedspreads, mosquito nets; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Lauer & Co.; L. Lauer, dry goods, upholstery; Wallick.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Appleswaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 146 W. 25th.

BALTIMORE—Schloss Bros. Co.; W. Schloss, woolens; 340 B'way.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; F. A. Kerr, genl mgr.; E. Adelberg, leather goods, jewelry, notions, hosiery, underwear; J. Watters, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Miss A. Golding, waists, muslin underwear, house dresses; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; E. A. Crawford, flannels; B. J. Cutcliffe, linens; F. A. Fuller, furs; J. W. Kelly, art embroideries; Miss C.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room No. 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. —Admiralty.

Pendleton‹Tug C Gallagher. | Starr Con Co‹Tug C N Kingsland.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Wolf, Sanger & Heller ‹Friedenberg. | Siegel‹Schulykill Silk Mills.
Henry‹Oceanic Steam Nav Co. | O'Halloran‹Int Mero Marine Co.
O'Dell Realty Co‹Bradley Const Co. | Walsh‹Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Ritter‹Penn RR. | Badger Bag, &c, Co‹Republic Bag,&c,Co.
US‹Southwest Surety Ins Co. | Kenny‹Worden.
Raphael Tuck & Sons ‹Gabriel. | Iskine‹L I RR. (2.)
 | Fagbwerke, Hoechst Co‹Lowe.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Case on—Eclipse Ltg Co‹Tug Arrow. | McWilliams‹Tug H K Kellers.
McCambridge‹CNY. | Hatfield‹Tug Black Diamond.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Naturalizations, at 9 A. M., Room 323 P. O. Bldg.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 11 A. M.

Case on—US‹Manna. | Same‹Bilotta.
Same‹Micari. | Same‹Vyse.
Same‹Carfagno. | At 2 P. M.
Same‹Santaniello. | US‹De Salvo.
Same‹Coppola.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR.

People‹Ganley. | Dunn‹NYC.
Same‹Hanel. | Doszta1, admr‹Kotten Co.
Same‹Cleary.
Same‹Bambrick.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Page, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

J L Lasky Feature Play Co‹Wm Fox Vaudeville Co.
Kennedy‹Mulligan.
Brownfield‹Simon.
Carpenter‹J L Prescott Co. (2.)
Davis‹Isman.
O'Neil‹Conroy.
Re Perkins, (Fitzpatrick.)
Spain‹Talcott.
Redding‹CNY.
Kass‹Frank, Gens,&c.
Kendrick‹CNY.
Nat Surety Co‹Winston.
Same‹Breuchard.
Glockner‹Gt East Cas.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

South Leas‹Williams.
Re Perot.
Re Goldsmith‹Bd of E
Re McGovern‹Williams.
Re McClellan.
Guide Service Co, Inc ‹Clark.
Catensa‹Ice Mfg Co.
Ruskin‹Managerial Corp.
Levy‹Stand Pure Food Stores Co.
Fischmann‹Schneider.
Fogarty‹same.
O'Connell‹same.
Moss‹same.
Morell‹same.
Molloy‹same.
Metzler‹same.
Martin‹same.
McMahon‹same.
Litwin‹same.
Leforte‹same.
Klinker‹same.
Kerr‹same.
Halprin‹same.
Gunner‹same.
Wrede‹same.
Goldstein‹same.
Willis‹same.
Sloane‹same.
Schwartz‹same.
Schober‹same.
Schneider, Jr‹same (2)
Permut‹same.
O'Neill‹same.
Brown‹same.
Begley‹same.
De Cordova‹Sanville.
Chambers‹Chambers.
Macri‹Bell.
Klein‹Klein.
Kiernan‹Plotz.
Mirick‹Overman.
Duff‹E Kahn & Co.
Zebulsky‹Gordon.
Cizzo‹Troiana.
Whiston‹Fay.
Portnoy‹Levy.
Breen‹Daboll.
Silvagni‹Truxton Dairy Co.
Mack‹E M P Prod Co.
Stegeman Motor Car Co‹Amer Fidelity Co
Parker‹Hearn, (2.)
Fish‹Fish.
Stancourt Ldry Co‹Quaker.
Vitale‹Vitale.
Ringelheim‹Ringelh'm
Re Quantrell.
Re Emmett, (Empire State Surety Co.)
De Cordova‹Sanville.
Egan‹R T, (2.)
Mintz‹Weinstein.
Post‹Martin.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Motion, Littlejohn & Bull‹Deutsch.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Shearn, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re Green‹Katz.
Re Whitlock Av (2.)
Magnus‹U S Rubber.
Carnegie Trust Co‹Kress (2.)
Lichtenstein‹Lichtenstein.
Dornin‹Dornin.
Banque Nationale de Credit‹Saenger.
Fitch‹Fitch.
Re Olmstead Av.
Hall‹Hall.
Mulroney‹Metal Shelter Co.
Meixel‹Meixel.
Kennedy Valve Mfg Co‹Brady Oitaro Const Co.
Meyer‹Meyer.
Kesselmark‹Kesselmark.
Magrino‹Magrino.
Preferred Accesses‹Strange‹Halper.
Whitney‹Whitney.
Am Radiator Co‹C CNY.
CNY‹Lauchheimer.
Richardson‹Gill.
Pallack‹Sachs.
Traut‹Traut.
Kane‹Odell.

General calendar: Dworkin‹Dworkin. Moran‹Vreeland. Phinney‹Phinney. Nase & Silverman‹Sussman. Herrmann‹Herrmann. Tallack‹Tallack. Kaufman‹Kaufman. Brettholz-Krumholz Co‹Rosenthal. Nettleton‹Nettleton. Bloom‹Levison. Golod‹Freeman. Smith‹Goldsborough. Glickman‹Russell. Ablowich‹Ablowich. Am Ice Co‹CNY. Sweetwood‹Sweetwood. W. A. Ives Mfg Co‹Smith & Hemenway. Treitel‹Bamberger. Powers‹Golden. Schroeder‹Schroeder. Locke‹Locke. Freedman‹Townsend. Bowen‹Gross. Landes‹Landes. Levy‹Levy. Conlon‹Marsh. Case on.

PART IV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Re Mitchell.
Magnetti‹Sarno.
McDavitt‹N Y Sav Bk
Colonial Sav Bk & Trust Co‹Morton Truck & Tractor Co, Inc (2.)
Kresel‹Schwersenski.
Dubosque‹Munroe.
Knowles‹Knowles.
Lords Court Bldg‹Carr.

Interstate Note, &c., Co‹Kuyme.
Weis‹Rozofsky.
Cabell‹Kent.
Gracie‹Levy.
Kobre Assets Corp‹Levy.
Kolesch & Co‹Rogers.
Follene‹Farley.
Bronner‹California M P Corp.
Case on.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (Held in Trial Term, Part III.)

Weldon‹CNY, N H & H RR.
Int'l Trust Co‹Gow.
Hensle‹Edison Electric Illum Co.
Burkhardt‹So Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Lambert‹So Bklyn Ry
O'Connor‹City Inv Co.
Shea‹Gregg (2).
Horan‹Kings County Lighting Co.
Liebowitz‹L I RR (2).
Hohleder‹Leh Val RR
McCarthy‹Ansonia.
Mullaney‹NY Rys.
Lundi‹Dittrich.
Shell‹Schnaier.

Packales‹Barrett.
Rinando‹Weeks & Son
Haisrichter‹Davis.
Cicero‹N Y C RR.
Yanowitz‹Travers Co.
Paladino‹N Y Rys.
Tischler‹same.
Reiss‹Jeffreys & Co.
Fahlberg Sacch Wks‹Birns Bros Exp Co.
Otwell‹Erie RR.
Rosenstein‹B, Q Co, &c, Ry.
Creighton‹Star Co.
Same‹Comm'l Adv Assn. Case on.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Lenihan‹Sykes Rty.
Bona‹Prosser.
McGuire‹NY Rys.
Meutsani‹Ehret.
Nalitzky‹Donnelly.
Honigman‹Spiro, (2.)
Pettiford‹Cohen.

De Vito‹Wells Fargo & Co.
Mordkowitz‹CNY.
Francis‹Kats.
Merends‹Penn RR.
Mecum‹Baker.
Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in appellate Term Room.

Case on—Oppenheim‹Met St Ry.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Recess.

Causes remaining on the calendar of this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part III.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Staunton‹Rodgers.
Werthelmer‹N Y Rys.
Fertig‹Sturges.
Jacide‹Universal Garage.

Little‹Gimbel Bros.
Rosalie‹Nassau E RR.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Weeks, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Rudolph‹Carlton Terrace Res Co.
Freeman‹Cent Stamping Co.
Miceli‹C I Star Pub Co. (2.)
Caggiano‹Runkel Bros, Inc.

Saperstein‹Hyman.
Brennan‹Walsh.
Burns‹Merone.
Bartolino‹Lehigh Val Coal Co.
Fay‹The Press Co.
Case on.

PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gieckler‹J Chr G Hupfel Brew Co.
Rosner‹Ehler.
Billard‹N Y Mutual Gas Light Co.
Galiano‹Bradley Cont Co.
Beatty‹Lewis.
Maglione‹Gabre Line.
Zylak‹Dock Cont Co.
Durrazzo‹N L Munro Estate.

De Rosa‹Taylor.
Goldstein‹Zweig.
Sperber‹Heller.
Kolmer‹Stern.
Levingston‹Beer.
Goodman‹Ruppert (2.)
Tuminaro‹Williams.
Mullane‹London.
Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Trevor‹Waitt Inv Co.
Ricabona‹H L Herbert & Co.
Polichronis‹Bear Lithia Spgs Co (2.)
Ribot‹NY Rys.
Lehman‹Block, Label‹O Daniels Co.
Ryan‹Bunsen.
Shattuck‹Perkins.
Zangara‹Int R T.
Cognetta‹Fishel.
Cregan‹Dunn.
Fields‹Waterproof'g.

Johnson‹Kahn.
Hartigan‹AguilarCorp
J Brothschneider‹Rosenblum.
M Brothschneider‹same.
Mallehan‹Korber.
Murphy‹McGrath.
Katzman‹Cafe Regence.
Anker‹Rupprich.
Wohlgemuth‹Ranekn.
Stamp‹86th St Amuse.
Case on.

PART XI.—Recess until June 19.

PART XII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. (Held in Trial Term, Part III.)

Horowitz‹Levine.
Wenger‹N Y Con RR
Hills‹Int R T.
Berkowitz‹Freeman Street Co.
Adkins‹Bonwit.
Hale‹Wright.
Acker‹Platt.
Lipschitz‹Fishman.
Flaumenbaum‹Greenberg.

Lubinitzky‹A D Const
Military‹Davidiov.
Verplank‹Fort Wash Theatre Co.
Fitzpatrick‹Aguirre.
Fitzsimons‹Same.
Zernick‹Laurelcilt.
Margolies‹Cons Gas.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Erlanger, Cases on:
Barnes‹Taylor.
Franklin Bldg Co‹Finn.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Eltonhead‹Travelers' Ins Co.
No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Murphy‹Mackey.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Lehman, Held in Trial Term, Part XI.
Ducas Co‹Bayer Co.
Breitbart‹R. Saenger & Co.
Williams‹O'Siel.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Terranova‹A A Volk Co.
Sherry‹Ostro.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on.
Knight‹Review of Reviews Co.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dale‹Dale.
C J Dryden Co‹B S Moss Theat Enterp.
T E Jeffrey Co‹Wellborn.
Bliss‹Van Etten.
&c, Co.
Stover‹Gamewell Fire.
Mann‹Public Bank of New York.
Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Helen D. Nelson,
Henry Pensel,
Jose N. Casanova,
Ernest Rau.

E. A. Bernstein,
Margaret Weir,
C. T. Waldvan,
Charlotte A. Belmott,
F. E. Acker.

TRIAL TERM (May Term continued)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested will. Case on—Amos F Eno.

TRIAL TERM (June Term)—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Mason‹W B Meyers Mach Co.
Miller‹Calhoun & Co.
Goldstein‹Welinsky.
Dearnbaum‹Kraushar.
Knecht‹Flaum.
Friedman‹Meendsen.
Hansen‹Carmichael.
Brown‹Kisselburgh.
Inter Film Service‹Rubio.
Miss Beard's Day, &c, School‹Child.
Studebaker Corp of Am‹Ralph Edgar Ind Settlement.
Brown‹Kimbeer.
Moutman‹I Rubin&Co
Kasofsky‹Centennial Sec Co.
Nitchie‹Canfield.
Salerno‹Fidelity Phenix F I Co.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Glicksman‹NY Rys.
Foster‹Goldberg.
McCormack‹Orr.
Wolkenstein‹Vogel.
Wacksmann‹Bodenheimer.
Husaluk‹Gollick.
Lowengrub‹NY Rys.
Cohen‹Erie RR.
Goldberg‹Standard Gas Light Co.
T B Jeffrey Co‹Scott.
Levine‹Levy.
Saperstein‹Schrenkeisen.
Swanson‹Rathowsky.
Siegel‹Halpert.
Morris Co, C, C & St L RR.
Marks‹N Y Rys.
Waters‹Krulewitch.
Albicoro‹Martin.
Crystal‹Midas Amus.
Kaybee Waist Co‹Schwartz.
Hough‹Horsey.
Canean‹Pease.
Hecht‹Hamburg-Am Line.

Ungar‹Sam Bernard & Riegel.
Kresch‹Marx.
Lukoskie‹same.
Illwitzer‹Citizens' Sav Bank.
Katz‹Michaelson.
Truscik‹Gallikowski.
Canano‹Pease.
Krieger‹Kirsch.
Himmeloerch‹3d AvRy
Sullivan‹Freifeld.
Manitta‹Risos.
Bacher‹Powers.
Levering & Garrigues Co‹Century Hold Co
Bond‹Drosin Bros.
Ackerman‹Bohm.
Winslow‹Assets R Co.
Serefreunee‹Baron.
Callahan‹Cohen.
Stein‹Universal Film Mfg Co.
Curtin‹J M BrisbenCo
Seitz‹Hoffmeister.
Cedar Court Rty Co‹Raoux.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Eisenstadt‹Puchowitz.
Dilworth‹Dye.
Silverman‹Lombardy Rty Co.
Eisenberg‹Gemson.
Sandman‹Eagle W Co
Greenberg‹Bierman.
Miller‹Dimelow.
Case on.

Juillard‹Haltzman.
Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg. (Chambers St.) at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Jushkiewitz‹Roddy.
Huebshman‹Rosenberg.
Wolf‹Perlstein.
(Ziegfeld‹Ziegfeld, (2.)
Ernst‹Stahl.
Oertel‹Josephson.
Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Smith, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—German Sav. Bk‹Weber—John H. Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Helen L. Gaines‹Gertrude Kramer—Louis N. Adler. Lawyers Mtg. Co.‹Abraham A. Silberberg —John P. Leo—Mann Mtg. Co.‹Nathan Harrison Realties—Herbert C. Goodwin, Grace Arnold‹Lena Cohen—Thomas J. Shelly. Genl. Synod of Reformed Church‹Peter C. Eckhardt, Jr.—Joseph Cohen.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.

Brede‹Brede.
Lazarus‹Lazarus.
Straub‹Straub.
Mastronari‹Mastronari.
Kaplan‹Mirsky.
Hamilton‹Vogt.
Miller‹Ampolo & Werner Holding Co.

Re Abramson, Lawyers Mortgage Co ‹Galiani.
Hecker‹Ganly.
Hirscher‹same.
Riebach‹same.
Thomas‹same.
Herper‹Polak.
Jacobs‹same.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Rector of St Ann's Church‹Cusack.
Fichthorn‹Strunsky.
Belotti‹Bickhardt.
Bronx Park Casino, Inc‹Twin Film Productions.
Fish‹Flar Bldg Corp.

Abel‹Abel.
Treat‹Kurtz.
Same‹Dykeman.
Model Bldg & Loan Assn‹Valois.
Bronx Enterprise Co‹J W R Realty Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Berliner‹Eagle Pipe Supply Co.
Spier‹NY Edison (2.)
Greenberg‹Saltzseider.
O'Coorer‹Con Tel & Elec Sub Co.
Hinners‹Wragge.
Ambrazzio‹Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Thompson‹A McMullen Co.
Higgins‹Jennings.
Santin & Co‹West Boston RR.
Irving‹Int R T.
Melville‹Goldberg.

Gilvey‹Ernst.
Gurewitz‹B A & G N Williams, Inc (2.)
Fallon‹Irish-Am Athletic Club.
Steinberg‹Westcott Express Co.
Greenbaum‹So Bklyn Ry.
Held‹Hillman.
Harlow‹Altman.
Richheiser‹Apra Sons Iron Works.
Jackson‹Rosenfield.

Highest number reached on regular order, 803.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Epstein‹Barach. | Thorn‹Lanigan Bros.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Hamilton Holding Co‹Notlaw Realty Corporation et al—Francis A O'Neill.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department —Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.

People‹F Kalbfleisch. Murdock‹CNY.
Reiss‹Usona Shirt Co.
Feldman‹MacKay Co.
Williams‹Rudd-Nilsen
Ferril‹Lechtman Co.
People‹Adamuccio.
Same‹Sisto.
Same‹Tortori.
Same‹Bergman.
Same‹Manning.
Lynch‹Mutual Life Ins Co.

Rader‹A D Co.
Madsden Co‹Macdonald.
Seneca Co‹Fulton.
Ambrosio‹Meo.
Blumenberg‹Fry (2.)
Daly‹Bkl Daily Eagle
Burnham‹Roulston (2)
Ralph‹Ryan.
Magnuson‹L I Ladder Co.
Meyer‹Elias Brewing.
Goldinger‹Baumann.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Chiapparini‹Chiapparini.
Harris‹Conron Bros.
Tidridge‹Goelet.
Donaldson‹Donaldson.
Albert‹Albert.
Re Maibone St (Grossarth.)
Rae‹Martin.
Francis‹Francis.
Gordon‹Bacher.
Hasslin‹Friedman.
Re Borough Bank (Woodland Lumber.)
CNY‹Muspratt.
Giuliano‹Rogers.
Horoden‹Desmond.
Lipshitz‹Riegelman.
Abelson‹Kaplan.
Pines‹Petrozze.
Re Rosiyn Ests, Inc.
Field‹Field.
Prendergast‹Prendergast.
Oligschlager‹Connell.
Hayes‹Hayes.
James‹Rochford.
Manheimer‹Schwartz.
Ulrich‹Klaber.
Realty Assocs‹CNY.
Same‹Smith Cont Co.
Re Silver Lake Water Sup (Schutzendorf.)
CNY‹Ford Motor Co.
People‹Am Sugar Ref
Kings Co Lighting Co ‹CNY.
Ackerson Co‹White.
Boslowski‹Lerner.
Mackey‹Ill Surety Co.
Childe‹Helfhat.
Re Otsego St.
Lebohner Bros Co‹135 B'way Holding Co.
Wallace‹Fass.
Riley‹Isaacs.
Kasman‹Bernstein.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.

Langona‹D'Amato.
Fiorello‹Bicchiley.
Eichhorn‹Eichhorn.
Burke‹Flaherty.
Tymoff‹Tymoff.
Dixon‹Eichler.
Saturacker‹Taylor.
Kahn Bros‹Lite.
Bradley‹Merchants Nat Bank.
Ky Derby Co‹Woods, Com'r.
Seabert‹Moehl.
Funt‹Funt.
Martin‹Martin.
Freedman‹Jablin.
Yarvar‹Bernhard.
Upatt‹Smith.
Same‹Tyler.
Trustees' Associates‹Connell.
Achillo‹Nicoletti.
Hegstad‹Nyelocki.
Mokarzel‹Mokarzel.
Ulbrich‹Empire State D Co.
De Jonge Co‹Baumann.
Smith‹Smith.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3307.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Crane, J.; Part II., Blackmar, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Platt, J.; Part VIII., Jaycox, J.

Tivoli‹United Fruit.
Graham‹Kimball.
Gundel‹C I & B RR.
Tammany‹CNY.
Laimbeer‹Brown Bros
Schulz‹Johnston.
Leonard‹Bristol City Line.
Henderson‹Man Real Estate Assoc.
Haslin‹B H RR.
Barry‹Robitsek & Bros.
Meanley‹L I RR.
Rowley‹Richtberg.
Cohen Michaelson‹Dwyer.
Siegler‹Empire Theat.
Callahan‹Puckewold.
Symkowski‹Onslow-Moore Co.
Casey‹Quell.
Navarro‹St'd Oil Co.
Heims‹Keith's N Y Theatres Co et al.
Spievacque‹Cohn.
Stickler‹Nas R R.
Godfrey‹Medical Soc Co of N Y.
Abate‹Sachs.
Grilli‹Conti.
Feehan‹Draper.
Cappadonno‹Barrett.
O'Donnell‹Int Mot Co.
Weil‹Mayer et al.
Peppitino‹Fisher.
O'Flaherty‹Buckley-Newhall Co.
Camarda‹CNY.
Muller‹B, Q Co & S R R.
McAndrews‹Bryon.
Swift‹Obermeyer & Liebman et al.
Strodthoff‹Speedwell Const Co.
Hoecker‹Hoecker.
Braunstein‹B, Q Co & S R R.
Esposito‹Nas R R.
Billy‹Powers.
Burke‹42d St, Man & St Nicholas Ry.
Gronenberg‹Int R T.
Griffin‹Carroll et al.
Hyskowitz‹Krawitz.
Marra‹Hamburg-Am Line.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Fredo-Guidice‹Posner Shoe Co et al.
Baylis‹NY Con RR.
Mead et al‹Henchey et al.
Gibara‹B H R R.
Michel‹Walton Toy Co
Belsito‹Chiurazzi et al.
MacDonald‹Strauss, et al.
Kelly‹Vall.
Axelrod‹Levine.
Mangan‹Williams.
Realty Associates‹CNY et al.
Robinson‹Bellows.
Speicher‹B T Con Co and CNY.
Uhrlaub‹Appleton.
Meglino‹Crescent Taxi
Seidman‹Goldman.
De Parrie‹Mulford.
Anderson‹CNY.
Mechanics' Bk‹CNY et al.
Neiting‹Mason-Seaman Transp Co.
Hayden‹Olein Co.
Giuliano‹Rogers.
O'Connell‹McNulty.
Lagergren‹Nassau RR
Linker‹Jamison et al.
Salvati‹B H RR.
Joret‹Temple B Cafe.
Atwell‹Wanamaker.
West‹Larsen et al.
Bernstein‹Transmit Dev
Davis‹Shapiro.
Halgney‹Gillard.
Cornelius‹Bkl Un Gas Constant‹Met St Ry.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4,827.

NOTICE—All cases from No. 4,906 to 5,502 will be called on Friday, June 16, 1916, at 3 P. M., in Part I., Trial Term. The answer must be "ready" or "off." Ready will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked "off" cannot be restored until No. 5,502 shall have been reached. Causes may be marked "Ready" by either party before the call.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Catherine A. Luther.
Rosario Pagnotta.
Alen Wisnewski.
Kunigunda Gabrice.
Sussana Schafer.
Ann May.
Sarah Dougherty.
Jacob Kirehner.
James A. Goggin.
Jacob Autenreith.
Charles W. Nelson.
Henry Mather.
Administration of:
Robert Eisel.
Accounting of:
Elizabeth Wetterer.
Clarence Fleet.
Lulu Cross.
Annie Cross.
Mary T. Ericksen.

Catharine Tormey.
Rois Schaetzle.
Phyllis M. Crawford.
Maybelle B. Terrell.
Annie Greenway.
Rydewicz Infants.
Ellen Tilyou.
John N. Smith.
Johanna Messenger.
Estates of:
Richard Stainton.
Elizabeth McKenzie.
Mary Flynn.
Shapiro Infants.
Florence Bynner.
Elizabeth Edwards.
Philip Monaghan.
Henry Hamm.
William F. Sheridan.
Guardianship of:
Mary Lasosso.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.

Henry Mather. | Ellen Tilyou.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV., May, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Feuer‹B H RR.
Ritter‹Druss.
Reicher‹Nassau E RR
Allen‹B H RR.
Lubitz‹Mathes.
Kleufner‹B H RR.
Kleiman‹Berud.
Pulman‹Morgenthaler.
Devoe‹N Y Con RR.
Anderson‹ Nassau Electric RR.
Jackson‹Schwartz.
Kolson‹Hirschhaut.
Rogers‹Nas El RR.
Messina‹Bennett.
Levy‹Nas El RR.
Schlefstein‹B H RR.
Goldstein‹Nas El RR.
Gentile‹Bellome.
Van Kesteren‹Clarke.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Morschauser, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Taranto‹Bd Ed, NYC.
Calleo‹Was Elec RR.
Powers‹Brewer (2).
Featherstone‹Cornell & Co.
Dorantino‹N Y C RR.
Knowles‹N Y, N H & H RR.
Donovan‹N Y C RR.
Newell‹Pratt.
Capano‹Eggleston.
Dolan‹Ellis.
Luciano‹Lawrence Park Realty Co.
Persick‹Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Krupilis‹same.
Wilson‹Waite.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:

Ries‹West Elec RR.
O'Keefe‹Yonkers RR.
Willenborg‹City of Yonkers.
Schulman‹Gordon.
Trioa‹Guggolz.
Haight‹Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Mulvey‹Williamson.
Tutino‹Pennell.
O'Brien‹N Y C & H R RR Co.
Figona‹Crane.
Goldman‹Schlesser.
Doern‹Olcott.
Williams‹Mullin.
Dunn‹N Y C & H R RR Co.
Nason Mfg Co‹McDonald.
Boyd‹Wilson Pub Co.
Hykzynski‹Mackey.
Morabito‹Damon.
Powers‹West Elec RR
Quinn‹Bugden.
St Cartier‹N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Ferns‹Guiffra.
Morris‹Wett.
Barrett‹Conklin.
Interstate Tree Treating Co‹Pratt.
Limonge‹Pennell.
Marino‹Crimmins Con.
Dobbs Ferry Bank‹Green.
Alexander‹Arlington Chemical Co.
Czoppi‹Phila & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Abrams‹D & L Bldg.
Haight‹Sutherland.
Same‹Sentinel Print.
Same‹F Chester Pub.
Holmes‹Town of Harrison.
Guarino‹Conedella.
Batten‹Clauss.
Pace‹West St Ry.
Edc‹West El RR. (2.)
Tschantre‹same.
Moran‹N Y C & H R RR Co.
Michaelson‹Ebling Brewery.
Pfoh‹West Elec RR.
Duffy‹West St Ry Co.
Rice‹Union Ry. (2.)
Smith‹Reyral, (2.)

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1835.

County Court.

Young, J.
Besant‹Fiske.
Connolly‹Bennett.
Molloy & Murray‹City of Yonkers.
Kaslowsky‹West El RR. (2.)
Shea‹Loescher.
Nat Cash Register‹Engert.
Lee Tire Co‹Lawson Motor Co.
Moir‹O'Rourke.
Sundberg‹Moon Nursery Co.
Schenck‹Mullins.
Greene‹Yonkers RR.
N Y Animal Cemetery ‹Zug.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

The answer must be "ready" or "off." No cause on this calendar will be set for a day. Cases must be ready for trial in their order when reached.

Zudek‹Bielius.
Von Mallen‹Von Mallen.
Mann‹Mann.
Lalor‹Lalor.
Lavanthal‹H B Pearsall, Jr, Co, Inc.
May‹Kelly.
Cole‹Lane et al.
Prendergast & ano‹Degnon R & T Imp.
Thompson‹Thompson.
Pirone‹Zanicki.
Kajkowski‹Kajkowski

Highest number reached on the calendar is 251.

TRIAL TERM—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schoenfeld‹NY & Queens Co Ry Co.
Clark, as admx‹CNY.
Guhrens‹Heubiein.
Pfaeffle‹Coney I & B RR Co.
Genova‹Transit Development Co.
Leinert‹Sheeps Bay & Rockaway Ferry Co.
Schoenendorf‹Newtown Gas Co.
Eisner‹Hammerly.
Bowles, an infant‹Hazen.
Abbott‹Davies.
Thomas‹Shanley.
Shatsky‹CNY.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:

Rigney, an infant‹Block.
Ivory, an inf‹Queens Borough Garage, Inc.
Reilly‹Farrell.
Egan‹NY Rys & Std Dairy Co.
Roth‹B H RR.
Holzinger‹same.
Lauban,an inf‹B H RR
Sankaitis, as admx‹Case et al.
Twombly‹Fioeck et al.
Henderson‹B H RR, H B Pearsall, Jr, Co‹Ferguson.
Miller‹B H RR.
Watts‹B H RR.
Roth‹Lohemann & Sons, Inc.
Rooney‹B H RR.
Hoffman‹Bisbee et al.
Schumacher‹Connolly.
Price‹Bedford.
Atwood‹Pollard.
Wence‹B, Q Co & Sub RR.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 995.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Oates, dec'd.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 14.—Thirty-one corporations were chartered today, with aggregate capitalization of $1,188,050. They include:

Todd Shipyards Corpn., contracting, construction, equip, maintain docks, dry docks, wharves, piers, factories, warehouses, mills, capital 116,000 shares of no par value, carry on business with $580,000, (tax paid $5,800;) A. B. Pollock, H. W. Hodges, F. B. Ridley, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Iowa Securities Corpn., general brokerage, $1,000,000; F. W. Jackson, C. B. Garver, R. Roome, 35 Wall St.

Northern Sugar Corpn., sugar, syrup, molasses, melada, cultivators, 10 shares of no par value, 100 of $100 each, 7 per cent. cumulative, carry on business with $1,050; H. A. Douglass and S. W. Ladd, Detroit, Mich.; F. H. Butehorn, T. S. Buckingham, 204 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

The Utility Co., Inc., cleaning, polishing compounds, $120,000; E. T. Murdock, F. Tietzman, M. B. West, 43 Cedar St.

Humphreys Sales Corpn., carburetors, devices for autos, $100,000; E. R. Mertins, A. D. Clark, C. Reed, Hotel Biltmore.

Ansonia Amusement Co., Inc., theatrical, moving-picture theatres, amusement places, $100,000; A. Stock, S. Lind, H. Shiffman, 7 West 111th St.

One Hundred and Five West Fifty-Fifth, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, $60,000; G. J. Gillespie, J. J. Heran, H. C. Mathews, 14 East 69th St.

Bryant Taxi Co., Inc., autos, $15,000; B. R. Shears, B. V. W. Owens, W. W. Rudd, 1,442 President St., Brooklyn.

Sphinx Fuel Devices Co., Inc., Brooklyn, motors, engines, machinery, steam generators, $50,000; G. A. Wingate, C. S. Keyes, T. E. Hodgskin, 20 Nassau St.

Normandie Shirt Co., Inc., collars, shirts, underwear, $50,000; I. Drucker, G. Nathan, M. Mandelbaum, 131 East 86d St.

Dresden Manufacturing Laboratories, Inc., toys, wax models, $10,000; J. Lacov, R. Pfingst, O. G. Snow, 314 East 94th St.

Modern Service Supply Corpn., typewriting, stenography, $10,000; M. Goerl, C. R. Hammond, H. R. Mohlers, 56 Harmon St., Brooklyn.

Sterling Audit Co., Inc., accounting, capital no par value, begin business with $500; R. and S. Berger, H. C. Reich, 56 West 115th St.

Briel Poster Advertising Co., Inc., Geneva, advertising, $5,000; P. R. Borland, F. H. Leonard, E. A. Berger, 723 Cauldwell Av.

Atlantic Cabinet Co., Inc., Eddyville, manufacturing, $10,000; L. H. Gunther, S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, 28 Nassau St.

Seneca Leasing Co., Inc., realty, construction, $9,000; L. Cohen, L. J. Jacobs, W. H. Winters, Port Washington, L. I.

Eastern District Share Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; J. Krieger, J. Levy, L. Chmehinitzky, 65 Seigel St., Brooklyn.

Sterling Mfg. Co., Inc., furs, skins, $5,000; J. Silverman, S. Appel, S. Rosenberg, 2,121 Belmont Av., Bronx.

Columbia Dress Co., Inc., women's wearing apparel, $5,000; B. Fels, I. Wallenstein, J. Lustig, 210 Second St.

The W. K. Jacob Co., Inc., bakers', confectioners' supplies, $5,000; W. H. Shields, E. Hayward, R. Q. Kelly, 349 1st St., Brooklyn.

Classic Realty Corp., realty, construction, $5,000; G. Laub, J. Nordenschild, E. G. Lengers, 819

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Abandonment of Motor Consolidation — Copper Shares Feature of Trading.

No other matter was half so much talked about yesterday as was the abandonment of the proposed automobile merger. If that is to be spoken of as a failure, it was a wholesome one. The fact of the matter is that this proposal aroused a great deal of opposition, much of which was based on a feeling of concern lest the process of merging industrial companies on the basis of the exceptional earnings of this exceptional period was in this case being carried too far.

This consolidation scheme failed because of the cumulative effect of criticism directed against ventures of this sort, and which became pronounced in this case partly because of the huge proportions which it was proposed to give to this new company. That in itself made it conspicuous above all other consolidations which had gone before and brought to a head sentiment which has long been growing in the financial district that prudence would suggest greater discrimination in recapitalization undertakings.

That was regarded as the real significance of the announcement that the $200,000,000 automobile merger would not be carried through. The banking community seemed to have no doubt that this proposal could have been carried out despite the obstacles it would have had to overcome, and it speaks well for the conservatism of bankers that a proposal which had aroused criticisms of this sort has been allowed to lapse.

Inflation is the chief danger against which this country has to guard, and it is well to guard against it in the capitalization of industrial concerns as in all other directions. It is probably true that in no other period of great business activity and great prosperity was the danger of inflation so clearly recognized and the desire to guard against it so strong. That is of good augury for the future. We have the material of prosperity in great abundance, and only unwise handling would soon deprive us of the advantages which the whole business world is deriving and with prudence can continue to derive from this prosperity for a long time to come. It is hardly necessary to add that the need of pursuing safe courses is especially great on account of the fact that on this occasion great prosperity is accompanied with the uncertainties of a great war.

The immediate market reflection of the chief financial news of the day was not abnormally pronounced. Some of the automobile stocks which had not been concerned in the proposed merger gained ground despite the substantial losses recorded in other parts of the motor stock list. The feature of the Stock Exchange trading was the strength of the copper shares, a well-heralded movement, which bore out the trading predictions of the previous day. The rise in these stocks was not based on any new development, but like previous movements of the sort was attributed to the prosperous state of the copper trade.

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Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas		4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.			
	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	Com. 60 to 90. modity.
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New York	3	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3
Richmond	5	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½
Dallas	5	4½	3½
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½

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Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75½	4.75¼	4.75⅜	—.00½
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	4.76⅝	
France—				
Demand	5.91⅜	5.91⅞	5.91⅜	+.00⅛
Cables	5.91⅛	5.91¼	5.91⅜	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	75.81½	75.81¼	75.81¼	+.06¼
Cables	75.87½	75.87½	75.87½	+.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the unite of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅜	4.76⅜
5.1826 Paris	5.91⅜	5.91⅛
95.26 Berlin	67½	66
20.20 Austria	75.81¼	75.87½
26.70 Scandinavia	30¼	30¾
19.90 Spain	138½	138⅞
40.19 Holland	82½	82⅝
5.1826 Switzerland	41.68¾	41.87½
19.225 Greece	5.24⅝	5.24
51.45 Russia	19.35	19.40
5.1826 Italy	30.55	30.65
China—	6.41½	6.41
Hongkong	49.25	49.35
Shanghai	69.00	69.12½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84 Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.16	42.22
32.40 Rio	24.12½	24.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70¼	$4.71¾	$4.69¾

Clearing House Statement.

Clearing House exchanges, $489,112,399; balance, $27,036,968; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $944,350.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $2.50.

Silver.

Bar Silver in London, 30½d, off ⅛d; in New York, 63c, off ⅞c; Mexican dollars, 48¾@48½c.

Gulf Steel Declares Dividend.

The Gulf States Steel Company yesterday declared the initial dividend of 1½ per cent. on the second preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 1. The Directors announced that the net earnings in May were $204,890. In the five months ended May 31 net income, after charges and depreciation, was $787,912.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	
Same day last year	
Year to date	565,237
Same period last year	311,798
Average price and change 50 stocks	78,272,943
Same day last year	58,377,281
	88.86 + .07
	71.49 + .19

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
Same period last year	91.87	Jan. 8	80.91	Apr. 22
Range year 1915	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	94.13	Oct. 22	55.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1913	73.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
140	145	400	Adams Express	139	140½	139	140½	+1½
22¼	22½	1,200	Alaska Gold Mines	22	22⅞	22	22½	+ ⅛
8¾	9	100	Alaska Juneau	9	9	9	9	
28⅝	29⅛	200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28¾	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
82⅝	83½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	83	83	83	83	
69½	69⅞	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	69¼	69⅞	69¼	69¾	+ ½
93¾	94	40,100	Am. Beet Sugar	90¾	94⅝	90¼	93½	+4⅝
58¼	58½	3,200	Am. Can	57¾	58⅞	57¾	58¼	+ ¼
60	60¼	600	Am. Car & Fdry	60	60	59¾	60	
56½	57⅛	3,600	Am. Cotton Oil	55½	57⅝	55¾	56⅝	+1⅛
104	104½	500	Am. H. & L. pf	104	104	104¼	104¼	
51⅝	52¼	200	Am. H. & Leather	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅜
30¾	30⅞	7,700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	28½	30¼	28½	30⅝	+2⅛
21⅝	22	100	Am. Ice Securities	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
48	48½	300	Am. Linseed	48	48	48	48	— ½
72⅜	73¼	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	73¼	73¼	72¼	73	— ⅛
102½	103¼	300	Am. Lomomotive	102⅜	103¼	102¼	103¼	+ ½
...	35⅝	90	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	
97⅝	98	300	Do., odd lot	36	36	36	36	
97⅝	98⅜	7,600	Am. Malt pf	97	98¾	96¾	97½	+ ⅝
113	113½	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾	+ ⅝
96	96½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅜
86½	87½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	86¾	88¼	86¾	88¼	+ ¾
112⅝	113⅛	1,300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	112⅝	113½	112⅝	113½	+ ⅝
130⅝	130¾	600	Am. Sugar Ref	130¼	130⅝	130¼	130⅝	+ ⅜
205	206	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel	205	205	205	205	+ ⅝
47⅛	47½	200	Am. Tobacco	47¼	47¼	46½	47¼	+ ⅛
98¼	98½	1,100	Am. Woolen	98¾	98¾	98¼	98½	+ ⅛
24½	25½	200	Am. Woolen pf	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	—1
85	86	700	Am. Writing P. pf	86	86	85½	85½	
85⅞	88	1,400	Am. Zinc Lt. S	26	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
106⅛	106¾	28,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	85¼	86	85¼	85½	+ ⅜
100⅞	101	4,450	Atch., Top. & S. F	85⅞	88⅜	84⅞	85⅞	+ ⅜
117	117⅛	350	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
89¾	90	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	+ ⅛
91⅝	91¾	2,100	Baldwin Loco	117	117	117	117	+ ⅛
76	77	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	89¼	90½	89	89⅜	+ ⅛
...	...	220	Baltimore & O. pf	91¾	91¾	91½	91½	+ ⅛
2	2¼	10	Bank of Commerce	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	— ⅛
444	450	100	Batopilas Mining	170	170	170	170	
86	87½	100	Bethlehem Steel	2	2	2	2	
7¾	9	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	444	444	444	444	
94⅝	94⅞	100	Brun. Ter. & Ry S.	87½	87½	87½	87½	
47⅝	48	4,700	Butte & Superior	8	8	8	8	
176½	177	100	California Pet. pf	94¾	95¼	94½	94¾	— ⅛
54⅝	55	2,000	Canadian Pacific	48	48	48	48	— ¼
110¾	112	600	Central Leather Co	177	178	176½	176½	
113⅜	114½	100	Central Leather pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅜
65⅞	66¼	1,400	Chandler Motor	112	112	112	112	
37½	38	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	114	115½	113⅞	114	+ ⅜
100⅜	100¾	400	Chi., G. West. pf	66⅛	66⅜	65¾	65⅞	+ ⅛
130½	130⅝	2,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	37¾	37¾	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
130	131	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	100½	101	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	20½	100	Chi. & Northwest	130⅝	130⅝	130⅜	130⅜	+ ⅛
21⅝	22	868	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	130	130	130	130	+ ⅜
55⅝	55⅞	1,100	Chile Copper	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
58¾	58¾	8,000	Chino Copper	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
86	86½	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	54⅝	55⅜	54⅝	55⅜	+ ⅛
44⅜	44½	1,100	C., C., C. & St. L.pf	88¾	88⅞	88⅝	88⅞	+ ⅛
35	36	900	Col. Fuel & Iron	85	86	85	86	+1
58	59½	100	Col. & Southern	44¾	44¾	44¼	44½	+ ⅜
46	47	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	35	35	35	35	
138	139	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	58½	58½	58½	58½	— ¼
99½	102	100	Consolidated Gas	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	
55	61	300	Continental Can	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	— ⅜
20¼	20¾	100	Continental Insur	100	100	100	100	— ¾
96	96¾	2,300	Corn Products Ref	58	58	58	58	
85	85¼	1,100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	19⅜	20⅜	19⅜	20¼	+ ⅛
223	235	5,900	Crucible Steel	93¾	96	93¾	96	+ ½
32½	33		Cuban-Am. Sugar	85⅞	85⅞	84⅜	85	— ⅜
48¾	49¼	3,200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	230	230	230	230	
27	27¼	1,700	Distillers' Secur	33¾	34	32⅜	32⅜	— ¼
...	12½	100	Dome Mines	49	49¼	49	49	— ¼
...	...	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	27½	27½	27½	27½	
38⅜	38⅞	100	Elec. Storage Bat	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
385	387	6,300	Erie	65	65	65	65	
54¼	54⅝	1,500	Erie 1st pf	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
171	173	700	Gen. Electric x d	54½	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
77¼	77⅝	3,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	171	171¼	170	171½	+ ¼
89¼	91	1,400	Granby Consol	77⅝	78	77⅜	77⅜	
121¾	121⅞	400	Great Northern pf	91	91	87	90¾	+4⅝
38½	38⅝	400	G. N. certs.ore prop	121¾	121¾	121¼	121¼	+ ⅛
47⅛	47⅝	2,300	Greene-Cananea	38½	38½	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅛
86	89	500	Gulf States Steel	46¾	47⅜	46¾	47⅜	+ ⅛
88	89½	100	Gulf States St. 2d pf	88½	89	88¼	88¼	— ⅛
107	107¾	200	Illinois Central	80	80	80	80	— ½
50	50⅜	113,300	Inspiration Copper	107¾	108⅜	107¾	107⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	19	2,000	Interb. Con. v.tr.cfs	48½	50¼	48¼	50¼	+2⅛
75⅝	76¼	100	Interb. Con. pf	18½	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
17	18	200	Int. Agricultural	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ½
116	118	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
82½	83	200	Int. Harvester Corp	118	118	118	118	
106	109½	100	Int. Marine, Corp. pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	
26	28⅛	1,600	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	109	109	109	109	+1
96	96¾	14,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	26½	26¾	26	26	— ⅜
46¾	47	2,800	Int. Nickel	97½	98	96	96	— ⅝
107	110		Int. Nickel pf	47¾	47¾	46¾	47	— ½
12	12½	700	Int. Paper	108	108	108	108	+ ½
55½	56	10,000	Int. Paper pf	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
86	87	200	Jewel Tea	56½	56½	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
72	73	100	Jewel Tea pf	86	86	86	86	— ⅛
26¾	27	100	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅝
92	93	1,500	Kansas City Southn	73	73	73	73	— ¼
74⅝	75	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	27	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
52⅝	53	200	Kelly Spring Tire	93	93	93	93	+ ⅜
71¾	72	29,100	Kennecott Copper	74¼	74¾	74	74	— ⅛
103⅜	106	500	Lackawanna Steel	52⅝	53¼	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
40	42	300	Laclede Gas	71¾	71¾	71⅝	71⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	51⅝	1,000	Lake Erie & West	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
82⅝	82⅞	400	Lake Erie & W. pf	18	18½	17¾	18¼	— ⅛
30	40	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	42¼	42¼	41¾	41¾	— ½
85	90	2,000	Lehigh Valley	52	52	51	51½	— ½
215	218	200	Long Island	82⅝	82⅞	82⅜	82⅝	+ ⅜
134	135	10	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf	39½	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
831/2	84½	200	Lorillard (P.) Co	86	86	86	86	
87¼	87⅝	100	Louisville & Nash	134	134	134	134	+2½
89	89⅜	100	Mackay Cos	84	84	84	84	
59¼	60	9,500	Maxwell Motors	85¼	88	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
107	108	1,400	Maxwell M. 1st pf	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
103¾	104	5,000	Maxwell M. 2d pf	59¼	80¼	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
73	76	21,550	May Dep. Stores pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
126⅜	127	4,300	Mexican Petroleum	105	105	103⅝	103⅝	—1⅜
12	12½	900	Miami Copper	35¾	36	35¾	36	
4½	4¾	600	M., St. P. & S. M.	125¼	127	125¼	126½	+1
23¾	24	600	M., S.P.&S.S.M. 1.Hn	74	74	74	74	— ⅛
6⅝	6¾	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
63	64	500	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
87	88	800	Missouri Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
124⅞	125	1,400	Do 1. & r	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
104⅞	105	100	Montana Power	86⅞	87⅛	86⅞	87⅛	+ ⅛
123¼	126	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	121	124	121	124	+ ⅛
108	108⅞	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	125	125	125	125	+ ⅛
24½	24⅞	400	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
68⅛	68¼	2,200	Nat. En. & Stamp	24½	24½	24½	24½	—1
113	114	100	National Lead	68⅞	68⅞	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
...	...	100	National Lead pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅛
18	18¼	25	Do odd lot	113	113	113	113	— ⅛
139¾	140	4,300	New. Con. Copper	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
107¼	107¼	600	N. Y. Air Brake	139	140	139	140	+1
44	44½	7,800	N. Y. Central	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
63½	64	100	N. Y., Ch. & St. L	44½	44½	44½	44½	
27⅝	28⅜	4,300	N. Y., N. H. & H	64½	64½	63½	63½	+ ⅛
26	28	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
133⅛	134½	500	Norfolk Southern	28	28	28	28	
86	88	7,200	Norfolk & Western	133½	135⅝	133½	135⅝	+ ⅝
115½	115⅝	200	Norfolk & West. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅛
7	7½	4,169	Northern Pacific	115¼	115⅝	115¼	115⅝	+ ⅛
100	100	200	Ontario Mining	7	7	7	7	
93½	94½	100	P. M. pf sub. rects	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	+ ⅛
37½	38	200	Pac. Tele. & Tele	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
58⅝	58⅝	1,200	Pennsyl. Railroad	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
13½	14	700	Peoria & Eastern	12	13½	12	13½	+1½
28½	29½	500	Pittsburgh Coal	28⅜	29	28⅜	29	+ ⅛
100⅝	100⅞	400	Pressed Steel Car	48	48½	48	48½	+ ⅛
163⅛	164½	100	Pres. Steel Car pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
3	3½	200	Pullman Company	164½	164½	164½	164½	+ ⅛
4¼	5	900	Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	2,300	Quicksilver pf	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
46¾	46¾	1,300	Railway St. Spring	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
105	105¼	4,950	Ray Con. Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
48	48¼	24,400	Reading	105¼	106⅜	105¼	106⅛	+ ⅛
111⅜	112	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	48¼	48¾	48	48	— ⅛
5	6	400	Rep. I. & Steel pf	111½	111½	111½	111½	— ⅛
17	17¼	100	St. Louis & San Fr	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
46	48	900	St. L. & S. F. pf w. i	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
32⅞	33¼	300	St. Louis S. W. pf	45¼	46	45¼	46	+1
53	55	2,100	Shattuck-Arizona	46	46¼	45⅜	46	+1
99¼	99⅝	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
238	240	2,950	Southern Pacific	99	99½	99	99¼	— ⅛
23¼	23½	100	South P. Rico Sug	240	240	239	239	— ½
68⅝	69½	1,900	Southern Railway	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	
141¼	141¾	200	Southern Ry. pf	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	
46½	47	6,200	Studebaker Co	140	142¼	139	141½	+ ⅛
104	105	10,000	Tennessee Copper	43	43	42¾	42¾	
12⅞	13	1,200	Texas Co	192¼	195	192½	195	+ ⅛
26¾	27	100	Texas & Pacific	123	123	123	123	— ⅛
92	93	1,200	Third Avenue	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
74⅜	75	50	Do odd lot	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
52⅝	53	40	Union B. & P. Co	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
71¾	72	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	
106	106¾	3,200	Union Pacific	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	
18½	18⅝	800	Union Pacific pf	139¼	139¼	138¼	138¼	+ ⅛
82¼	82⅝	50	Do odd lot	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
82⅞	83	300	United Cigr. Stores	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¾	+ ⅛
96¼	96⅝	1,900	United Fruit	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	+ ⅛
164⅜	165¼	100	Un. Rys. Invest. pf	164¾	165¼	164¾	165	+ ⅛
187⅛	187⅝	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	187¼	187⅝	187¼	187⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	23⅞	400	U.S.C.I.P. & F. pf	23¾	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
53	53¼	200	U. S. Express	53	53¼	53	53¼	+ ⅛
31	31	1,200	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	31	31	31	31	
158⅝	160¼	300	U. S. Rubber	158⅝	160¼	158⅝	159⅝	+1
55¼	55⅝	50	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	55¼	55⅝	55	55	
109¾	110¼	4,300	U. S. Sm. R. & M	109¾	110¼	109¾	110¼	+ ⅛
78¼	78¾	100	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	78¼	78¾	78	78¾	+ ⅜
52	52	30,800	U. S. Steel	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
86¼	86⅞	8,600	U. S. Steel pf	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	— ⅛
117⅜	117½	400	Utah Copper	117⅜	117⅝	117⅜	117⅝	— ⅛
84	84¼	600	Utah Securities	83¾	84	83¾	83¾	— ⅛
19⅝	19⅝	800	Va.-Carolina Ch	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
42⅞	43⅛	100	Va.-Caro. Ch. pf	42⅞	43⅛	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
100	100	550	Wabash	100	100	100	100	
14⅝	14¾	1,300	Wabash pf. A	14⅝	14¾	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
50¼	50⅝	1,700	Wabash pf. B	50¼	50⅝	50	50⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	28⅜	200	Wells-Fargo Expr	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	—

Argentine Government

5% Gold Loan of 1909

Unlisted Bonds

We offer these bonds, having an average maturity of about fifteen years, at a price

to net about 6%

Hartshorne & Battelle

Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Broad Street, New York City

McCRORY STORES.

¶ For every $1 which the McCrory Stores Corporation pays in dividends on its 7% Preferred Stock, it earns $4.

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THE CITY OF ARECIBO, PORTO RICO,

under ordinance of the Municipal Council, dated April 3rd, 1916, will redeem at par on and after July 1st, 1916, at the Office of Muller, Schall & Co., 45 William Street, New York City, $9,000 of its 6% Bonds of 1902, Numbers 89 to 97, inclusive. Interest on said bonds will cease on July 1st, 1916.

M. VINAS,
Mayor of Arecibo, Porto Rico.

$223,000,000 MERGER OF MOTOR COS. FAILS

Willys Merely Says the Plans Are Abandoned "Because of Complications."

THE COLLAPSE A SURPRISE

Report in Wall Street That Hitch Occurred Over the Inclusion of the United Motors.

The huge new automobile combination, which was being put together by John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland Company; L. G. Kaufman, President of the Chatham and Phenix National Bank, and W. C. Durant, head of the General Motors Company and the Chevrolet Motor Company, fell apart with great suddenness yesterday. The decision to drop it was reached after a series of meetings that lasted through most of the day and half the night Tuesday, and was made known yesterday in the following brief announcement:

John N. Willys, President of the Willys-Overland, has authorized the following announcement:

"Because of complications, the proposed motor consolidation has been abandoned. Therefore the Willys-Overland Company, Hudson Motor Car Company, Chalmers Motor Company, and the Auto-Lite Company will continue to operate independently."

All subscriptions in connection therewith are accordingly canceled.

The application for participation in the underwriting was very largely in excess of the amount of stock which it was proposed to syndicate, which amount was also fully covered by advance subscriptions, after allowing for stock withdrawn from sale.

WILLIAM SALOMON & CO.
J. S. BACHE & CO.
DOMINICK & DOMINICK.
LAIRD & CO.

A great deal of mystery was made about the complications referred to. Mr. Kaufman, who was handling the financial end for the promoters, refused point blank to specify any of them, referring callers to Elisha Walker, a member of William Salomon & Co., syndicate managers. Mr. Walker said one of the greatest obstacles had been the premature publication of plans for the merger. He said efforts had been made all day Tuesday to iron out the difficulties, but that the manufacturers, bankers, and lawyers could not agree, leaving the only thing to be done the cancellation of the whole project. He repeated that there had been no difficulties in connection with placing the securities of the new company, both the underwriting and the amount of stock set aside for public buying having been oversubscribed.

John N. Willys, according to reports, has lost an opportunity to sell his controlling interest in the Willys-Overland Company for $90,000,000, but was in high good humor, despite the collapse of the plans. He appeared to feel no chagrin over the failure. Mr. Willys said the merger was not of his seeking, but that, when bankers came to him with a very good offer for his stock, he was willing to sell. Mr. Willys said he had all the money he wanted, anyway, and was not disappointed.

"Luckily, I have not spent a cent of that $45,000,000 in cash," he said with a laugh.

Wall Street noticed a significant omission in the names of the companies which were to have been merged in the statement put out by William Salomon & Co. That was United Motors, the new Durant combination of five accessory companies. Mr. Kaufman had announced that a substantial interest in United Motors would be taken into the new combination.

This omission, coupled with facts from other sources, supported a report that one cause for the collapse of the new $223,000,000 company was a split between the Willys and Durant groups over the inclusion of United Motors. Mr. Willys feared that, with this company in the new family, the Federal anti-trust laws would be invoked against it. He was not willing to invite any suspicion of the creation of a monopoly. Another difficulty arose over the Fisk Rubber Company, in which Mr. Willys owns a very large interest, which he desired to sell to the new company.

In well-informed banking circles it was said that the new combination had never been regarded with favor, and that a considerable amount of pressure had been unobtrusively brought against the interests back of the plan. It was felt that the capitalization of a number of motor and accessory companies on the crest of a great period of prosperity was a menace to the growing stability of the automobile business, which had a serious setback six years ago.

The Perlman Rim Company, recently formed by Mr. Durant to manufacture demountable rims under the Perlman patent, has $10,000,000 capitalization, and the stock, which was brought out at 120, sold up to 162½ when the merger was announced. This company is a part of the United Motors, another Durant promotion, which has 1,200,000 shares. The latter stock was issued at 62 and sold at 94 when the consolidation was undertaken.

Other companies had appreciated in market value to such a point that it seemed likely that the proposed capitalisation of $73,000,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock, and 2,500,000 shares of common, to be sold at 60, would have been increased to take in United Motors and Fisk Rubber Company.

The American Motors Company, as the new company was provisionally named, had its inception in a plan on the part of Mr. Durant to buy out the Willys-Overland. As negotiations proceeded, it was decided to combine forces. It was said yesterday that the two principals had parted good friends after their failure to come together.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
25 railroads	82.62	82.00	82.35	+ .10
25 industrials	95.81	94.87	95.37	+ .04
50 stocks	89.21	88.43	88.86	+ .07

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
June 14	89.21	88.43	88.86	+ .07
June 13	89.55	88.53	88.79	+ .39
June 12	89.60	88.95	89.18	+ .66
June 10	88.77	88.37	88.52	— .18
June 9	88.97	88.07	88.70	+ .28
June 8	88.88	88.08	88.42	+ .20
June 7	88.52	87.75	88.22	+ .16
June 6	88.60	87.85	88.06	+ .07
June 5	88.54	87.70	87.99	+ .42

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

June.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	89.60	12	87.19	2	88.86
1915	72.25	29	66.48	1	70.41
1914	69.64	9	66.82	25	68.18
1913	69.23	2	63.09	10	66.44
1912	82.79	6	80.03	1	81.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	88.86
1915	94.18	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.30
1913	79.10	Jan. 1	63.09	Dec. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	108	107⅛	108
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4½s	May, 1957	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4½s	May, 1917	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4½s	April, 1966, w. 1.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4½s	Mar., 1963	102⅜	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4½s	Mar., '60, op. '30	102½	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
4s	May, 1959	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1958	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	May, 1957	100	100¼	100	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	Nov., 1955	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	Nov., 1936	99¾	..	99¾	..
3½s	Nov., 1955	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	May, 1954	90	91	89¾	90¾

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

4½s	June, 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
4½s	1924-1930	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	1960-1964	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.90	4.05	3.90
3½s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1940-1942	4.02	3.95	4.02	3.95
3s	1918-1925	4.10	..	4.10	..
3s	1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

American Securities Marked Down to Parity—Discounts Steady.

LONDON, June 14.—Although profit taking eased Consuls, the war loan and other gilt-edged securities on the Stock Exchange today, the tone was generally cheerful and confident, with home rails and Russian bonds advancing further. Courtaulds, Limited, led the industrials, and rubber and oil shares were firm. American securities were marked down to parity, but ruled firm, with Denver & Rio Grande preferred a good spot.

Money was in smaller supply and discount rates were steady. The Treasury gather $150,000,000 last week by short-term borrowing.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The extent of the commission house business in odd lots was again a feature of the dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. It was distributed over a wide range of securities. So far as the course of prices was concerned, there was considerable irregularity.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
120	Alaska-Juneau	9	9	9	9
40	Allis-Chalmers	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
4,650	Am. Beet Sugar	90	94⅜	90	93⅜
870	Am. Can	57⅜	58⅜	57⅜	58⅜
30	Am. Car & F.	60	60	60	60
70	Am. Cot. Oil	55½	56⅛	55½	56⅞
470	Am. Ice Sec	28⅝	30⅝	28⅝	30⅛
120	Am. Locomotive	72⅞	73⅛	72⅝	72⅝
960	Am. Smelting	97	98⅝	96⅝	97⅞
50	Am. Sugar	112⅜	113⅜	113⅜	112⅝
20	Am. Zinc	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
6,180	Anaconda	85⅝	86⅛	85	85⅞
270	Baldwin Loco	89⅝	90	89⅝	89⅝
60	Balt. & Ohio	91⅞	91⅞	91⅝	91⅝
60	Batopilas	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
320	Butte & Sup	94⅜	95⅞	94⅝	95
50	Canadian Pac	177⅛	178⅛	177⅛	178¼
40	Cent. Leather	55	55	55	55
230	Ches. & Ohio	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
120	C., M. & St. P.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
30	C., R. I. & Pac.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
110	Chino Copper	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	55¼
320	Col. Fuel & I	45	45	44⅛	44⅛
50	Corn Products	20	20⅛	20	20⅛
610	Crucible Steel	85⅝	85⅝	84⅞	85⅜
30	Den. & R. G.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
320	Dist. Securities	49½	49⅝	49¼	49⅝
820	Erie	39¼	39¼	38⅞	38⅞
150	Erie 1st pf	54½	54⅝	54½	54¼
10	Goodrich Co	77½	77½	77½	77¼
10	Grt. Nor. Ore	38	38	38	38
170	Gt. Nor. pf	122	122	121¾	121¾
50	Greene-Cananea	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
2,410	Inspiration Cop.	48	50⅜	48	50
10	Interbor. Con	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
70	Int. Mer. Mar.	25⅞	26	25⅞	26
1,290	Int. M. M. pf	97	97¼	96¼	96¼
110	Int. Nickel	47	47¼	46⅞	46⅞
320	Kennecott Cop.	53½	53⅝	53	53
20	Lack. Steel	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
20	Lehigh Valley	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
420	Maxwell Mot	86⅜	88¼	86⅜	87
1,470	Mexican Pet	105⅛	105⅞	103½	104¼
90	Miami Copper	36	36⅜	36	36⅜
30	Nat. Lead	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
40	Nevada Con	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼
160	N. Y. Central	107½	107⅞	107¼	107¼
170	N.Y., N.H & H.	64	64½	63⅞	64
50	Norf. & West	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝
70	Nor. Pacific	114⅞	115½	114⅞	115½
55	Pennsylvania	58⅞	59	58⅞	59
70	Ray Copper	23½	23⅝	22¾	23⅛
2,480	Reading	105⅜	106¼	105⅛	105⅝
50	Rep. Iron & S.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
60	Shattuck Cop.	33	33⅛	33	33⅛
70	So. Pacific	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
710	Studebaker	140⅛	142⅝	139¾	141⅝
890	Tenn. Copper	47⅜	47⅞	47⅜	47
20	Texas Co	192⅜	192⅝	192⅜	192⅜
20	Third Av	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
540	Union Pacific	138⅝	139⅛	138⅛	138⅝
60	U. S. Rubber	55⅜	55⅜	55¼	55½
30	U.S.S., R. & M.	78⅛	78¼	78⅛	78⅛
3,720	U. S. Steel	86¼	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜
250	Utah Copper	83⅜	84	83¼	83⅝
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
90	Westing. Elec.	62¼	62¼	62	62
110	Wisc. Central	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.12	.12	.12	.12
200	Golden Cycle	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½	2.12½
500	Goldf'd Con	.94	.94	.94	.94
1,000	Great Bend	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
300	Isabella	.17	.17	.17	.17
200	Mexican	.23	.23	.22	.23
400	Midway	.26	.26	.26	.26
1,000	Rescue Eula	.47½	.47½	.47½	.47½
500	Sierra Nevada	.32	.32	.32	.32
500	Tono. Exten	5.75	5.75	5.70	5.70
600	Union Cons	.95	.95	.93	.94

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due	Bid.	Asked.	Yld
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100⅛	101¼	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	96	96⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	100⅜	101⅛	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100⅜	101⅛	5.60
City of Mont.		Dec. 1917	100	100⅜	4.45
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100¾	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¼	100⅜	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101	101⅛	5.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	100	100⅛	4.96
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	100½	100⅝	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	101⅜	101½	4.85
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100	100¼	5.35
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105	107	4.80
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100⅛	101¼	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101	103	3.75
Swedish Gov.	6	Dec., 1918	100⅜	101⅜	3.25
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100⅛	..

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101⅛	4.08
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100¼	101¼	3.85
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	101	6.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	98¼	98½	5.05
Am. T. & T.	4½s	Feb., 1918	100⅞	100⅝	4.20
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	98¼	98⅝	4.55
Anaconda Cop.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.37
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101¼	101⅜	3.50
A.V.R.L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	98	99½	6.12
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.55
Can. North	5	Sep., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.80
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	102⅝	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103⅛	5.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅛	100⅛	4.95
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98⅝	98⅞	4.32
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	95	96¼	..
Cities Serv.	7	May, 1918	102⅛	102⅝	..
Den. G. & R.	6	Apr., 1917	101	101⅛	..
East. P. & L.	6	Mar. 1,'18	98⅛	..	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.55
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100⅝	4.70
Great W. P.	6	Nov., 1925	98	99½	6.12
Gd. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.12
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅞	102⅛	3.78
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan., 1925	97	99	6.12
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101⅝	5.40
*Min. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1918	97	97⅜	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	98⅝	7.20
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.83
N.Y., N.H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.40
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100⅛	5.90
North. S. P.	5	Apr. 1, '41	98⅝	99⅛	6.10
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'25	98⅞	99¼	6.12
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15,'21	101	101¼	4.15
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100¼	100½	4.75
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	98¼	98⅝	5.63
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100½	100⅜	4.06
U.Ry.G.& E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U.S.S.R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	114⅜	115¾	4.25
U.S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	100½	101⅜	4.87
Wheuse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101¼	3.85
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101¼	4.95
Wm. R. Arms	5	Mar., 1918	99½	99¾	5.20
W. V. T. & E.	6a	June, 1917	98	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	5.45
W. West. Ut.	6	Jan. 1, '25	96	98	6.25

*Called for redemption June 1, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	690	695	685	695
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	90	93	90	93
Chesebrough Mfg.	315	320	315	320
Colonial Oil	70	80	70	80
Continental Oil	315	323	317	323
Crescent Pipe Line	40	43	40	43
Cumberland P. L.	80	85	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena Signal Oil	156	158	156	158
Galena Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Illinois Pipe Line	165	168	165	168
Indiana Pipe Line	89	93	89	93
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	10½	11	10½	11
National Transit	15	17	15	17
New York Transit	185	195	185	190
Northern Pipe Line	94	96	94	96
Ohio Oil	231	238	231	238
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s '24	82	84	83	85
Prairie Oil & Gas	407	412	405	410
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	222
Solar Refining	270	280	270	280
Southern Pipe Line	190	195	190	195
South. Penn. Oil	353	*357	360	363
So. W. Penn.	104	108	104	*107
Stand. Oil of Cal.	250	252	250	252
Stand. Oil of Ind.	560	565	560	563
Stand. Oil of Kan.	445	455	450	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	405	415	405	*415
Stand. Oil of Neb.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of N. J.	530	535	531	534
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	208	210	208	210
Stand. Oil of Ohio	620	630	615	625
Swan & Finch	95	100	95	100
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	260	265	260	263
Washington Oil	30	40	30	40

*Ex dividend.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Adventure	3	3	3	3
10	Ahmeek	96	96	96	96
200	Alaska	22	22½	22	22
230	Allouez	66	67⅜	65¾	67⅜
400	Amer. Zinc	85¾	86	85	85¼
200	Amer. Zinc pf.	71½	71½	71	71
320	Ariz. Comm'l.	8⅜	9⅛	8⅜	9
50	Butte & Bal.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
325	Butte U. Sup.	94½	95¼	94½	94⅝
550	Cal. & Ariz.	71¼	74⅛	71¼	74¼
5	Cal. & Hecla	550	551	550	551
35	Centennial	16½	16½	16½	16½
80	Chino	55¼	55½	55¼	55½
1,560	Copper Range	62¾	64½	62	64
20	Daly West	2½	2½	2½	2½
450	East Butte	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
465	Franklin	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
640	Granby	87	90½	87	90¼
26	Greene Can.	46⅞	47⅜	46⅜	47⅛
10	Hancock	14	14	14	14
235	Inspiration	48⅛	50¼	48⅛	50¼
150	Isle Royale	28½	28½	28½	28⅜
42	Kerr Lake	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
80	Kewenaw	4	4	4	4
360	Lake	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼
125	Mass. Con.	12¼	12⅜	12¼	12¼
175	Michigan	3⅜	3½	3	3⅜
390	Mohawk	98	99¼	98	99
75	Nevada Con.	18	18¼	18	18¼
20	New Arcadian	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼
100	Nipissing	7	7	7	7
1,140	North Butte	22	23	22	22½
100	North Lake	2	2	2	2
100	Old Colony	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
455	Old Dominion	72	73	72	72
145	Osceola	92	96	92	95
240	Pond Creek	14½	14½	13⅝	13⅝
91	Quincy	92	92	92	92
200	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
410	Shannon	9	9	9	9
25	Shattuck	33½	33½	33½	33½
100	South Utah	250	250	250	250
20	St. Mary's	77	77½	77	77½
335	Super. & Boston	4	4⅜	4	4⅜
18	Superior Cop.	16½	16½	16½	16½
65	Tamarack	47⅞	47⅞	47½	47⅞
50	Trinity	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
1,980	U. S. Smeltar.	78¼	78¼	78	78⅜
206	U. S. Smelt. pf.	51½	52	51½	52
120	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜
84	Utah Con	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	14⅛
163	Utah Copper	83⅞	84⅛	83¼	84⅛
400	Utah Metal	8½	9¼	8½	9
810	Winona	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
90	Wolverine	56½	56½	55½	56

RAILROADS.

75	Boston Elev.	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
25	Boston & W. pf.	44	44	44	44
35	Maine Central	100½	100½	100¼	100¼
105	Mass. Elec. pf.	34½	34½	34	34¾
421	New Haven	63½	64¼	63¾	64
2	Nor. & W. pf.	152½	152½	152½	152½
10	Old Colony	150	150	150	150
10	West End	58	58	58	58
80	West End pf.	75	75	75	75

MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Am. Agr. Chem.	69	69⅜	69	69⅜
137	Am. Agr. Ch. pf.	100	100¼	100	100⅜
20	Am. Pneu. Serv.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
30	Am. Sugar	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
217	Am. T. & T.	130⅛	130⅜	130⅛	130⅜
25	Am. Woolen pf.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
14,885	A. G. & W. I.	58⅜	64⅞	58⅜	64⅜
675	A. G. & W. I. pf.	56½	58½	56½	58½
10	Cuban Cement.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
10	Edison	289½	289½	289½	289½
25	Mass Gas pf.	84

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11 Home Insurance
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25 Lawyers Mortgage
50 National Park Bank
6 Winchester Repeating Arms
50 Westchester Insurance
50 White Rock Pfd.

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50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
25 German Alliance Insurance
50 Germania Insurance
50 Hanover Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 Lima Locomotive Com. & Pfd.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Motor Stocks Make Large Gains on Active Trading—Bonds Are Lower.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 470,242 shares of stocks and $160,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 147,563; oil, 108,649, and mining, 214,030. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡Aetna Explos...	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
300	Ajax Rub., Inc.	68⅛	68⅝	68⅛	68⅝
12,000	A., G. & W. I.	58¼	63¼	58¼	64½
2,500	A., G. & W. I. pf.	50	58½	55⅝	57⅝
400	‡Butler Chem.,	4¼	4¼	4	4½
2,100	Can. N. G. C.,	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	‡Car Lt. & Pr.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
800	Chari. Co. of A.	7	7	7	7
300	C. I. Co. of A. pf.	5⅜	6	5⅜	5⅞
18,000	Chev. Mot. 259-242	255	230	253	
500	Corp. of R. & H.	5	5	5	5
11,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.,	62½	62⅞	60	60¼
1,065	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	95½	96⅛	95½	95½
470	Driggs-Seab.	130	135	129	131
2,500	‡Edm. & Jo. Cp.	46	*49¼	*45	49
200	Emer. Phono.,	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
100	Fajardo Sugar.	113	115	115	115
1,000	‡Flem.-L. Pho.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
1,000	G., W. & W.	52	52½	52	52⅝
1,500	Grant Mot. C.,	12	14	12	13½
378	Guant. Sugar.,	84½	84½	83	83
900	Haa. & B. Car.	35½	35⅝	35	35
1,800	Holly Sug. Cp.	45⅝	49½	45½	49½
3,000	‡Hupp M. Car.	10	10	9¼	9⅝
200	‡Joplin Ore S.,	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2,700	‡Kayo Mfg. Co.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6
500	Kathodian B. pf	21	21½	21	21
100	S. H. Kress pf., w. i.	103	103	103	103
100	1S. S. Kresge.,	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
100	‡Lyon Phono...	11	11	11	11
400	Marconi of A.,	3⅛	3⅛	3	3⅛
400	‡Maxim Mun...	7	7	6½	6⅝
9,050	‡Mid. Steel..	(68-68¼)	68¼	67⅝	67⅝
100	‡Motor Prod. Co.	70	70	70	70
2,400	‡Perlman Rim.	139	142	133	140
1,700	Peerless Truck & M. Corp...	27¼	27¼	26	26½
100	‡Poole Engine & Mach. Co.	114	115	114	115
600	‡St. Joseph L..	15⅝	16	15½	16
110	Springf'd Body	76	77	76	77
500	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	38⅝	39	38⅝	39
200	‡Thomas Aero.	27⅝	28	27⅝	28
2,000	Un. Profit S...	1	1	⅛	⅛
4,000	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp...	3½	3½	3	3
2,000	‡U. S. Light & Heat Corp. pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
600	U. S. Steam. Co.	6⅛	6⅝	6½	6½
34,200	‡United Motors, w. i.	73⅜	80	73⅜	76
19,200	White M. Co..	58⅞	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝
500	World F. Corp. v. t. ctfs....	1	1	1	1
700	‡Zinc Concentrating Co....	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25	Illinois P. L...	167	167	167	
30	North'n P. L..	96	96	96	— 7
50	Ohio Oil	233	231	233	
39	St'd Oil, N. J..	536	532	532	+ 1
65	St'd Oil, N. Y.	209	208	209	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,900	††Alberta Pet., (a prospect).	53	54	53	54
400	Am. Oil & Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	‡B'nett O.& G	4¼	4¼	4	4
1,000	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.)	25⅛	25⅛	25	25
3,400	‡Cosden O.&G.	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14⅛
1,950	‡C'den O.&G.pf	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
8,700	‡Federal Oil...	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
600	‡Inter. Petrol.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
6,200	‡Kenova Oil....	80	80	80	80
200	Metro. Petrol..	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
5,000	‡Midwest Oil.	47	47	46	47
200	‡Midwest Ref.	66⅛	66⅛	*66	66
2,500	‡Muskogee Ref	2½	3	2½	3
40,000	††Okla. Oil....	15	17	10	15
400	†Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,000	Okla. Pr. & R.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
1,800	‡Penn. Gasol..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,500	‡Prud. Oil & G.	32	34	32	33
4,000	Sapulpa	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜
100	‡Sinclair Oil..	47⅛	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛
14,000	‡Un. West. Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,400	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	W'land O.& G.	5	5½	5	5½

MINING STOCKS.

6,370	††Alas.-West..	52	54	52	53
2,700	††Atlanta	12	12	11	11½
3,500	††Adanac Sil.	63	63	61	61
4,200	†Al.-Br. C. M. (a prospect).	74	74	72	74
1,500	††Bonita	17	17	16½	16½
2,500	Boston & Mon.	2	2⅛	2	2
200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs....	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
400	Butte & N. Y.	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
700	††Caveras C....	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝
6,500	Caledonia	66	67	65	67
1,000	Canada Cop....	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
400	Cerro de P. C.	36½	37½	36½	37⅛
1,800	Con. Ar's. S...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,200	Con. Nev.-U....	44	44	44	44
1,000	†Dome Lake...	38	38	38	38
775	Dun.-Ar. Cop. (a prospect).	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1⅜
980	‡Dupont Cop..	2	2⅛	2	2
10,700	††Jamary Cop..	60	60	56	60
500	†Fort. M. Cor.	2⅛	2⅜	2	2⅛
750	†Gold'd Con..	93	93	92	93
1,200	††Gold'd Mer.	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛
200	†Granite G.M.	35	38	35	38
1,000	Green Monster	⅜	½	⅜	½
1,500	Howe Sound..	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅝
300	I. & I.M. & R.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1,000	††Int. Mines..	15	15	12	12
350	Iron Blossom.	1½	*2	1⅞	1½
14,200	Jamie Verde (a prospect).	2¼	2¼	2	2
900	‡Jer. Vict. Ex.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500	††Jim Butler..	97	99	97	98
4,500	†Jumbo Ext....	86	88	86	87
1,000	†Kewanee	12	12	11½	12
1,000	La Exposicion Min. (a pros.).	56	57	56	57
500	La Rose. Con.	½	½	½	½
1,000	‡Louisiana Con	18	18	18	18
12,500	††Marsh Min..	16	16½	16	16
1,000	McIntyre	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,725	‡Mojave Tung.	6⅝	5⅝	*6¼	6⅝
100	‡Mont. Cons....	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
28,000	‡Mont'na G.M.	64	72	64	71
300	Monitor Silver	2	2	2	2
19,500	††Mother Lode	31	33	28	29½
3,500	Murdock Min. (a prospect)	44	44	44	44
500	N. Y. & Hond.	16	16½	16	16½
600	Niplassing Mns.	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
100	Oatman B. Jim	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	†Oatman Lex. (a prospect).	60	60	60	60
1,800	†Oatman Southn. (a prospect).	38	38	35	36
2,000	††PetersonLake	27	27	27	27
6,500	‡Rilla Copper.	⅛	⅛	*3½	⅛
100	‡Ray Hercules	3⅞	3⅞	*3½	3⅞
2,000	††Rex. Con. M.	19	20	19	20
7,100	††Rochester M..	68	69	68	68
8,700	‡San Toy	16	16	15½	15½
800	†Scratch O.G.M.	½	½	½	½
2,000	‡Silver Pick ..	10	10	10	10
200	Stand. S.-Lead.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,500	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
7,500	††Success Min.	83	83	81	82
1,000	††Temiskaming	65	66	65	65
1,000	Tono. Ext....	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝
600	Tono. Mining..	6⅛	6⅛	*6	6⅛
8,000	†Tuolumne Cop.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Uni. Eastern..	4	4	4	4
2,000	‡U. S. Con M.	10	10	10	10
15,000	††Un. Verde Ex.	30¼	33⅛	29⅜	33
1,625	Unity G.M.Co.	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
1,000	†West Dome..	41	41	41	41
2,500	†West E. Con.	100	100	99	100
355	†White O. M..	7	7¼	7	7¼
500	†Yuscaran Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$100,000	†C. & O. 5s.	95⅜	95⅜	95¼	95¼
10,000	†Chi. U. S. 4½s.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
60,000	†Mex. 4s.	97⅛	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝

†Unlisted. ‡Sell cents per share. *Odd lots.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug. Syndicate	13¾	13⅝	13	14
Am. Int. Corp.	28	29	28	29
British-Am. Tob., ord.	17	18	17	18
Hartman Corp.	70	73	70	73
Hendee	27	28	27	28
Holly Sugar pf.	96¾	97½	97	97½
S. H. Kress	70	73	70	73
Marlin Arms pf.	71	74	71	74
Lake Torpedo Boat.	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
Saxon Motor Car.	84	86	82	85
Springfield Body pf.	118	120	118	120
Tobacco Prod.	42⅜	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛
United Drug	74½	76	74⅛	76⅛
United Drug 2d pf.	92½	94	92	94
United Drug 1st pf.	52½	53⅛	52½	54

OIL STOCKS.

Century Pet.	60	62	60	62
Empire Petroleum.	6¼	7¼	6½	7¼
Houston	16¼	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝
Pierce Oil	13	13¼	13	13⅛

BOND

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	70	74	70	74
American Brass	295	298	295	299
Atlas Powder.	98	100	98	100
Babcock & Wilcox.	115	118	115	118
Bliss, (E. W.).	610	620	605	615
Bliss, (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	198	208	198	207
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	840	850	835	840
Du Pont Pow., new.	291	295	290	303
Du Pont Powder pf.	102¼	104	102¼	104
Hercules Powder.	874	875	874	875
Hercules Powder pf.	115	116	115	116
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond.	176	178	176	178
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	108	103	108
Scovill Mfg. Co.	560	600	575	585
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1775	1850	1800	1875

The Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES should be ordered in advance to insure delivery. Newsdealers cannot return unsold copies. Their orders are limited to actual sales only.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and lower, closing with a partial rally, but at net losses of 1¾@1¾c. Longs sold heavily throughout the day, and while there were rallies at times on covering, the tendency of the market was downward, and underlying conditions were not materially changed. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.13⅜; No. 2 hard, $1.18⅜; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.20⅜; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.22, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.04⅝	1.02¾	1.02⅝	1.04⅝	1.04⅝
September	1.06⅝	1.04⅝	1.04⅝	1.06	1.02¾
December	1.08⅛	1.07	1.04¾	1.08⅝	..

CORN.

The corn market was steady in face of the decline in wheat, and final quotations were ⅛@¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 85½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	71⅝	71	71⅝	71⅝	75¼
September	71⅛	70⅝	70⅞	70⅝	74⅞
December	61⅝	61½	61⅜	61¼	64⅞

OATS.

There was a steady undertone to the oats market, and prices at the close were ¼c net higher to ⅛c lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 46½c; No. 3 white, 45@45½c; No. 4 white, 44@44½c; fancy clipped white, 46@47¼c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@46¼c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	39⅝	39	39¼	39	45⅝
September	38¾	38⅝	38½	38½	39⅞
December	40⅛	39¾	39⅝	40	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was moderately active, and price changes were feverish. Final quotations were lower for lard and irregular for pork and ribs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 26,000, estimated for Thursday, 20,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha, 15,400.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—July	12.85	12.75	12.77	12.82	9.47
September	13.00	12.87	12.90	12.97	9.77
Ribs—July	13.00	12.85	12.97	13.00	10.50
September	13.10	12.90	13.05	13.10	10.62
Pork—July	22.00	22.10	22.70	22.80	17.00
September	22.25	21.70	22.10	22.07	17.42

COTTONSEED OIL.

A heavy selling movement occurred in the market for cottonseed oil, and, with the exception of the spot position which showed some firmness, values were weak, and at the close of the day showed net losses of 13 to 14 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	10.90@....	10.75
June	....	....	10.90@....	10.75
July	10.75	10.62	10.62@10.63	10.76
August	10.73	10.60	10.64@10.65	10.77
September	10.75	10.62	10.64@10.65	10.78
October	9.86	9.74	9.73@ 9.75	9.87
November	9.00	8.85	8.85@ 8.87	8.99
December	8.80	8.80	8.72@ 8.75	8.86
January	....	....	8.73@ 8.76	8.86

COFFEE.

A slight early rally was not maintained in the coffee market yesterday, as prices eased off in the late trading under a renewal of scattering liquidation and a little trade selling which probably reflected talk of easier firm offers from Rio. First prices were 1 to 3 points higher, and December contracts sold at 8.33c right after the call of 4 points above Tuesday's closing figures. The general list closed steady at a net decline of 2 to 3 points. Sales were reported of 9,250 bags. The local spot market was dull and nominally unchanged, with prices on the basis of 9½c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	..	..	7.90@7.92	7.92
July	..	..	7.96@7.98	8.00
August	..	..	8.03@8.05	8.08
September	8.13	8.13	8.11@8.13	8.13
October	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.18
November	..	..	8.21@8.23	8.24
December	8.33	8.27	8.27@8.28	8.29
January	..	..	8.32@8.34	8.33
February	..	..	8.37@8.39	8.40
March	8.44	8.43	8.43@8.44	8.45
April	..	..	8.47@8.49	8.50
May	..	..	8.52@8.53	8.55

SUGAR.

After opening steady, 1 to 4 points higher, futures firmed up on continued strong support from Cuban interests and short covering, due to a firm spot situation and stronger conditions existing in refined sugar, and the close was firm, 2 to 8 points net higher, with sales for the day of 20,700 tons.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
June	....	....	5.42@5.44	5.38
July	5.49	5.47	5.49@5.50	5.45
August	....	....	5.53@5.54	5.48
September	5.57	5.53	5.56@5.57	5.51
October	5.50	5.46	5.50@5.51	5.44
November	....	....	5.40@5.41	5.34
December	5.18	5.15	5.19@5.20	5.11
January	4.80	4.80	4.81@4.82	4.74
February	4.55	4.55	4.55@4.57	4.53
March	4.60	4.60	4.60@4.62	4.55
April	....	....	4.63@4.65	4.58
May	....	....	4.67@4.69	4.61

There was no change in refined sugar today, quotations ranging from 7.30c to 7.65c, less 2 per cent. cash, basis fine granulated. The market for raw sugar was firm at 6.40c for Cuban centrifugals, 5.65c for molasses, and 5¾@5¾c for Cuban, cost and freight. There were sales of 40,000 bags in port and afloat, Cubas to a local refiner, at 5¾c, cost and freight, with further buyers at that price, and holders asking ⅛c advance. At the close 5¾c was being asked for prompt and 5⅝c for July shipment.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 19,262 packages. The buying yesterday was not quite so free as on Tuesday. The feeling on the better grades of creamery was steady to firm, with enough sales of extras at 30¼c to establish the quotation. There is a surplus of firsts and seconds, especially the latter. Renovated sustained because of the limited receipts. Ladles a little firmer, with some sales ½c higher. Packing stock in active demand. Creamery extras, (93 score,) per pound, 30@30¼c; higher scoring lots, 30¾@31c; firsts, (90 to 92 score,) 28¼@29¼c; seconds, (84 to 88 score,) 27@28c; thirds, 25¼@26¼c; creamery, unsalted, extras, 30@30¼c; higher scoring, 31@32c; firsts, 29@29¼c; seconds, 27¼@28½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 29@29¼c; good to prime, 27@28c; common to fair, 24@26c; renovated, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 26¼@26¾c; lower grades, 23@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 26@26¼c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 22@22½c; packing stock, current make, fine, 23c; No. 2, 22½c; lower grades, 21@22c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 20,197 cases. There was fair trading yesterday. While the market is still somewhat irregular, the general tone is steady. There is a fairly firm holding of the proportion of fresh receipts showing a large percentage of new-laid eggs, but more or less heated and irregular lots are not moving very briskly and selling at rather irregular prices. High grades of dirties and checks firm. No material change in the situation on near-by eggs. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 24½@26c; extra firsts, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; seconds, 20½@21½c; thirds and poorer, 18@20c; dirties, No. 1, 20½@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 19@19½c; under grades, 15@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26@27c; ordinary to good, 24@25½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@25½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 25@26c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23@25c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 27@29c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Forecast:

S. Car., N. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., and Miss.—Probably thunder showers Thurs. and Fri.; moderate, variable winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy in w. and probably thunder showers in e. Thurs. Fri. fair.

Ohio—Thunder showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy; fresh s. and s. w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate w. winds.

Mich.—Probably showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy; moderate to fresh w. winds.

Ark. and La.—Unsettled Thurs. Fri. fair.

Okla.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.

E. and W. Texas—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ill., Kan., and Iowa—Probably thunder showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

Mo. and Neb.—Cloudy and possibly unsettled Thurs. and Fri.

Minn.—Showers Thurs. Fri. cloudy.

N. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Increase in Idle Cars.

On June 1 there was a total surplus of freight cars in the lines of the American Railway Association of 67,588. This is an increase of 4,244 cars since May 1, but it is 232,558 less than the number of idle cars on the tracks a year ago. The net surplus on June 1 was 55,244. The box car surplus is mostly West and Northwest of Chicago.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.	127	130	127	130
American Cigar pf.	99½	100¾	99½	100¾
Conley Foil	325	340	325	340
J. S. Young.	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	100	112
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	145	130	145
MacAndrews & F.	173	178	173	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	225	235	225	235
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	480	500	475	490

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
50	Am. W. W....	7⅛	7⅛	6½	8
2,583	Cities Serv...	291	286	287½	289
559	Cities S. pf..	87	86	86½	87
400	Commonw.	65	64¼	64¼	64½
636	Commonw. pf.	85	84	84	85
600	Con. P. pf...	99	99	97½	99
10½	Ozark	46½	46½	46	49
150	Rep. Ry. & L.	38⅝	38½	38½	39
104	Tenn. R. & L.	11½	11½	11¼	12
120	T. R. & L. pf.	50½	49¾	49¾	51
427	Toledo	45	44½	44½	45¼
228	Toledo pf....	83	83	82¾	83¾
200	U. L. & R. pf.	79	77¼	77	79

BONDS.

$18,500	Common. 6s.	103	102½	102½	103¼
16,000	Cen. Ill. L. 5s	96	95	95	96½
21,000	Mich. Ry. 6s.	101½	101¾	101¼	101⅝
5,000	Min. G. E. 5s.	102¾	102¾	102½	103
6,000	Niagara 1st 5s	89	..	..	..
19,000	P. W. & P. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¾
3,000	S. Cal. Ed. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¼	98

Other closing quotations were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Light pf.	78	80
Adirondack Electric Power.	24	26
American Gas Co.	120	122
American G. & E.	50	52
*American Gas & Electric,	145	149
American Light & Traction pf.	110½	112½
American Power & Light.	71	..
American Power & Light pf.	85	86½
American L. & T.	381	386
American L. & T. pf.	110½	112½
American Public Utilities.	45	48
American Public Utilities pf.	70½	79
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	12	14
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	52	55
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	86	..
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes.	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light.	27	31
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	95	97
Cen. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	77½	81
Colorado Power pf.	24½	25
Colorado Power pf.	99½	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	77½
Connecticut Power pf.	93	95
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Dallas Electric notes.	98½	99½
Dayton P. & L. pf.	95½	96½
Denver Gas & Electric ref. 5s.	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	85	..
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	103
Empire District Electric pf.	87½	92
Eastern

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To Whom It May Concern:

CALL FOR REDEMPTION REFUNDING BONDS of AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Notice is hereby given that the City of Austin, Texas, has elected to redeem certain of its bonds dated July 1, 1901, and maturing July 1, 1936, but subject to call on any interest payment date, and known as "REFUNDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF AUSTIN"; and under authority contained in said bonds, the City Council of said city has caused to be drawn by lot for such redemption the certain bonds of said series of the respective numbers hereinafter set out, and said bonds will be redeemed on July 1, 1916, at par and accrued interest to such date, upon presentation at the "National City Bank" in the City of New York. Such bonds so drawn for redemption, and contained in this notice, shall after the first day of July, 1916, cease to bear interest. The numbers of the bonds hereby called for redemption are as follows:

39	308	542	769	978	1192	1423	1653
40	309	543	770	979	1194	1425	1654
41	310	544	771	980	1195	1430	1655
42	311	545	772	977	1196	1431	1656
43	312	546	773	976	1198	1432	1659
46	317	547	774	986	1199	1433	1660
47	318	548	776	982	1200	1435	1661
47	320	549	777	983	1201	1436	1662
48	321	550	778	984	1202	1437	1664
49	322	551	779	985	1203	1438	1663
51	323	553	780	988	1204	1439	1666
52	324	554	781	987	1205	1440	1672
58	325	555	782	990	1207	1441	1673
54	327	556	783	991	1200	1442	1674
56	329	557	784	992	1216	1443	1675
56	331	558	785	993	1217	1444	1677
57	332	559	786	994	1218	1445	1678
58	333	560	787	995	1219	1448	1680
73	334	561	788	996	1220	1449	1681
74	336	563	790	997	1222	1450	1682
75	337	564	790	998	1223	1452	1683
76	338	565	791	999	1224	1453	1684
77	339	566	792	1000	1228	1454	1685
78	340	567	793	1001	1229	1457	1691
81	341	569	794	1002	1230	1460	1688
82	342	570	795	1009	1232	1462	1689
83	343	571	796	1010	1233	1463	1690
84	344	572	797	1011	1234	1465	1691
85	346	573	798	1012	1235	1466	1692
92	347	574	799	1013	1236	1467	1693
93	348	575	800	1014	1237	1468	1696
94	349	576	801	1015	1238	1469	1697
115	350	577	802	1016	1239	1470	1698
116	351	578	803	1017	1241	1471	1702
118	352	582	804	1018	1242	1472	1703
119	355	583	805	1021	1243	1473	1704
120	356	584	806	1023	1244	1474	1705
121	357	588	807	1024	1245	1477	1719
122	358	589	808	1025	1246	1478	1720
123	359	590	809	1027	1247	1480	1721
124	360	591	810	1028	1248	1481	1722
125	361	592	811	1031	1249	1482	1723
126	362	594	812	1031	1250	1485	1725
128	363	595	814	1032	1251	1484	1726
129	364	596	816	1033	1253	1485	1727
131	366	597	818	1034	1254	1488	1728
132	367	598	819	1035	1255	1487	1730
133	368	599	820	1036	1256	1488	1731
134	369	600	821	1037	1257	1489	1732
135	370	601	822	1038	1258	1490	1733
136	371	602	823	1039	1260	1492	1734
137	372	603	825	1040	1261	1493	1735
138	373	604	826	1041	1262	1494	1737
139	376	605	827	1042	1263	1495	1738
140	377	607	828	1043	1264	1496	1740
142	378	608	829	1046	1265	1497	1741
143							
144	379	609	830	1047	1266	1500	1742
146	380	611	831	1048	1267	1501	1743
147	381	612	832	1049	1268	1503	1744
148	382	613	833	1050	1269	1504	1745
149	383	615	834	1053	1271	1505	1746
151	385	616	835	1056	1272	1506	1747
152	386	617	836	1057	1273	1507	1748
153	387	619	837	1058	1274	1508	1749
154	388	620	838	1059	1275	1521	1750
155	389	622	839	1060	1276	1522	1751
156	391	624	840	1061	1279	1523	1752
157	392	625	841	1062	1281	1524	1753
158	393	626	842	1064	1282	1525	1754
159	394	629	846	1066	1288	1526	1755
160	395	630	847	1067	1289	1527	1756
162	396	631	849	1069	1290	1528	1757
163	399	632	850	1070	1291	1529	1758
164	402	634	851	1071	1292	1530	1761
174	403	635	852	1072	1293	1531	1762
174	404	637	854	1073	1294	1532	1764
175	405	638	856	1074	1295	1533	1765
176	406	639	857	1075	1296	1534	1766
177	407	640	858	1078	1297	1535	1767
178	408	642	859	1079	1298	1536	1768
183	409	645	860	1080	1300	1537	1769
184	410	646	861	1081	1301	1538	1770
185	411	647	862	1084	1302	1540	1771
186	412	648	863	1085	1303	1541	1773
187	413	649	864	1086	1304	1543	1775
189	481	651	865	1088	1305	1544	1776
190	432	652	866	1090	1306	1545	1777
191	433	653	867	1092	1307	1546	1778
192	434	654	868	1094	1308	1547	1780
193	435	655	869	1095	1309	1548	1781
194	436	656	870	1097	1310	1549	1782
195	437	657	871	1098	1311	1550	1785
196	438	658	872	1099	1312	1551	1786
197	439	659	873	1100	1314	1552	1787
198	441	660	874	1101	1315	1553	1788
199	442	661	875	1102	1316	1554	1790
200	443	662	876	1103	1317	1555	1793
228	444	663	877	1104	1319	1556	1794
229	445	664	878	1105	1320	1557	1795
230	446	665	879	1106	1322	1558	1796
231	449	666	881	1107	1323	1559	1797
232	451	669	882	1108	1324	1560	1798
234	452	670	883	1109	1325	1561	1799
235	453	671	884	1110	1326	1563	1800
237	454	672	885	1111	1328	1565	1801
238	455	673	887	1112	1329	1566	1802
			888				
239	456	675	891	1113	1330	1567	1803
240	457	676	892	1114	1331	1568	1804
241	458	677	893	1117	1332	1571	1805
242	460	678	894	1118	1333	1572	1807
	461	680	895	1119	1335	1573	1808
245	462	681	896	1120	1338	1574	1809
246	464	682	897	1128	1339	1575	1810
248	466	683	898	1132	1348	1576	1811
249	467	685	899	1133	1350	1577	1812
250	468	686	901	1134	1351	1579	1813
251	469	687	902	1136	1353	1580	1815
252	471	688	903	1138	1355	1581	1816
254	472	689	904	1139	1356	1582	1817
255	473	690	906	1140	1357	1583	1818
256	474	691	907	1142	1358	1584	1819
257	475	692	909	1143	1359	1585	1820
258	477	696	910	1144	1360	1586	1822
260	478	696	912	1145	1361	1590	1825
261	480	697	912	1146	1362	1602	1827
			913				
262	481	699	914	1148	1363	1604	1828
265	482	700	916	1149	1364	1605	1829
266	487	707	917	1150	1365	1606	1830
268	488	709	918	1151	1366	1607	1831
269	491	710	919	1152	1367	1608	1832
270	492	711	921	1153	1368	1609	1838
271	494	712	922	1154	1369	1610	1834
270	495	713	923	1155	1370	1611	1836
271	498	714	924	1156	1372	1612	1838
272	497	715	925	1157	1374	1613	1839
273	498	716	926	1158	1375	1614	1840
274	499	717	929	1159	1376	1615	1841
275	500	718	930	1160	1377	1617	1843
276	505	719	931	1161	1378	1619	1844
277	506	720	932	1162	1379	1620	1845
278	508	721	933	1163	1380	1621	1846
279	506	724	934	1164	1381	1622	1847
280	507	726	935	1165	1382	1623	1848
281	511	727	936	1166	1383	1624	1849
282	512	728	937	1168	1384	1626	1850
283	513	729	938	1169	1385	1627	1851
284	514	733	940	1170	1386	1628	1852
286	515	734	942	1171	1387	1630	1853
287	516	736	944	1172	1389	1631	1854
288	518	742	947	1173	1390	1632	1855
289	519	743	949	1174	1391	1633	1856
290	520	744	950	1179	1392	1634	1858
292	521	747	951	1177	1393	1635	1859
293	522	748	952	1178	1394	1636	1860
294	524	749	953	1179	1395	1637	1861
						1638	
295	527	750	954	1180	1396	1639	1862
296	528	751	955	1181	1397	1640	1863
297	529	752	956	1182	1398	1641	1864
298	530	753	958	1183	1399	1642	1865
299	531	754	960	1184	1400	1643	1866
300	532	756	961	1185	1401	1644	1867
301	533	761	962	1186	1402	1645	1868
302	535	762	963	1187	1413	1647	1869
303	536	763	967	1188	1424	1648	1870
304	537	764	968	1189	1425	1649	1871
305	539	766	970	1190	1426	1650	1872
306	540	767	971	1191	1427	1652	1873
307	541	768	...	...	...	...	...

A. P. WOODLRIDGE,
Mayor of the City of Austin, Texas.
Austin, Texas, May 29, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ELECTRICAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
Fourth Series Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under Trust Agreement dated January 1, 1906, between the Electrical Securities Corporation and said Trust Company to secure the FOURTH SERIES of Collateral Trust Bonds of said Electrical Securities Corporation has on hand applicable to the redemption of said bonds at a price of 103 and accrued interest the sum of One Hundred Eighty-eight Thousand Eight Hundred Forty-five Dollars ($188,845.00).

As provided in paragraph Sixth of said Trust Agreement the Trustee has selected by lot the following $179,000 par value bonds for redemption:

2	57	89	232	505	575	643	738
5	59	90	233	508	576	647	739
4	60	91	235	509	577	648	741
6	61	92	237	513	584	649	742
6	62	93	238	515	591	668	743
7	63	95	260	519	592	669	744
8	64	96	262	520	593	670	746
9	65	98	263	522	594	694	749
17	74	99	273	524	597	698	756
19	75	100	274	525	605	699	757
20	76	103	308	526	607	728	771
21	77	104	310	528	609	729	772
22	78	105	318	529	613	730	775
30	79	106	319	530	614	731	776
41	80	208	332	531	616	732	777
43	81	212	481	532	617	733	778
44	82	216	482	536	620	734	779
46	83	217	483	537	628	735	780
49	84	218	503	572	629	736	782
55	85	219	504	573	630	737	783

Upon presentation and surrender of the bonds enumerated above at the office of the undersigned on or after July 1, 1916, with coupons due January 1, 1917, and thereafter attached, there will be paid to the holders thereof One Thousand and Thirty Dollars ($1,030) per bond. Coupons maturing July 1, 1916, will be paid on or after said date upon presentation in the usual manner.

After July 1, 1916, interest on the bonds enumerated above shall cease and said bonds shall not be entitled to the benefit of the security of the Trust Agreement.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
New York, June 7th, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY,
20th St. & 11th Av., N. Y. C., June 14, 1916.
The quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share on the Preferred Stock and $1.25 per share on the Common Stock will be paid July 15, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

To the Holders of SIX PER CENT. COUPON GOLD NOTES, SERIES C, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1920.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provision contained in Section 1 of Article Four of the Trust Agreement between the Pittsburgh Steel Company and The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, dated January 1, 1915, securing an issue of $5,000,000 Six Per Cent. Coupon Gold Notes, **the following Notes have been called for payment on July 1, 1916,** and will be paid on said date upon presentation as hereinafter provided.

SERIES C, $1,000 NOTES.

1090	1107	1233	1285	1333	1394	1436	1463
1104	1169	1234	1286	1335	1400	1437	1464
1105	1174	1236	1295	1340	1401	1438	1466
1108	1176	1241	1297	1342	1404	1442	1467
1109	1179	1244	1298	1346	1405	1445	1468
1112	1193	1246	1307	1348	1408	1446	1469
1118	1198	1255	1308	1349	1411	1447	1471
1125	1199	1259	1309	1352	1412	1448	1472
1126	1201	1261	1316	1359	1418	1449	1473
1127	1204	1263	1321	1360	1420	1450	1474
1135	1208	1264	1322	1367	1421	1452	1475
1137	1211	1266	1328	1368	1426	1454	1476
1140	1213	1276	1325	1369	1427	1455	1477
1141	1215	1277	1325	1375	1429	1456	1478
1146	1226	1279	1331	1376	1434	1458	1479
1147	1227	1288	1332	1385	1435	1459	1480
1155	1281						

SERIES C, $5,000 NOTES.

1481	1511	1545	1604	1663	1695	1724	1759
1482	1512	1547	1606	1667	1697	1725	1762
1483	1513	1548	1607	1668	1698	1726	1763
1484	1514	1550	1608	1669	1699	1727	1767
1485	1515	1552	1611	1669	1699	1728	1768
1489	1516	1554	1613	1670	1700	1729	1770
1491	1517	1555	1614	1671	1705	1730	1771
1494	1518	1558	1617	1673	1706	1731	1774
1495	1519	1560	1623	1676	1707	1732	1779
1496	1522	1563	1627	1676	1708	1733	1779
1497	1528	1564	1628	1677	1709	1734	1780
1498	1524	1565	1633	1678	1710	1738	1781
1500	1525	1570	1634	1679	1711	1738	1784
1501	1526	1572	1645	1680	1712	1740	1785
1502	1527	1576	1646	1681	1718	1748	1786
1503	1528	1577	1648	1682	1714	1751	1787
1504	1535	1580	1649	1683	1715	1752	1788
1505	1536	1585	1654	1684	1716	1753	1790
1506	1538	1586	1655	1690	1717	1754	1791
1507	1540	1587	1657	1691	1720	1755	1792
1508	1541	1590	1661	1692	1721	1756	1796
1509	1542	1595	1661	1693	1722	1757	1797
1510	1544	1596	1662	1694	1723		

Holders of the above-numbered Notes should present and surrender same to The Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh, Trustee, 337 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 1, 1916, when they will receive in cash the face amount of the Notes plus one per cent. (1%) premium and accrued interest to July 1, 1916.

Notes must carry coupons due July 1, 1916, and subsequent thereto, be in negotiable form, and be accompanied by the usual Income Tax Certificate.

Interest on these Notes will cease on July 1, 1916.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY,
P. F. BENNETT,
Vice President and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29, 1916.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY
Notice of Redemption

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE FIVE-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE RAILWAY COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER INDENTURE DATED JUNE 26, 1914:

Notice is hereby given that Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company has exercised its option and right reserved to it in and by its General Mortgage dated June 26, 1914, to **Bankers Trust Company and William L. Taylor,** as Trustees, to call for redemption the entire issue of one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($1,850,000) of its **General Mortgage Five-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds** now outstanding under said mortgage, and accordingly said bonds have been called for redemption and will become due and payable at the principal amount thereof and a premium of one-half of one per cent. of such principal amount (100½%) and accrued interest, **at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, N. Y., on July 1, 1916,** being the next succeeding interest date.

Dated, April 28, 1916.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company,
By H. E. Kurrie, President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York Title Insurance Co.,
135 Broadway, New York, June 3, 1916.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The respective Boards of Directors of the New York Title Insurance Company and the New York Mortgage and Security Company having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of the said Companies, for the merger of the said New York Mortgage and Security Company into the said New York Title Insurance Company, under the name and style of New York Title and Mortgage Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect,

Notice is hereby given, that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the New York Title Insurance Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, June 20, 1916, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, June 16, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and re-opened on Wednesday, June 21, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARRY A. KAHLER, President.
FRANK L. COOKE, Secretary.

New York Mortgage & Security Co.
135 Broadway, New York, June 3, 1916.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The respective Boards of Directors of the New York Mortgage and Security Company and the New York Title Insurance Company having made and entered into an agreement, under the respective corporate seals of the said Companies, for the merger of the said New York Mortgage and Security Company into the said New York Title and Mortgage Company, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, and the mode of carrying the same into effect,

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the instructions of the said Board, that a Special Meeting of the stockholders of the New York Mortgage and Security Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, June 20, 1916, to consider and act upon said agreement of merger which will then be submitted to said stockholders for their approval.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Friday, June 16, 1916, at 3 o'clock P. M., and re-opened on Wednesday, June 21, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARRY A. KAHLER, President.
FRANK L. COOKE, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL FISH COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 29 of the General Corporation Law that a meeting of the stockholders of the Central Fish Company will be held at the office of the company, Number 28 Fulton Fish Market, foot of Beekman Street, E. R., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. on the 22nd day of June, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing seven (7) Directors for the ensuing year and two (2) Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

Polls will remain open for one hour.

No Directors having been elected on the date of the annual meeting of this corporation and no annual election having been called within one month by the Directors of the Corporation, this meeting is called by Walter G. Weil, a member and stockholder of said corporation.

Dated June 1st, 1916.

WALTER G. WEIL.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of The Inland Oil Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, held at the office of the Company, at No. 253 W. 74th Street, New York, on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1915, the following resolutions readopted:

Resolved, That The Inland Oil Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue business as a corporation, and surrenders to said State its charter and corporate franchises. The Board of Directors is hereby instructed to proceed to convert all the assets into cash, and to pay off and discharge all its debts of whatever kind, and after fully discharging all such debts, to divide the remainder among the stockholders as their interests may appear, after complying in all respects with the laws and regulations of the State of West Virginia.

Resolved, That the President of this corporation cause notice of the foregoing resolution to be published in some newspaper of general circulation, published near the principal office or place of business of said corporation, once a week for four (4) consecutive weeks, and that he certify these resolutions to the Secretary of State of West Virginia, and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice, as provided by law.

Given under my hand this 18th day of May, 1916.

WILLIAM STURGIS,
President of Said Corporation.

Attest:
JAMES E. NEVIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY,
25 Broad Street, New York, May 19, 1916.
The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid July 1, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record at 3 P. M. June 19, 1916.
LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

COTTON PRICES RISE ON HEAVY EXPORTS

Yesterday's Shipments Abroad 35,886 Bales, Against 4,457 a Year Ago.

NET GAIN 4 TO 5 POINTS

Liverpool Cables Disappoint Bulls, but Early Loss Smaller Than Expected.

There was a decided change in the tone of the cotton market yesterday, and it developed more strength than had been shown for several days. The Liverpool cables were very disappointing to the bulls, and upon Liverpool prices the local market should have been about 10 points lower. The opening, however, was at a decline of only 4 to 5 points, and first prices were practically the low level of the day. The close was at a net advance of 4 to 5 points, and the undertone of the market during the afternoon was very good.

On Monday and Tuesday there was a great deal of selling that was attributed by some to the liquidation of foreign long accounts, but which was probably due to the selling of local spot interests. The latter have recently been bullish, and had accumulated a large line of long cotton. This selling was not in evidence yesterday. On the other hand, the sellers of the previous day seemed inclined to support the market. Whether this was in order to make a better basis for more liquidation is a question, but sentiment was certainly more bullish yesterday afternoon than it had been for some time.

The weekly weather report was rather more unfavorable than had been expected, and complaints that cold nights had retarded the growth of cotton gave the longs fresh courage. What probably had more influence than this, however, was the fact that exports yesterday were 35,886 bales, which is phenomenal for this season of the year. On the same day of last year exports were 4,457 bales. The exports to date this season have been 5,214,857 bales, as compared with 8,015,361 for the same period last year. Those who are in favor of the market are predicting that between now and the end of the season, July 31, exports will be much larger than during the same period last year.

The market was rather a dull affair, and there was little public trading. Most of the buying and the selling was that of professional operators, who already have commitments in the market.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, Houston 10 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged; middling, 12.80c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	12.72	12.61	12.71@12.72	12.69@12.70
Oct.	12.88	12.77	12.87@12.88	12.85@12.84
Dec.	13.08	12.94	13.09 flat	12.98@13.00
Jan.	12.10	12.01	13.09@13.10	13.07@13.08
March	13.26	13.17	13.25@13.26	13.23@13.23

Total port receipts, 8,884 bales; last week, 11,899 bales; last year, 10,304 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,817	4,062	2,814
New Orleans	1,333	1,552	1,881
Mobile	638	459	16
Savannah	811	1,704	747
Charleston	139	11	36
Wilmington	337	....	74
Norfolk	716	972	318

INTERIOR RECEIPTS

	Yesterday.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	77	165	42
Memphis	207	634	738
St. Louis	80	1,382	640
Houston	1,574	409	1,345

Exports, 35,886 bales; total thus far this season, 5,214,857 bales; total last season, 8,015,361 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Year.
2,024 Galveston	13.30	179,362	199,062
1,700 New Orleans	12.60	207,031	183,941
.... Mobile	12.63	23,945	17,092
921 Savannah	12¾	120,684	68,702
.... Charleston	12¾	42,630	56,040
498 Wilmington	12¾	59,908	43,008
1082 Norfolk	12.75	91,627	54,501
.... Augusta	12.50	83,108	92,809
600 Memphis	13.00	76,485	104,033
.... St. Louis	12¾	13,515	26,963
118 Houston	13.10	66,952	72,408

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 7 points decline at 8.32d. Sales, 5,000 bales; receipts, 49,000 bales; American, 44,000 bales. The market closed easy.

SUES ON MERGER OF STORES

Says $2,000,000 Was Lost in Greenhut-Siegel-Cooper Deal.

The Holland Security Company sued Joseph R. and Benedict J. Greenhut, Ben Hillman, and Henry Morgenthau in the Supreme Court yesterday for $2,000,000 which, it was asserted, was lost through the consolidation of the Greenhut and Siegel-Cooper concerns. The plaintiff owned 2,374 shares of the Siegel-Cooper Company stock. It is alleged that when the suggestion for the consolidation was first made in March, 1910, it was opposed by the plaintiff, but that he was won over by argument into withdrawing the objections.

Under the consolidation plan $4,000,000 of the stock of the new company was to go to the Siegel-Cooper Company stockholders and $2,000,000 to the holders of the stock of Greenhut & Co. The plaintiff received 9,496 shares of the consolidated company and $9,500 in cash. The plaintiff asserts that its Siegel-Cooper stock was worth $2,000,000 and that the consolidation destroyed its value. The plaintiff also said that the Greenhuts and Mr. Hillman received more than $500,000 for promoting the consolidation and that Mr. Morgenthau received $400,000.

ASK AN EXPORT TRADE BILL.

Federal Commission's Plan Indorsed by New York Board.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation, at its last regular monthly meeting of the season held yesterday at 203 Broadway, President S. V. V. Huntington presiding, formally approved the recommendations made by the Federal Trade Commission relating to co-operation between business organizations for export trade.

The board indorsed the Adamson bill now before Congress, which has for its purpose the removal of arbitrary legal barriers in the interstate use of automobiles.

William T. Donnelly, Chairman of the Committee on Waterfront Improvement, brought in a report, which was adopted, urging the immediate construction of the Brooklyn Marginal Railway.

STEEL BUYING EXPANDS.

Lower Ocean Freights Make Larger Shipments Abroad Possible.

Improved conditions for shipping steel has caused buying for export to expand this week. The Iron Age says:

Foreign buying is much encouraged by the sharp reductions in ocean freight rates, of 20, 30, and even over 50 per cent. from recent tariffs, and it is of great variety and from all quarters of the globe.

Russia becomes important in foreign demand. Already the indications are that the Steel Corporation is to supply 150,000 to 200,000 tons of a total of 350,000 tons of 67½-pound rails; within two or three weeks upward of 100,000 tons will probably be bought here, arrangements for a Russian loan having been perfected, and before the end of the month it is expected that a large tonnage of barb wire will be placed, though hardly the amount commonly spoken of, which is only slightly below the country's annual barb-wire-making capacity. It is doubtful if deliveries on the rails can begin before March.

The Iron Trade Review says:

A subsidence of the tension which for months has characterized the iron and steel markets more or less being known, it cannot be said that this development has extended to the point where any genuine weakness is appearing. Some of the mills which held back a considerable tonnage when the prices were first advanced by the premium prices commanded by prompt deliveries, are finding the absorptive power of the market at these high figures has been lessened. As a result, these produc

A Real Estate Opportunity Without Precedent

For Builders, Investors and Prospective Homeseekers

The urgent motive of this sale is to hasten the process of liquidation involving two corporations.

The properties consist of choice building lots and two-family houses at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, Teaneck, Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, and are offered at about 50% of former owners' prices. All are within a five cent fare zone and within 30 minutes of Manhattan.

The Banking Department State of New York

LIBERAL TERMS TITLES GUARANTEED

For information, address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Dept., 61 Broadway, New York City.

AT BEDFORD, IN THE WESTCHESTER HILLS

An unusual 14-acre country place, on the new State road. A fine grove of large shade trees in which stands a good old-fashioned 18-room house which has high ceilings, hot water heat, bath, electricity, &c. Large barn with cow stable. Poultry house 25x100, with run 200x200. Two-story cottage 16x24. Good apple, pear, and peach orchards. The neighborhood is good, the land is high, and the price is only $20,000. For further information see

JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d Street, or your own broker.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE
FACTORY PROPERTY

Cor. Kinsley and Sims Aves.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

on the premises

Wednesday, June 21, at 12 noon

About 156,000 sq. ft. land, as a whole or in two parts, in the most active section of the industrial district, within 500 ft. of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

Parcel No. 1—257x284 ft. Substantial brick and frame 1-story monitor roof building 228x148 ft.; small frame 2-story office building. Artesian well, 300 ft. deep; never failing supply delivering 250 gallons per minute through 6-inch pipe.

Parcel No. 2—281x285 ft. Immediately available for erection of a large plant. Providence is the largest city between New York and Boston. A good labor market.

For more complete description of property and terms of sale apply to

HENRY W. COOKE CO., Auctioneers
15 Westminster St. Providence, R. I.

To-day

at 12 o'Clock Noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.

Special Sales Day

AUCTION SALE OF

Private Dwellings
Tenements
Loft Buildings
Factory Building
Vacant Property

'Phone for particulars, or, better still, come to the sale.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day
Auct'r.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RESIDENCE BARGAINS

5TH AVE., FACING PARK.
COST OVER $400,000; ASKING $285,000.
South of 70th St., fireproof Am. Bas. house.
150 FT. FROM 5TH AVE.
between 60th and 80th Sts., 25 ft. American basement house, only $125,000.
PRICE $55,000; MORTGAGE $50,000.
4-story house, 20x100, between 5th and Madison Aves., in the Sixties.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN
20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FLATBUSH BARGAIN, $2,700.

Neat one family, six large rooms, bath, gas heater, electricity; near Flatbush Av. car. Easy terms. UNITED REALTY ALLIANCE, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

FOR SALE

Pearl River, Rockland Co., N. Y., 30 Minutes by Express.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
7¼ Acres, Including House, Bungalow and Garage.

¶ House built of rubble stone; living room width of house, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, four bedrooms and bath; attic suitable for servants' quarters; steam heat; concrete cellar.

¶ Bungalow in rear of house, excellent in appointments for servants' quarters or overflow guest rooms.

¶ Stable stone, space for two cars. Tennis court, fruit trees and vegetable gardens; electric light and water in all buildings; artesian well and town water supply. For particularly

WM. LUSTGARTEN,
68 William St., New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 75 CASES OF CONDENSED MILK. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 26, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 2, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold forty cases of Canned Tuna Fish.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 26, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 8, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold thirty cases of Canned Tuna Fish.

Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on June 26, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 8, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

SAVE SUNDAY PICTURES.

Binder to preserve the famous rotogravure and halftone sections of Sunday's New York Times sent by mail on receipt of $1.75. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RYE, N. Y.

80 ACRES, large house in fine condition; splendid views of Sound and hills; shade trees, brook, only $80,000.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; $30,000.
1 mile from station; 6 acres; large 12-room house, garage, garden, beautiful trees.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN
20 Nassau St., 41 E. 41st St., or Rye, N. Y.

New House—Georgian Colonial

Rent or sell at Colonial Heights, 30 minutes from Grand Central, Harlem Division; all improvements, including sewers; high elevation, accessible to depot; plot 100x100; nine large rooms, attractive sleeping porch; living room 33x14; beautiful Colonial fireplace; built by private gentleman for own home; photograph and description on request. H. E. Wilson, Room 1,118, Tribune Bldg.

Bedford Hills

A magnificent property of about 300 acres; small lake, building, &c.; can be purchased at a real sacrifice.

Heckscher & deSaulles,
Tel. Circle—5210. 734 5th Ave., N. Y.

SELL—MIGHT RENT.

Villa Alta, most attractive fireproof house in Westchester; 12 rooms, also reception and billiard halls, 3-car concealed garage; every city improvement and advantage, including gas and sewers; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 5 minutes' walk from depot; photograph and description on request. George H. Mills, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

AT RYE.
4-ACRE ESTATE.

Large dwelling, 4 baths; garage; numerous shade and fruit trees; station one mile; high elevation; Sound views; price especially low; easy terms. Photo. particulars.

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NEPONSIT

On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out
Restricted Residential Community
Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.
Detailed information upon request.

NEPONSIT REALTY CO.
Suite 530, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

GREAT RIVER, L. I.
NEAR ISLIP.

Water front Property of about 50 acres; fine residence; thoroughly modern; four bathrooms; steam heat, electricity; stabling, tennis court, boat landing; this is a wonderful sportsman's opportunity; fishing and shooting of the best.

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Tel. Circle—5210. 734 5th Ave., N. Y.

$30 LOTS HUNTINGTON

EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY, MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION. WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED.

$2 Down $1 Monthly

CALL OR WRITE FOR FREE B. R. TICKETS.
B. SEYMAN,
105 FLATBUSH AV., B'KLYN.

Swell Home With Water Front.

Rights, fine, sandy bathing beach, dandy place to keep your boats; price $2,800, $200 cash and $18 a month; 45 minutes out. Magnificent bungalow, elegant bath, open fireplace, everything hardwood, all rooms handsomely finished and decorated; gas, electric lights, range, tubs, hot water heater; fine plot of ground hedged in and laid out in shrubs. Investigate at once for bargain. B., Room 606, 1 West 34th St.

STUCCO BUNGALOW

at LYNBROOK, L. I.; electric train service; 6 rooms with bath; steam heat, gas and electric light; on fine plot; bought in at foreclosure sale; will sacrifice at $2,700; free and clear; terms, $500 cash, balance on installment mortgage of $25 per month. Write FIRST NAT'L BANK, Rockville Centre, L. I.

ACTUAL WATERFRONT.

Beautiful plot of four lots right on the water; restricted locality; gas, electricity, water, sidewalks, etc.; 40 minutes from city; will dispose of considerably less than their real value for cash, if bought at once. BALD, Box 115 Times Downtown.

ON WATER FRONT.

Must sacrifice 2 lots with all improvements, residential section, $1,000 cash.

M. HOPPNER,
301 8th Av., Astoria, L. I.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

FOR RENT, ½ USUAL PRICE

Because of lateness of season

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME

ON WATER — LARGE GROUNDS —IN MOUNTAINS—BOAT DOCK, has ten rooms, two baths, completely furnished; ideal boating, bathing and fishing; all outdoor sports, tennis, golf; convenient commutation to city; express service; rent for season, $500.

Address B. S. C., BOX A
286 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HIGHLANDS, N. J.

For Rent for Season.

Gentleman's country residence, all improvements, fully furnished; private dock fronting on Shrewsbury River. Large grounds, garage and stable. Caretaker on place. Further particulars address J. S. W. Thompson, 916 Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

New Fireproof Buildings

Every modern improvement.

Now in Course of Completion

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

103d St. and West End Ave.

And

NORTH CORNER OF

108th St. and Riverside Drive

MODERATE RENTALS

5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

Representative on premises, or

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders
JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres. and Treas.
Office, 601 West 115th Street, near Broadway.
Tel. 1114 Morningside.

Astor Court Apartments

Broadway, 89th & 90th Sts.

VINCENT ASTOR, Owner

Housekeeping Apartments—6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, two and three baths.

Renting particulars can be obtained on the premises or at the office of the Owner, 23 West 26th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAKE HOPATCONG
For Sale or Exchange

Beautiful Summer Home of
REX BEACH
the well-known writer

5 acres, including 1,000 feet of waterfront, 1 hour and 10 minutes by express trains from New York.

Splendidly constructed stone and shingle house, situated on one of the choicest waterfront sites on this beautiful lake.

House contains large hall, living-room, dining-room, library, music-room, six master bedrooms, two master bathrooms. Large garage, stable, splendid boathouse and private dock. Magnificent country; 1,000 feet above sea level; no smoke; no mosquitoes. Owner desires larger place and will sell on attractive terms or exchange for estate near Long Island Sound

Send for Illustrated Circular.

George Howe, 527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.
Specialist in Suburban and Country Properties

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If your real estate title is insured the answer is obvious. If you own real estate in Bergen or Rockland Counties and the title is not insured, write for Booklet A. Our guaranteed mortgages are a capital investment. Ask us about them.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.
Hackensack, New Jersey.
N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

$40.00 PER MONTH ONLY

buys this Craftsman house in 5 or 6 years according first payment; 6 rooms and tiled bath; open fireplace; full gas fixtures; steam heat; all improvements; in the hills of New Jersey; 31 minutes out.

BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

Long Branch—For Sale or Rent
Furnished or Unfurnished.

North Bath Avenue, near the ocean; 13-room Cottage, 2 baths, electric light, gas; furnishings of the best; plot 115x200; cottage sits back 100 feet from the road. For particulars apply

WM. LUSTGARTEN,
68 William St., New York City.

HOUSE BARGAIN.

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Only $500 cash required. This house was built by the owner by day's work, and is an ideal home. Contains seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; tiled bathroom; large piazza; has large plot; good transportation; 30 minutes out. Schools, clubs, etc. A bargain. Full particulars.

R. K. DYAS,
Room 518, 47 West 34th St.

DON'T WANT TO DO IT, BUT MUST

Sell my bungalow home at Madison, New Jersey. California plans; 6 living rooms, billiard room, bath; every improvement, handsome finish; steam heat; city water; sewer. I must go on account of change in business, but you can come and enjoy this home and my flowers, vegetable garden, lawn, and trees for a low price and on easy terms. Come and see it; you will be pleased.

A. D. THOMPSON, MADISON, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

BIDDEFORD POOL, MAINE, COTTAGE
of the late Mrs. Murat Halstead

For Rent or Sale

Eight sleeping rooms, three baths, living parlor and dining room each 30x18, with open fireplace; porch 30x18; large kitchen, two cellars; largest lawn at The Pool, well stocked with perennial flowers. Two minutes' walk to Inn. Address

Robert Halstead,
The Blaine-Thompson Co.,
Fourth National Bank Building,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YALE-HARVARD RACE

As you sail up New London Harbor look at finest estate on Connecticut Coast. For sale, low price, easy terms. Address,

HENRY C. ROWE,
Groton, Conn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FINE CORNER PLOT OF FIVE LOTS GARDEN CITY ESTATES

Centrally located and surrounded by first-class improvements. Price $4,000, mortgage $2,000, to exchange for first-class automobile. Might add small amount of cash. Address Owner, W. C. DEWEY, 150 Broadway. Telephone 2341 Cortlandt.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

NO. 30 EAST 23RD STREET
MODERN FIRF-PROOF BUILDING

Offices and Show Rooms

$15.00 per month and upwards.

ALSO STORE 25x100.
APPLY ON PREMISES, OR

BROOKE & GEORGER,
No. 29 W. 34th St.

LOFT

7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

DESIRABLE STORE
At No. 36 East 58th St.

POSSESSION OCT. 1, 1916.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
710 Madison Av., Cor. 63d St.
TEL. PLAZA 4951.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

667 West 161st
at Riverside Drive

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
3-4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $38 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening.
Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

FREMONT

8 LARGE ROOMS 2 BATHS
$1550

310 W. 94th NEAR WEST END AVE

TERRACE COURT

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Southeast corner 93d St.

7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or

J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.
Phone Columbus 3957.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class Fireproof Building

261 Central-Park-West
N. W. Cor. 86th Street

Apply to Superintendent on premises
9 Room Aparts., $2,000 & Up.

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Av.—105th St.

New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Non-Housekeeping Apts.

A few apartments to rent; 2 and 3 large, airy, outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Meals served in apartments.

Agent Always on Premises.

Rents $840 to $1,320.

507 MADISON AVENUE,
At 53d Street, N. Y.
Phone Plaza 6070.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.

4-5-6 Rooms. $26-$34-$42

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ESTLING

223 Riverside Drive.

8-room apartments. Homelike and comfortable. Immediate possession. Reasonable rent.

610 WEST 116TH ST.

3 & 5 Room Apts.

Furnished or Unfurnished; Summer rates. Phone Morningside 3040. Thompson.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON, Real Estate, 1 West 34th St.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate, 92 William St.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages, 115 Broadway.

Manhatan—For Sale or To Let.

Free and clear lot, 25 by 100, near Broadway, near city line toward Yonkers; obtained same in business transaction; will sell sacrifice; good residential section. N 164 Times.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

An attractive and well-located brick one-family house; has 11 rooms and bath; is in excellent condition; immediate possession can be given; best section of Flatbush; three minutes from Brighton line; price and terms very attractive to quick purchaser. A 282 Times Downtown.

Three-story brick limestone trim dwelling; 20x45x100; 11 rooms and bath; first class condition; central section of Flatbush; excellent surroundings; close to Brighton line; will be sold at a very attractive figure; terms to suit. A 281 Times Downtown.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE,
14 20th St., Elmhurst Heights, L. I.
All improvements; rent $45; eight minutes from 42d St., New York, upon completion of Corona extension of elevated road; highly restricted neighborhood. J. P. Sloane, Agent, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Cozy 9-room house, two baths, hot water heat, electric light; abundance shade; garage; tennis court; stable; shrubs, flowers, fruit; suitable terms; mile from Scarsdale station. D. M. R., 712 Madison Av.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

Scarsdale.—Exceptional residence plot, 1½ acres; high, fine location; has peculiar advantages; owner, private party, must sell. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, New York.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.—11 and 12 room cottages, overlooking Hudson River; comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from station; rents $480-$600 per year. Remco, Broadway, 98th.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Rugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Swell 5-room waterfront bungalow, modern throughout, beamed ceiling, panelled walls, open fireplace, steam heat, large porch, fine kitchen, bedrooms with connecting bath, ½ block from bathing beach, boating and fishing; $250 cash, balance easy monthly payments. Further details, "Ocean Bungalow," 169 Times Downtown.

$12 month and small amount down buys fine chicken farm; good chance for party with little cash; 6-room house and large ground for raising chickens and vegetables, which can easily be sold in town; near town, harbor and trolley. For information to visit write "Farm Bargain," 150 Times Downtown.

Small hill top bungalow, with a fine view; large plot to raise chickens and vegetables; some clear ground, rest big shade trees; 5 minutes from station; $1,300 complete; on easy terms. B. Schenck, 149 Times Downtown.

Two adjoining ocean front plots for sale; will sell either or both; low price; terms to suit on reasonable offer; less than an hour from the centre of the city; restricted, thoroughly developed neighborhood. P. G. Hough, Room 509, Century Building, N. Y.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES; VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Builders will sacrifice new house at seashore; restricted, thoroughly developed neighborhood; 40 minutes out; easy terms. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N.Y.C.

Cozy little house for $1,200; 40 minutes out; near trolley, school, and bay; large garden plot; $100 down, $8 monthly. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4080

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Phone Greeley 5800. 1 West 34th St.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful bay front estate, 200 acres; a bargain to quick buyer. Owner, P. O. Box 4,415, Nicetown Station, Philadelphia, Penn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Hackensack, N. J. For $3,500. Approximately 5 acres rich level upland, (no buildings,) located on Hackensack Av. with big frontage on Hackensack River; 16 miles from New York, 10 minutes' easy walk from Fairmount Av. Station of Erie R. R. In addition to the high land there are also several acres of low land, and the commercial possibilities are great, as the river is now being dredged to admit steamers by this land; low commutation, good neighborhood. Would make ideal suburban estate, or can be cut into building lots; there is a fringe of timber, balance in cultivation. Write to owner, W. D. Callender, 538 S. Clark St., Chicago, or for inspection, apply to Wm. Shaffer, real estate, cor. Main and Elm, Hackensack, N. J.

Unusual opportunity to rent a complete, modern dwelling at Haworth, N. J.; 6 minutes' walk from station; electricity, steam heat, foyer hall, large rooms, 4 bedrooms; porches front and rear; large grounds; near country club, golf, tennis, &c. Apply C. Bambach, owner, 80 Maiden Lane. 'Phone 280 John.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.

Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 250x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Jos. M. Murphy, owner, Randsburg, Cal.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements, large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section, ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2 & 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Attention!—Restricted Sylvan section, Rutherford, new seven-room house, latest improvements; very convenient; your own terms. John Purdy.

5-acre farm, 7-room house, all improvements; garage; large chicken house; fruit trees and berries; 2 miles from Somerville. Apply 58 Manning Av., Plainfield, N. J.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful houses. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

BARGAIN.—Wee bungalow, furnished; attractive grounds, fruit, barn; Greenwich; $4,000. Address Snead, Noroton, Conn.

A Whole Town Site For Sale.—220 acres at station; hour out; electricity, water, stone roads. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for Booklet B. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co. Illustrated.

All-year home near New York; ten rooms, three baths; clubhouse; golf; $9,000. N 166 Times.

Haworth.—Eight rooms, all improvements; adjoining golf links, near station. Ludwig, owner.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av. | COUNTRY PROPERTY. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalog.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Very attractive furnished shore residence at Pine Orchard, ten miles east of New Haven, on Shore Line Railroad; 13 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; fine beach and yachting dock; high quality; low price; easy terms. Address for particulars and pictures, Henry C. Rowe, Groton, Conn.

FOR SALE IN NORWALK.

A sightly 35-acre tract of land, 90 minutes from New York; fine view of L. I. Sound and surrounding country; large barn, brook, ravine, and grove. Chas. N. Adams, 14 Livingston Place, Bridgeport, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Bordering river, near station, 8 acres; choice fruit; two-story house, bath, furnace, &c.; stable, 'hennery; grand views; price $6,000; catalogue postpaid. Chapin Farm Agency, Boston. G. A. Coolidge, Hudson, Mass.

Cape Cod, Mass.—Ballston Beach bungalows by ocean surf; choice location; $150 season. S. W. Ball, 198 Broadway, N. Y.

Out of City.

POULTRY FARM, worth while; new, modern appliances; fully stocked, complete, successful; used as a demonstration plant to sell adjoining land; market for output is close by; having accomplished purpose of demonstrating soil and other favorable conditions, this farm and poultry plant can now be acquired at an attractive price on favorable terms. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 West 34th St.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

$2,600,000 for 1st mortgage at 4½%. S. A. Israel & R. M. DeLeeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York City.

Nurse takes invalid, convalescent, aged in her detached cottage. 357 78th St., Brooklyn.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES.
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail. Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Westchester County.

SINGLE and double rooms, with bath, and en suite; superior table; beautiful grounds; on water. 28 Pelham Road, New Rochelle. Telephone 4092.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Excellent home cooking, large house, private grounds and bathing, water's edge, 27 minutes out on Long Island electric; $9 and $10 per week, adult. E. Hubert, 13th St. and North Boulevard, College Point, N. Y. Phone Flushing 441-W.

New York State.

GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM, New Paltz, N. Y., on beautiful Wallkill River; all improvements; own farm products; auto service; booklet. Mrs. J. C. Baldwin.

Attractive, year-round suburban home, commuting distance; grounds, shade; 24 minutes Grand Central. Lesley, 227th St., Spuyten Duyvil.

Rhode Island.

Quiet, Christian environment, picturesque lake, high elevation, modern rates. Pentecostal Collegiate Institute, North Scituate, Rhode Island.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange. Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York. Cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet. W. T. Reade, Prop.

Connecticut.

THE LOOMARWICK,
LAKE WARAMAUG, NEW PRESTON, CONN.

Delightfully situated in the woods and foothills of the BERKSHIRES, directly on beautiful LAKE WARAMAUG; ideal conditions for recreation, rest, comfort, and health; good bass fishing, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, canoeing; our own farm products; elevation 1,200 feet and only 90 miles from New York; moderate rates; write for descriptive booklet.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Young couple, no children, desire board with refined family; consider furnished house; exceptional opportunity for suburban family not generally receiving guests; commuting. G 392 Times Downtown.

Within commuting distance; rooms and board to Oct. 1; two adults, father and daughter; private family preferred; bathing; state terms. W. L., 100 Times.

Young man (Christian) wants board; commuting distance Manhattan; seashore preferred. A 318 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To let, on Cliff Island, Casco Bay, less than an hour's ride from Portland, Me., by steamer, three furnished cottages of six, seven, and eight rooms; beautifully situated, overlooking bay; private landing, rowboats, and motor boat; 5 minutes from S. B. landing, stores, and Post Office; rent of cottages, $100, $125, and $150 for season, or will let for 3 weeks. For particulars write W. A. Black, 7 Dartmouth St., Malden, Mass.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT Cooks Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills.
8 large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage. $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

Furnished house, with all conveniences, situated on a farm at Pawling, N. Y.; fine view; mountain air; no mosquitos; spring water, &c.; to small family. For particulars, L 138 Times.

To Let for Season.—Attractive cottage, 11 rooms, fully furnished, all improvements; beautiful, shady lawn; large porches; barn, which can be used as garage; trolley connections with Great Barrington; rent $200. Address Summer Cottage, 841 West End Av.

Montclair, N. J.—Furnished house to rent for Summer; 9 rooms, 2 baths; all modern improvements; on prominent residential street, adjoining Mountain Av.; $100 a month. Telephone Montclair 3912.

RYE, N. Y.—Oakland Beach bungalow, 200 feet from park and bathing beach; 11 rooms, new, to rent, furnished, whole or in part; two separate apartments. Chas. S. Faulkner, Rye, N. Y.

Upper Montclair.—7-room furnished house; high and breezy; complete in every detail; 35 minutes from New York; $50 per month to October. Jenkins & Marshall, agents, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Madison, Conn.—Summer cottages for rent; houses furnished; running water; electric lighting; garage, country club, golf; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

To Let—Furnished.

Country home, furnished, within New York City limits, on the New York Central; garden already planted; to rent from June 30 till Sept. 1; exceptionally low rental. J 38 Times.

Exceedingly well-furnished house to rent at Freeport; all improvements; five minutes' walk to water; most desirable location; rent $400. La Masa, Freeport, L. I.

Long Branch, N. J.—15-room cottage and garage; finest section; elegantly furnished; will sacrifice at $450 for season. Inquire Meyer Goldberg, 134 West 20th.

Beautifully furnished Colonial house, near golf club and bathing beach. Box 325, (Telephone 347 M.) Great Neck Station, L. I.

Beautiful home in best section of Mt. Vernon to let, furnished, for July, August, September. Write J 50 Times.

Five-room bungalow, furnished, $100 season; option of purchase; near river, near station; commutation, 13c. Box 75 Times Downtown.

Eight-room detached house, furnished, Forest Hills Gardens, for Summer; moderate rental. C. E. Burton, 287 4th Av., Gramercy—2240.

Nice cottage, Tannersville in Catskill, seven rooms, bath, barn or garage; $300 3 months. Caretaker, 65 West 104th St.

Long Beach—Cottage, furnished; $1,500; ocean; garage. Inquire Byrne, 229 East 41st St.

Cottage at Bayport, L. I., furnished; well situated. Joseph Martin, Jr., care Oystermen's National Bank, Sayville, N. Y.

Furnished cottages, North Shore. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, New York City.

Furnished camps to let on Crooked River, Harrison, Me. William McCann.

Unfurnished.

RIDGE ST., PORTCHESTER.

For rent, unfurnished, my modern all-year-round house, 8 rooms and bath, acre of ground, beautifully laid out shade and fruit trees; station one mile; convenient to trolley; rent $35 per month. Owner 127 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

SUBLET FURNISHED, SACRIFICE.
Hotel Savoy; Summer months, $25 per week; two large, airy rooms and bath; full hotel service; southwest exposure. Meeker, Apt. 4. Tel. Bryant 3917.

Apartments, two rooms and bath, furnished; full hotel service; 1 block from subway and "L"; rent $10.50 weekly. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

60th, 18 East.—One to three rooms and bath, furnished; sublet, Summer rates, $40 to $95; complete service.

Cool apartment; two large rooms, bath; piano; Summer. Blanchard, 31 East 59th.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA, R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, N
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.

Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.

HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

Very attractively furnished apartment, eight rooms and three baths, in modern fireproof building, with southern exposure, at 89th St. and West End Av.; every facility for comfort and with abundance of light; at most reasonable rental. For further particulars apply at Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St., City.

APARTMENT SEEKERS.
At reduced prices, desirable furnished apartments,
all locations throughout New York;
save time and trouble. Inquire without expense
S. ALVIN PIZA, 7 East 42d.

ROCKFALL APARTMENTS
BROADWAY AT 111TH ST.
Northeast Corner

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Pressure is low and falling over the great central valleys and the lake region, and during the last twenty-four hours showers and thunderstorms occurred in these districts and in the Gulf States and Florida. Fair weather prevailed in other regions.

Temperatures continue much above the seasonal average west of the Rocky Mountains, particularly so in the interior of the Pacific States and Arizona. Temperatures of 100 degrees were recorded in the valleys of California and above that mark in southern Arizona Wednesday afternoon. East of the Rocky Mountains temperatures have not changed materially, and readings remain near or below the seasonal average.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled, with probably showers, Thursday and Friday throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, the lower lake region, and the upper Ohio Valley. In the upper lake region, the lower Ohio Valley, and Tennessee local showers on Thursday will be followed by fair weather on Friday.

Temperatures will not change materially over the Eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh east to south; overcast weather and showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, probably showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probable showers Thursday and Friday.

Western New York—Showers Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
2 A. M.	62	4 P. M.	80	61
3 A. M.	62	5 P. M.	83	60
4 A. M.	62	6 P. M.	83	60
5 A. M.	70	63	9 P. M.	77	55
6 A. M.	75	66	11 P. M.	74	55
12 M.	75	66			

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 61, for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 68.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 62; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 12:15 P. M.; minimum, 55 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.03 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. — Loss.

1:35—148-150 W. 24 St.; Maynard, Miller & Weingold.....Slight
3:10—117 E. 109 St.; Sam Bernines...Slight
4:10—721 E. 221 St.; Daniel Cash...Slight
4:15—224 W. 17 St.; Hill Button Co...Slight
11:30—Westchester Av. & Unionport Rd., (auto truck); Borden Ice Cream Co.....None

P. M.

1:50—148 E. 121 St.; David Goldstein..Slight
3:00—81 Ann's Av. & 138 St.; Martin S. ....Not given
6:45—75 3 St.; Nicola Fines.....Slight
7:15—Boscobel Av. & 169 St., (vacant lot;) not given.....None
7:15—2,499 3 Av.; Isaac Boehm.....Slight
8:45—43 W. 38 St.; Riggs Restaurant..None
10:00—154 W. 31 St.; Sherman Bros.....None
10:50—26 Waverley Pl.; Peter Coughlin..Slight
11:20—13 E. 8 St.; J. Kata.....Not given

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following transfers of assistant teachers in high schools will take place on Sept. 1: Grace Wright, drawing, from Far Rock. to H. S. Com.; William H. Strong, Latin, from Bryn Mawr Hall to E. Childs; Ralph E. Benedict, biology, from H. S. Com. to Bushwick; Warren J. Kibby, com'l br., from Jamaica to Commercial; Mary A. Seamans, com'l br., from East. Dist. to Girls'.

The Board of Superintendents was authorized yesterday to grant leaves of absence, with part pay, until Feb. 1, 1917, to members of the teaching and supervising staff who desire such leave. The number of absences not to exceed seventy-five. The part pay will be 40 per cent. of the teachers' salary, but not less than $720 a year.

Eugene B. Gartlan and Samuel Kats were appointed yesterday Principals, respectively, of P. S. 42, the Bronx, and 70, Brooklyn.

Dr. Louis Haupt, a former member of the Board of Education, has been appointed a member of the local School Board of District 8, Manhattan.

Alice G. McCabe has been appointed as clerical assistant in the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, to take effect Sept. 8.

Arthur L. Janes was appointed yesterday as Principal of the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, to succeed James Sullivan, whose resignation will go into effect on Sept. 1. Mr. Sullivan will become State Historian at Albany.

The charges of gross misconduct and general inefficiency preferred against Mary C. de Forrest, special teacher in cooking in P. S. 40, Brooklyn, have been dismissed.

District Superintendent Nicholson has been granted permission to visit the schools at Gary, Ind. His expenses will be paid by the Board of Education.

On a resolution by Miss Martha L. Draper, President Willcox has been authorized to appoint a special committee to consider matters relating to community centres.

A further leave of absence of three months has been granted to Auditor Henry R. M. Cook of the Department of Education.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Lieuts. J. C. Vissers, 15, to office of Traffic and Mar. Div., 30 days, 8 A. M., June 18. W. A. Stevens, 184, to Bridge, 30 days, 9 A. M., June 19. J. Howard, 156, to Training School, 22 days, 8 A. M., June 16. P. F. Clifford, Bridge, to office of Traffic and Mar. Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., June 19. J. McAuley, 8 D., to 155, desk duty, 60 days, 4 P. M., June 15.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. C. F. Genthner, 17, 1 day, 4 P. M., June 16. M. B. Conlon, 21, 1 day, 8 A. M., June 18.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. W. Lamond, 65, 11:30 A. M., June 4, during disability. A. Grom, 149, 9 P. M., June 5, during disability.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. M. A. Walsh, 79.

Fire Department.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157 to 159 East 67th St., at time and date specified: June 19, at 10 A. M., Eng. 5; at 1 P. M., Eng. 219. June 20, at 10 A. M., Eng. 43; at 1 P. M., Eng. 225. June 21, at 10 A. M., Eng. 23; at 1 P. M., Eng. 249. June 22, at 10 A. M., Eng. 44; at 1 P. M., Eng. 257. June 23, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 27; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 113. June 24, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 30; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 33.

Retired: Fire. 1st gr. E. Keegan, Eng. 63, (on his own application,) an annual pension of $700, 8 A. M., June 16.

Special leaves: Fire. 1st gr. W. A. Pollock, Eng. 18, 24 hours, 8 P. M., June 17; Capt. F. J. Gillespie, Eng. 41, 60 hours, 8 A. M., June 19; Capt. D. J. Carlock, Eng. 44, 36 hours, 8 P. M., June 15; Fire. 1st gr. A. Levy, Eng. 15, 24 hours, 8 A. M., June 18.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

LICHSTENSTEIN, ALFRED, (details elsewhere.)

PIANA, Mrs. SERAFINO, died May 26, 1915; net estate, $117,248. Decedent's widow, Maria Piana, and children, named beneficiaries, also small bequests to relatives and friends. Assets: equity in realty, $68,294; deposits, $35,191; personalty, mortgages, $15,; 103 stock and property of liquor saloon at 93 Baxter Street ,$13,007. Debts, $2,355.

ROBINSON, ELI K., (details elsewhere.)

STEINDLER, EDWARD, died April 12, 1915; net estate, $277,405. There were debts of $321,308, leaving a deficit in the estate of $43,823. Assets: equity in 311 West 107th Street, $8,000; deposits, $2,230; personalty and notes, $6,934; stocks and bonds, $260,-817.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, 1916, the Hoboken Ferry Company, as owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessee and charterer, of the Ferryboat "Ithaca," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 17th day of March, 1914, from a collision between the said Ferryboat "Ithaca" and Car Float No. 32, in tow of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Steam Tug "Roselle," which occurred in the North River, in the State of New York, in said Southern District of New York, on said 17th day of March, 1914; that the petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this court, in the sum of $50,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated New York City, June 3d, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906. Sec. 10. I have seized and hold 190 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 5th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interests, if any in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 13, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

E. CROWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for bookbinder will be received until 4 P. M. on June 23. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 2; practical test, 4; duties, 4. A qualifying physical examination will be given. Candidates must present evidence of five years' practical experience "forwarding" and "finishing." In blank books, map and commercial book binding. They must be at least 21 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. The salary is from $1,140 to $1,320 a year. There is one vacancy in the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

United States.

The commission announces for June 20 an examination for Salvage Superintendent, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., at a salary ranging from $4 to $6 per diem. The duties are to receive the various kinds of materials, weigh and make entry for same, segregate and store under proper classification, and to make delivery of such stored materials to foundries and other departments upon receipt of order for same. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, training, and experience. Two years' experience, preferably obtained with a railroad, machine shop, or foundry, or other responsible industrial concern, in the salvage of scrap iron and steel, the copper-bearing metals and residues, white metals and their residues, second-hand machinery, and other salvage materials, such as rubber, burlap, canvas, rags, and paper, is a prerequisite. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

RETAIL STORE MANAGERS WANTED.

RARE OPPORTUNITY OF GETTING IN AN ORGANIZATION THAT HAS BRILLIANT PROSPECTS; INVESTMENT OF $1,250 NECESSARY; EARNING CAPACITY $1,000 TO $2,000 PER ANNUM. BEST OF REFERENCES REQUIRED. DO NOT ANSWER UNLESS YOU MEAN BUSINESS AND HAVE THE MONEY TO INVEST. A 309 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Partner wanted, with $1,000 to invest, in the manufacture of unique improvement on the most widely used electrical household apparatus; expert inspection invited. A 290 Times Downtown.

Shipping concern would consider increasing its equipment and desires additional capital; business will stand investigation; profits out of the ordinary. X 288 Times Annex.

Patent right for United States for sale, $7,500; unique novelty and sure winner; splendid mail order, agent, or consignment business. A. Matthews, Dallas, Ga.

Rare Opportunity.—Old-established dry goods store for sale; owner retiring; no speculators; sell with or without stock. X 332 Times Annex.

OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE LARGE PROFIT.

Patentee and owner will sell, reasonable terms and part time, patent automobile tire and other patents, for the reason that he has not time to attend to same. ADDRESS E. N. BREITUNG, 11 PINE ST., N. Y. CITY.

TEA ROOM FOR SALE.

Retiring from business, will dispose of well-established tea room, centrally located, 5th Av. shopping district; paying basis for six years; full particulars given. Address M 143 Times.

Exceptional Opportunity. — Working capital wanted by experienced people in paper manufacturing business. A 317 Times Downtown.

Motion-picture theatre, nearing completion, for lease, seating 2,000; excellent neighborhood; reasonable rent; should net large income; principals only. Call Pitzer & Fleming, Room 1,514, Times Building.

Young Man, 26, clean-cut, with good, active business ability, will invest $400, with services, in established, legitimate business. P 2 Times.

SPECIALTY SHOP FOR SALE.

Opportunity to purchase established business of unusual merit at good terms. P 19 Times.

Recently organized sales company desires handle hardware specialties; commission basis. A 300 Times Downtown.

I want treasurer as partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. X 290 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with and without bath; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

8 EAST 45TH ST.
ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.

West Side.

161H, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; quiet home atmosphere, excellent table; telephone; reasonable.

88D, 5 WEST.—Suites singly, modern; tables the best; transient; meals optional.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Small, large rooms, with private bath; references; table guests.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Comfortable accomodations; moderate rates; electricity. 6041 Columbus.

72D, 261 WEST.—Newly furnished, attractive double rooms, with bath, for gentleman or couple; every convenience; board if desired.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 207, 308 WEST.—Rooms, double, single; private baths; suites; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; reasonable; near Riverside Park.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also single room; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST, (344 West End Av.)—Select Pension; superior accommodations; second floor, ensuite, single; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-182 WEST (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized room; private house.

38TH AND PARK AV.—70 Park Av.; handsome rooms, $6 upward.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool room and bath; southern exposure; maid and telephone service breakfast if desired.

48TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

53D, 61 EAST.—Large, very pleasant room, handsomely furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

57TH, 23-25 EAST. — Attractive furnished double, single rooms; private bath; kitchenette; electricity, telephone; $4, $6, $8, $10.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Comfortable, quiet room; running water; all conveniences; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,054, (corner 75th St.)—A large front room and alcove, well furnished; reasonable. Cooke.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Doctor's office; two small rooms, bath. Telephone 728 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—2 rooms and bath, unfurnished; furnished and unfurnished rooms; music allowed to be taught in room.

MADISON AV., 425.—Large, cool room, bath, kitchenette; southwestern exposure. Tel. Murray Hill 7051. Call Tyson's Market.

West Side.

111TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; conveniences; back parlor with extension for housekeeping; telephone.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, running water; telephone; quiet; refined; references.

37TH, 11 WEST.—Magnificent large front room; private bath connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th St.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; quiet, high-class house; references required; bachelor.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Beautiful two-room apt., bath; large and smaller rooms.

48TH, 147 WEST.—Front parlor, large and small room for rent.

49TH, 66 WEST. — Large, cool room; every convenience.

52D ST., WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Furnished room with private bath; gentleman only; references. M 114 Times.

58TH, 40 WEST. — Beautifully furnished suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; large double room with private bath; also single room.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; every convenience; private house.

60TH, 27 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; well-kept private house; references required.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Attractively furnished front room, private bath. Telephone Columbus 8447.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming room; running water; cheerful home; one or two gentlemen; reasonable; modern apartment. Vane.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful suite, single; shower, elevator; subway; table optional. Steel.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Parlor and other rooms; running water; for gentlemen; convenient location.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large room, with bath and kitchenette; also suite.

72D, 22 WEST.—Excellent airy room for chums; private bath; quiet; electricity.

73D, 153 WEST.—Fine large room and bath; others smaller; low price to September; electricity; near stations.

73D, 121 WEST.—Large room, rear; electricity; large closet, washroom; near subway and "L"; private house.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large, cool room, one medium; near Riverside; Summer rates; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Handsome cool room with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike rooms, single, double, with, without private bath.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Very desirable suite, kitchenette; other rooms; select house; phone.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Sitting room with bedroom; other rooms; $3, $6, $10.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Large back parlor; private bath, $12; single rooms, $4-$6.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Double and single rooms, board optional; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—R[illegible] floor, private bath; handsomely appointed [illegible] electricity; meals optional.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome r[illegible] private bath; hotel conveniences; Summer rates; reference.

West Side.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.) Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

80TH, 123 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS.

81ST., 169 WEST.—Large, comfortable front room with southern exposure; also suite and medium and small sized rooms. Darmody.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Beautiful location; large and small rooms; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Second floor connecting rooms; private bath; small rooms; references.

82D, 117 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms, kitchenette, electricity, adjoining bath.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front parlor and front bedroom; suitable two. Koenig.

82D, 74 WEST.—Large rooms, private and adjoining baths; private house.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms, private baths; reasonable rent; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large front room, bath adjoining; balcony; 3 windows; breakfast; references.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Small, large rooms; private bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Conveniently located private house; large, airy rooms, $5; electricity, telephone.

92D, 46 WEST.—Beautiful large front room; also medium; house under new management.

93D, 263 WEST.—Airy room, adjoining bath; moderate; business woman; telephone; conveniences.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, running water; private family; references; gentlemen.

93D, 258 WEST.—Handsome, cool room; private bath; continuous hot water; private family; references.

98TH, 243 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, front parlor bedroom; piano; homelike; elevator. Apartment 6-B.

102D ST., (near Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished suite; southern exposure. Riverside 4529.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished; cool, comfortable rooms; bath.

108TH, 7 WEST.—Newly furnished room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment. Academy 1240. Clinton.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Attractive rooms; large closets; gentlemen; reference. Rogers.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful large, cool room, (three windows;) elevator apartment; table optional. Hart.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Light, pleasant, small room; reasonable, also large; 6 floor west.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large, attractive room; reasonable. Apartment 4 east.

123D, 348 WEST.—In refined private house, one large, cool room, elegantly furnished; electricity, bath; Summer price. Phone 654 Morningside

126TH, 155 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms in refined private family; hot and cold water; bath; all transit facilities; references.

152D, 598 WEST, (Facing Broadway.)—Single and double rooms; kitchenette privileges.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st Subway.)—Large room, bath; elevator apartment; 2 closets; telephone, electricity; gentleman; $4. Engel.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—Couple having charming apartment, opposite Park, rent delightful corner room; lavatory. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 189.—Desirable large, airy room; shower, electricity; Riverside, subway. Apt. 23.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 73.—Beautiful suite, private bath, overlooking Hudson; also single rooms; private house. 79th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583. — Large, nicely furnished room; all conveniences; near subway. Apt. 46.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 557, (137th Subway.)—Rooms, overlooking Hudson; home cooking. Apartment 4 D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126.—Ideal location, overlooking river; cool rooms; reasonable. White, 8th floor.

WEST END AV., 782.—Corner room, private bath, beautifully furnished; no roomers. Blanchard.

WEST END AV., 569, (87th St.)—Desirable Summer rooms; reasonable; gentlemen; references.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

NEW CAR AT BIG SACRIFICE.
1916 National 3 pass. special Coupe, 6 cyl., 20 H. P., Highway model; entire car painted pearl gray; nickel trimmed; gray broadcloth upholstery; 34x4½ Firestone Non-Skid tires. Car only run 800 miles; cost $3,000; must be seen to be appreciated.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. of N. Y.,
1,000 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,850 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1915, Runabout, wire wheels.
Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. Runabout.
Cadillac, 1916, Touring.
Cadillac, 1915, Touring, landaulet.
Mercer, 1914, Touring; 1912, Racebout.

MUST sell my 1913 48 Packard limousine, equipped with electric lights, demountable rims, speedometer, clock, extra tire, weed chains, Klaxon horn, first-class mechanical condition; demonstration any time. F. H. Miller, 616-A 3d Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. South 3513-J.

Rolls-Royce (1913) landaulet, touring.
Stutz (1916) touring, like new.
Stearns (1916) limousine, perfect condition.
Lanier (1913) runabout.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 1247 Bryant.

Stutz 1916 Bearcat, special, four-passenger; six wire wheels and six Silvertown tires; fully equipped; will sell reasonable. Silverstein, 1,790 Broadway, Room 511. Telephone Columbus 4544.

Pierce Arrow, 6-36 touring automobile, extra limousine body; fully and luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, self-starter, extra tires, &c.; $850. Putnam. Phone Astoria 2385.

STEARNS 30-60—$275 SPOT CASH.
Guy Vaughn, four-passenger, electric lights; good mechanically; full equipment; very fast and snappy; great compression. Jake Frazer, 102 West End Av.

Chalmers, late model, gentleman's roadster, practically new; only used 4 months; sacrifice less than ¼ actual cost. Matthews, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. 'Phone Astoria 2386.

A smart Baker Electric runabout, just painted, new 28-cell Edison battery, tires, fenders, &c., very long mileage on charge; 1912 model; $375. Storm & Co., 71st St., East River.

PEERLESS LANDAU,
high class, late model; Gray & Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; will accept $1,500 for quick sale. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Mitchell taxi for sale; any demonstration; first-class condition; special rate big buyers. Princess Garage, 304 West 49th St.

New sold truck and delivery tires, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10. 308 West 55th St., near Broadway.

Opportunity to buy good, serviceable truck, any capacity. See Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Simplex, 7-passenger, up to date, $2,000. D. W. Charme, Netherland Hotel.

Marmon speedster, classiest job in New York; reasonable. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

Packards, all styles, latest models. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,876 Broadway. Columbus 5078.

Packard twin six, 3-38, 2-38, touring cars; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful Cars. Polite, Liveried Chauffeurs. Hour, Day, Special Rates, Month, Year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
123 West 32d St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard landaulettes and touring car; hire by hour, day, week, or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting Co., 1,854 Broadway. Phone 1478 Columbus.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4210-3630 BRYANT.

New Packard "Six," touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

For Hire.—1915 Packard touring; classy appearance; monthly preferred. Tel. 7459 Plaza.

Careful driving is essential to pleasant motoring; Packard cars. Reinhardt, Circle 4024.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS, or 1914-1915 cars; by month or year; reasonable. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Private Packard monthly; very reasonable. Ben. Sulkins, 201 West 88d. Schuyler 6633.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler Monthly preferred.

Packard, owner drives; by the month, week, day, hour, trip. Phelan, Schuyler 6633.

For Rent.—Elegant Packard limousine; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 88d. Lenox 6075.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8358 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 226 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7020 Col. Special class for women.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT or ward maid; pay $22 a month. Address Given's Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, wanted; must be highly recommended; answer in own handwriting, state salary desired. G 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced double entry; must be able to take rapid dictation and transcribe accurately; salary about $15. Water Color Co., 263 9th Av.

COMPTOMETER-BILL CLERK required for wholesale dry goods office; must be neat writer, quick, accurate; long hours; $12; state age, religion. Permanent. P 28 Times.

CORSETS.

Alteration hand and fitter; steady position; Rogers, 143d St., 3d Av.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,

Require the services of
AN EXPERIENCED SALESPERSON
in their Camera & Photographic Supply Dept.
Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,

Require the services of
EXPERIENCED SALESPERSONS
for their White Goods Dept.
Apply at Employment Office, Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIRL wanted who can cook to go within short distance of New York for Summer months, beginning June 26; city reference required. Box X 339 Times Annex.

GIRL WANTED for labeling in drug concern; $6 to start. Apply after 9 A. M., E. J. Moore Sons, 101 Beekman St.

IRONER.—Pay $18 a month. Address Given's Sanitarium, Stamford, Conn.

MODEL for high-class tailors, millinery; must be smart and pretty; one who can sell also. Call all week. J. Tenenbaum & Sons, 5 West 37th.

SALESWOMAN.—A live woman to sell a limited amount of stock in a fast-growing, prosperous manufacturing corporation; steady position and good compensation; salary and commission. G 290 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Importing lace house requires stenographer-bookkeeper; must have had substantial experience transcribing dictation correctly, rapidly; bookkeeping simple method; not afraid long hours; knowledge French or German useful; salary $15 start; only applications own handwriting, stating fully references, religion, and age will be considered; exceptional opportunity. P 27 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish native, to transcribe English dictation; accurate, rapid, neat; experienced. 510-512 West 24th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, rapid, neat, experienced, with large mercantile house. 510-512 West 24th St.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER to take full charge home of a professional woman; 3 in family; no washing; modern house; Forest Hills, N. Y. J 47 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted for hotel reception office, typist; board and room provided; state age, experience, and salary required. Proprietor, Roe's Hotel, Patchogue, L. I.

WANTED,
YOUNG WOMEN
between 16 and 20 years of age
for
OFFICE POSITIONS
with
ADVANCEMENT;
some telephone experience preferred.
Apply by
self-written letter to
WESTERN UNION,
24 Walker St.,
Room 1,704.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15; we are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above the average" applicants.

LAW STENOGRAPHER.—Want young woman with law experience; $25.

CASHIER for position in uptown hospital; must understand bookkeeping; $80 month and lunches.

Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

FORELADY for high-class candy store in Atlanta, Ga., needed; must be of good disposition, painstaking, businesslike, conscientious, have full knowledge of business; permanent position; must supervise packing of candy. Address Webers, 288 West 40th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHERS, (Americans,) whose speed is upward of 100 words per minute, with accurate transcriptions; salaries, $15 to $25. SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY, E. Speiser, Prop., 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4240.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, above the average, positions; free registration. Agency, 20 Broad.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, neat, accurate girls; no registration. Fulton Agency, 99 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, $10-$15; bookkeeper-stenographer, $15. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHERS, bill and entry clerks, typists. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer 30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. BOYD SYLLABIC SHORTHAND SCHOOL, Moon's Schools, 887 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WHAT SCHOOL? This is an important question for those desirous of becoming expert stenographers to decide. We investigate schools. Let us advise you. American Schools Association, Times Bldg., New York City.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Winger Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—American; eight years' experience; knowledge stenography, typewriting, general office detail; excellent references; salary $20. A 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; thoroughly capable to take entire charge; $15. A 235 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double-entry; typist; five years' experience; highly efficient. A 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk; rapid, efficient; best references; good writer; salary $14. P 17 Times.

CARETAKER. — Responsible woman would care apartment during owner's absence; references. A. C., Times Harlem.

DRESSMAKER, artistic; expert fitter, street, reception gowns, linens, remodeling. Kelly, 875 6th Av. Tel. 1158 Circle.

HOUSEKEEPER or nurse by middle-aged, single, up-State American lady; best of references; genteel. Box J 58 Times.

LADY leaving town, wishes to place her Irish cook for the Summer; call or telephone this morning. Mrs. J. R. Nilson, 27 West 88th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Experienced kindergarten training, children under 3; moderate terms. G 261 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Infant or grown children; good reference; city, country. Phone 4086 Intervale.

PRIVATE LAUNDRIES taken home; fine washing; gentlemen's shirts; reference. Gaylord, 115 West 53d St.

SALESLADY.—HAVING JUST CLOSED OUT MY OWN BUSINESS, AM DESIROUS OF MAKING A CONNECTION AS SALESLADY OR ASSISTING IN DESIGNING WITH A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ONLY; ANSWER WITH FULL NAME AND PARTICULARS. A 315 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESWOMAN.—Young woman of personality desires position to travel as saleswoman or secretary, or any capacity where intelligence and efficiency are recognized. Q., 442 Columbus Av.

SECRETARY.—Competent, energetic young woman desires position; eleven years' experience stenography, bookkeeping, and general office work. A 296 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL position wanted in country by capable, educated stenographer-bookkeeper. A 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (23;) five years' experience; neat appearance; good education; accustomed meeting people; alert, wide awake; not afraid hard work; $15; excellent references. F 355 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; familiar with office work; accurate; $12. A 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' mechanical experience, knowledge bookkeeping, filing; operate switchboard; good office assistant; wide awake and active; references; $12. A 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; bookkeeping, dictaphone, switchboard; capable, intelligent, accurate; references; $15. Edith Cooper, 1,337 Clinton Av. Tremont 5167.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; rapid, accurate typist; neat appearance; lives with parents; $10. AnnaPowers, Stenotype Company, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, willing; neat appearance; experience; $8. A 314 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — Four years' experience; ambitious; references; $12. A 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant wishes position; moderate salary; has good references. A 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; good education, initiative; neat appearance; $15. A 297 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school education; 3 years' experience; reliable; references; $10. A 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; neat appearance; good references; $10. A 312 Times Downtown.

WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG LADY, speaking several languages, wishes position where intelligence and education will bring forth the best of her abilities; can do translation work, either English, French, or German; willing to start at moderate salary; A1 references; would accept position of trust. J 42 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 8022. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$40; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, $25-$30; couples. Domestic Exchange, 334 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165, Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

MAYOR GIVES SWANN EVIDENCE ON PRIESTS

Crimes Have Been Committed Requiring Prosecutor's Action, He Writes.

MAY BE McADOO INQUIRY

District Attorney to Act Slowly—Investigation Welcomed by Accused Men's Counsel.

Mayor Mitchel submitted to District Attorney Swann yesterday the evidence on which he had previously charged that Mgr. J. J. Dunn, Chancellor of the Diocese of New York, Father William B. Farrell, Dr. D. C. Potter, Dean Potter, and others had entered into a conspiracy against his administration and had violated sections of the Penal Code.

Mayor Mitchel said that the investigation of the alleged crimes had just been completed. He transmitted to District Attorney Swann a letter from Police Commissioner Woods saying that the evidence established that the crimes had been perjury, conspiracy to publish a criminal libel, criminal libel, and conspiracy to obstruct justice and due administration of the laws. After receiving the letters and the evidence District Attorney Swann said:

"I will take time to go carefully over what the Mayor has submitted before I decide what to do. Nothing will be done hastily and everything will be done in the open."

Mr. Swann would not explain his last statement, but it was taken to mean that he favored an inquiry by Chief Magistrate McAdoo similar to the action taken after charges had been made against William J. Burns.

Accused Welcome Inquiry.

Alfred J. Talley, lawyer for Father Farrell, and others accused by the Mayor, said:

"I welcome the existing situation. It affords an opportunity of getting all the facts out. If the District Attorney proceeds with the matter, I expect that one indictment will result—that of Mayor Mitchel."

Mayor Complains of Crimes.

Mayor Mitchel's letter to District Attorney Swann was as follows:

June 14, 1916.

Dear Sir: In the course of the investigation of the State Board of Charities, conducted by Charles H. Strong, Commissioner by appointment of the Governor under the Moreland act, there were brought to my attention and the attention of the Police Commissioner certain breaches of the criminal law.

In the discharge of the duty imposed upon him by law, the Police Commissioner, through the agency of his detective force, undertook to secure the evidence of the commission of these crimes. That work has just been completed by the Police Department. Since these matters, together with the detective methods employed by the Police Department for securing evidence, received a large amount of public attention, I directed the Commissioner of Police to transmit to me the entire record. This record I now transmit to you, the prosecuting officer of this county, for official action.

Permit me to draw your attention to the fact that two of the persons referred to in the evidence are priests of the Catholic Church. I have been made well aware during the past two years and a half of a well organized and persistent effort to discredit the work of the Commissioner of Charities of this city in his efforts to secure proper and humane care of the 22,000 dependent children committed to private charitable institutions, with the design of distracting attention from the defects of physical plant and administration in some of these institutions, which were reflected in the deplorable condition of the city's dependent wards housed therein.

Humane Care of City's Wards.

The City Government must insist upon value received in terms of care, nourishment, and proper living conditions in return for the public funds appropriated to private charitable institutions. It is the moral as well as the legal duty of the officers of the City Government to insist upon humane care of the city's wards. When men who are supposed to stand in the community for the principles of right, justice, religion, and obedience to the laws, out of a mistaken institutional zeal, band themselves together to frustrate the due administration of those laws, going even to the lengths disclosed by the evidence herewith presented to you, a very serious situation is created. It transcends in the importance of its effect and the significance of its scope the mere breach by individuals of provisions of the penal law. It touches a basic principle of American life—the reciprocal noninterference of Church and State.

Because the Government of this city has found itself confronted by such a situation, and in the course of the discharge of its duties has developed the evidence of specific breaches of the penal law, this record is transmitted to you for action. Very truly yours, JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

Woods Submits Evidence.

Police Commissioner Woods's letter to the Mayor, which was inclosed to Mr. Swann, was as follows:

June 8, 1916.

Hon. John Purroy Mitchel, Mayor City of New York, City Hall, N. Y.

Sir: Pursuant to your request that I transmit to you as soon as complete all evidence obtained by the Police Department as to the commission of crime in connection with the investigation of the State Board of Charities before the Governor's Commissioner, Charles H. Strong, I now transmit to you herewith the record. The work of the Police Department has been but just completed.

The evidence which has been obtained through the detective work of this department has been submitted to the Corporation Counsel, and I have been advised that four crimes have been committed in this county, namely:

1. Perjury.
2. Conspiracy to publish a criminal libel.
3. Criminal libel.
4. Conspiracy to obstruct justice and the due administration of the laws.

Evidence of the commission of the crimes above referred to will be found in the following papers:

I.—Stenographic minutes of the testimony taken before Commissioner Strong, now in the hands of the District Attorney of Kings County.

II.—Subpoena issued by Commissioner Strong to Daniel C. Potter, dated March 23, 1916.

III.—Copy of the statement prepared by William H. Hotchkiss, Special Assistant Corporation Counsel, pointing out what crimes have been committed, with special reference to the testimony taken before Commissioner Strong.

Thompson Committee Record.

IV.—Copy of the testimony taken before the Thompson Investigating Committee of the following witnesses: John J. Dunn, William B. Farrell, Joseph P. Dineen, J. J. Higgins, Daniel C. Potter, Walter J. Drummond, R. K. Weller, George Yunge, and John Purroy Mitchel.

V.—Conversations taken down by Police Officers Yunge, Blaha, Slevin, Watson, and Kennel, the original of which is now in the hands of the District Attorney of Kings County.

VI.—Three pamphlets by the Rev. William B. Farrell, entitled, respectively, "A Public Scandal," "Priest Baiting in 1916," and "Charity for Revenue."

I transmit the above papers, with the exception of those now in the possession of the District Attorney of Kings County. Respectfully yours, ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner.

Mgr. Dunn Welcomes Inquiry.

Mgr. J. J. Dunn, Chancellor of the diocese, characterized the letter of Mayor Mitchel last night as a manoeuvre to draw attention away from his position on wiretapping, and attacked the Mayor as attempting "to besmirch the characters of noble, self-sacrificing women and their work for the hapless orphan, conceived as a method of retaliation for the indictment of two of his subordinates."

"We gladly welcome," continued Mgr. Dunn, "any investigation that the District Attorney may see fit to inaugurate, and we will render him any assistance in our power, but we cannot conceive how it is possible for Mr. Mitchel as the complainant to come into court with clean hands."

District Attorney Swann will hold another conference tomorrow with the committee representing organized labor which has asked him to investigate charges that the telephone wires of labor organizations had been unlawfully tapped by the police.

TAPPED WIRES GAVE CLUES.

Godley Names Criminals Arrested to Thompson Committee.

Acting Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley admitted to the Thompson Committee yesterday that the police had tapped the wires of several labor unions, but said that in every case this had been done to get evidence or to learn the whereabouts of criminals. He read a list of indicted men who had been caught by the police through clues obtained by tapping telephones.

Mr. Godley admitted that the telephones of some labor unions had been tapped, other than those whose names appeared on the list of telephones tapped with the consent of the telephone company. He was asked why no record had been kept of these.

"Because there was danger of a leak," he said. "Our experience has been that such things are likely to leak out."

Mr. Godley gave the following account of some of the alleged offenders caught by wiretapping:

"On May 11, it was learned through supervision of the wires that a meeting was to be held and detectives arrested the following men who had then been indicted for the crimes indicated: Harry Kleinman, attempted extortion and riot; Sam Shore, felonious assault, injury to property, and riot; Julius Woolf, murder in the first degree and attempted extortion; Solomon Metz and Max Zeigman, murder in the first degree.

"Through the agency of the telephone supervision referred to above, the following were located and arrested at the places mentioned: Abraham Baroff, in front of 30 First Street, charged with riot and assault; William Terniofsky, at Grand and Orchard Streets, charged with attempted extortion; Sam Lefkowitz, at Criminal Court Building, charged with riot, and John Wedeger, at the place of employment, 39 West Twenty-ninth Street, on May 14, charged with murder in the first degree."

Commissioner Godley said that the men indicted for murder had been caught through tapping the wires of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Peter J. Brady, spokesman for the committee representing organized labor, denied this and insisted that the information must have been obtained by listening over the wire of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which was not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"Further than that," said Mr. Brady, "all the men you refer to as arrested for murder were tried and acquitted."

"Yes, I remember," said Frank Moss, counsel for the Thompson Committee. "They were acquitted on the ground that it was a frame-up."

SEYMOUR TO ACCUSE BURNS.

His Complaint Will Send Detective to Special Sessions.

Frederick Seymour of Seymour & Seymour notified District Attorney Swann yesterday that he would appear today to sign the complaint which Magistrate McAdoo decided to entertain against William J. Burns, charging the detective with violating Section 553 of the penal law. Under this section, if the acts alleged are proved, Burns would be guilty of a misdemeanor in having caused to be "published" or divulged the private papers and memoranda which he seized in his raid on the Seymour office at 120 Broadway.

The District Attorney will move the Burns case for trial in Special Sessions. An application may be made to Magistrate McAdoo for a warrant of arrest against Burns, but the District Attorney does not think this step will be necessary, as James M. Beck, the detective's counsel, is expected to produce him as soon as the complaint is signed. A nominal bail will be fixed pending trial.

WOMEN AID CLOAK STRIKERS

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Speaking for City Club, Asks Support.

A public protest was made yesterday by the Women's City Club against what it calls the anti-social action of the manufacturers in the present controversy between them and the workers in the cloak and suit industry, and it asks all public-spirited women to take up the matter. The manufacturers, the club says, have thrown the labor question "back into an arena where force is the sole controlling factor, and deny that the public has an inherent interest and responsibility in the matter."

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, who is Chairman of the Labor Section of the Women's City Club said yesterday:

"The Manufacturers' Association had refused the Mayor's demand for arbitration, had refused to state its position publicly while the union had held to its agreement with the manufacturers, even when the decisions by the protocol and Council of Conciliation had been against them, and had been willing to submit to arbitration though forced to call out workers of independent shops after the declaration of the Manufacturers' Association lockout."

Mrs. Pinchot closed by asking all women to use their efforts to have the question settled on its merits by arbitration in which the public shall have adequate representation and "to prevent the workers from being forced into the shops by starvation."

A Citizens' Committee to raise funds for the support of the cloak and suit workers, Mrs. Pinchot announces, has been formed, contributions to be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, 624 Madison Avenue, Treasurer.

STRIKERS GET $15,000 AID.

Union Supplies Cash to Relieve Needy—Public Gives $10,000.

Five hundred extra police on duty in the five precincts in which the cloak-making industry is located succeeded yesterday in maintaining comparative order between the 10,000 or more strike pickets and the manufacturers and needle workers, who, in small numbers, have gone back to work. The employers yesterday put into operation an automobile attack on the lines of pickets, whereby the strikebreakers were met several blocks from the shop, and, with a police guard, were taken in automobiles to the doors of the shops.

There was one arrest yesterday, but the prisoner was not a striker. David Gins, employed as a cutter by his brothers, who conduct a cloak shop at 100 West Twenty-sixth Street, was arrested and sent to Jefferson Market Court, where he was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing today on a charge of carrying a blackjack. He said a policeman searched him at the request of the strikers, and that the weapon alleged to have been found on him was only a piece of wood and had been "planted" on him by the pickets.

The union, according to President Schlesinger, distributed $15,000 in benefits yesterday, most of which was paid out to a long line that filed all day into the hall at 34 East Twenty-first Street.

Robert W. Bruere, who is acting in an advisory capacity to the union leaders, said last night that the Citizens' Committee for the Relief of the Locked-Out Cloak and Suit Makers, of which Isaac N. Seligman is Treasurer, had raised $10,000 since its appeal, published yesterday morning.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Your Last Chance

Only 2 Days More

See announcement on page 7

RAILROAD WORKERS TO VOTE ON STRIKE

Conference with Managers Ends in Discord, but Roads Gain a Point.

DEMANDS ON THEIR SIDE

Arbitration Hoped For Ultimately—Final Session Today for Each Side's Statements.

The danger of a national railroad strike became real yesterday when the conference between the railroads of the United States and the "Big Four" brotherhoods, which has been in session in the Engineering Societies' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, since June 1, was broken off in discord and disagreement on the demands of the workers for the eight-hour day and time and a half for overtime.

The railroad managers and the union delegates will assemble in one more session this morning.

Then the union heads will ask their membership for strike power, and there will be another conference at which the union leaders will hold the threat of a strike over the heads of the railroad managers.

The next conference can have three results, the surrender by the railroads, a strike, or arbitration. The workers will fight for the first result, the railroads will fight for arbitration. It is believed that it will take about five weeks to take the strike vote. The railroads are hoping, it is said, that they will be aided in their fight for arbitration by the National Democratic Administration, which effected the arbitration in the Western railroad dispute.

Strike Vote Must Be Two-Thirds.

Another favorable factor to the railroads, which had not a little to do with the breaking off of the conference, is that it requires a two-thirds vote of the membership of the brotherhoods to give the officers the strike power. Now, the passenger engineers and firemen are not concerned in the present wage-dispute and don't want a strike. They comprise about 25 per cent. of the membership of the brotherhoods.

The conference met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The leaders chafed at the jockeying of the railroad men, and finally W. G. Lee, President of the Trainmen, asserted that there was but one question and that was whether the railroads were going to grant the men's demands. He asked how many more questions the railroad managers had to answer. When he was told thirty or forty, he said:

"Well, go ahead. It won't make any difference. You know you are going to refuse our demands and we are going to refuse yours. We cannot stand for taking away any of the things it took the men a quarter of a century's fight to get."

"There is no use playing with the thing any more when we have come to the point where we have positively made up our minds that we cannot possibly agree," said Elisha Lee, Chairman of the railroad managers.

"There is no use of this conference going further," said A. B. Garretson, Chairman of the workers, in reply.

Railroads Gain by Conference.

Elisha Lee said that he would have the final words of the railroads ready today.

While the conference reached no agreement, from a tactical point of view the railroads were the victors. The railroads believe the dispute finally will be settled by arbitration. In the past the experience of railroads has been that in arbitration they are generally the losers, for the arbitrators simply decide on how much of the workers' demands shall be granted. But under the guidance of Elisha Lee the railroads at the conference have gotten on the record a series of demands on their part, the most important of which is that no man shall get paid twice for the same work.

TO END YELLOW FEVER PEST

Gen. Gorgas Off with Commission to Clean South American Ports.

General William C. Gorgas, U. S. A., sailed yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Almirante with the Yellow Fever Commission instituted by the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation to visit ports in South America where fever is still prevalent.

The General, who did so much to rid the Canal Zone of fever, is Chairman of the commission, and has obtained four months' leave of absence from the army to undertake the work.

ACTRESS AS MAYOR MR. ENO'S OBSESSION

Feared Lillian Russell in City Hall, Witness in Will Contest Says.

HE CALLED CLERGY FOOLS

Declared Women Had No Brains and All South Americans Were Liars, Ex-Diplomat Testifies.

Antonio Delphino, former Consul General of Venezuela in this country, testifying yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury in the contest of the will of Amos F. Eno, who bequeathed the residue of his estate, estimated at $5,000,000 or more, to Columbia University, declared that Mr. Eno, who was his most intimate friend, was obsessed with the idea that Lillian Russell would become Mayor of New York. Some one had suggested in the papers that the actress might be an acceptable candidate, if the suffragists won the ballot, and Mr. Eno took it seriously, the witness said.

Mr. Delphino testified that his friend wrote to him in Venezuela last Summer and asked him to spend the season with him at Saratoga. At that time his business affairs were in such a condition that he could not afford to make the trip, he said, so Mr. Eno advanced the money. When he saw Mr. Eno, after an absence of several years, he was astonished at the change that had come over his friend, Mr. Delphino continued. He found Mr. Eno very irascible and sulky throughout his stay.

"He would constantly find fault with my conversation, saying, 'You mumble like the Duke of York, I cannot understand you,'" the witness continued. "If I asked him a question he would reply roughly, 'I don't know, I don't care,' repeating the phrase several times."

In the presence of guests, Mr. Eno declared several times that all South Americans were liars, Mr. Delphino said. He also had a habit of compelling his friend to change chairs constantly and forbidding him to use certain ones. He upbraided the diplomat for having married a South American woman and frequently asserted that women had no brains. In times past, Mr. Eno had spoken in very flattering terms of the French woman especially, Mr. Delphino added.

"Mr. Eno completely lost his former sense of humor," he said. "One evening at a dinner in his Fifth Avenue home one of his guests jokingly told him that his chickens were running loose in his neighbor's yard. Although it was dark and the chickens had undoubtedly gone to roost, Mr. Eno took the remark seriously and upbraided his housekeeper for permitting them to get out."

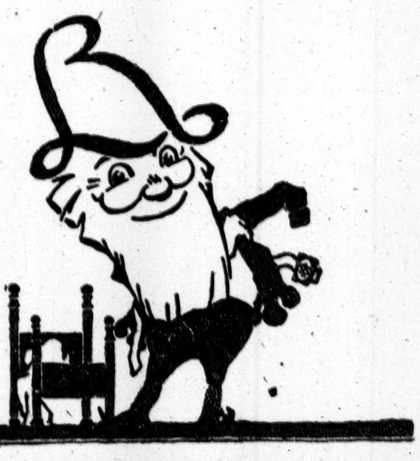
The Rev. Andrew Underhill, formerly a minister in the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, told of a visit to Mr. Eno when the latter referred to the workers and clergy of the church as "fools." He was opposed to the policy of the church, which he termed socialistic. Mr. Underhill also testified concerning the change in appearance and manners which he had noticed in Mr. Eno.

Alfred Hawes of Toronto, a cousin by marriage to Mr. Eno, told of an incident occurring last Summer which convinced him of the irrational condition of his relative. Mr. Eno had invited Mrs. Hawes and himself to visit Saratoga. They had romised to arrive at luncheon time, but were unavoidably detained, so did not arrive until 5 o'clock. When his car drove up, the witness declared, Mr. Eno came to the gate and ordered them to get out of the place. Matters were finally settled, and they were permitted to stay, the witness said.

Mr. Hawes testified that Mr. Eno wanted to go to a certain lake because he was fond of "wall-eyed pike." The witness said he had been unable to find such a fish anywhere that he had ever been.

The trial, which is now in its fifth week, will be continued this morning.

There's *something* about them you'll like—



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Each morning of the year;
They find that restful slumber best
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Rheingold Beer

Beer, when rightly made from pure materials, is wholesome and healthful, a food as well as a beverage, and the regular drinking of it has been practiced by some of the sturdiest and most temperate nations that the world has seen.

S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co.

TO TRAIN DECORATORS.

Columbia Will Open a New School and Give Degrees to Students.

The School of Practical Arts of Columbia University, in co-operation with the Department of Extension Teaching, will offer courses this Fall that will give the interior decorator a really professional standing for the first time in the history of the country.

The courses to be given are the outgrowth of hundreds of letters to the university authorities from decorators, manufacturers, importers, and wholesalers all over the country. They are intended primarily for regular students in the four-year curriculum for the Bachelor of Science degree, with a major in interior decoration. In addition to the usual courses leading up to the Bachelor of Science degree, these in interior decoration will be given: Household design, metalwork design, design for house furnishings, house furnishing and decoration, and furniture design.

The courses will begin on Sept. 27, and evening and Saturday sections will be formed if sufficient students apply before Sept. 25.

The announcement of the new courses, which are the first of their kind, leading to a degree, offered by an American university, has been received with satisfaction by authorities on interior decoration in this city. They will mark the turning point in the practice of interior decoration, according to C. R. Clifford, a member last year of the International Jury of Awards at the Panama-Pacific Exposition and author of several books on decorative subjects.

SUES ARTHUR HOE AGAIN.

Mae Sullivan Now Demands $150,000 for Breach of Promise.

Miss Mae A. Sullivan, who sued Arthur I. Hoe in 1914 for $150,000 for breach of promise to marry and $75,000 additional on an alleged contract that he had promised to pay her $1,000 a week for life, began a new suit against him in the Supreme Court yesterday for $150,000 damages.

The trial of the first suit ended in a disagreement, the jury having tried for fifteen hours to decide whether Mr. Hoe had ever promised to marry the plaintiff and failed.

"The most attractive and varied Week-end trip imaginable."

Spend Sunday On Lake George

500-mile trip and not a dull moment.

Leave New York Saturday Night, returning Monday morning. Special fares on these dates only: June 17, 24; July 8, 15, 22, 29; September 9 and 16, 1916.

Round Trip, $5.00

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with an important concern is desired by the general sales manager of the largest manufacturing corporation of its kind in the world. Personal reasons which in no way reflect upon his character or ability occasion this desire. He is 42; has shown initiative and resourcefulness in handling problems and men, and increased sales while reducing expenses. Fullest references at the proper time.

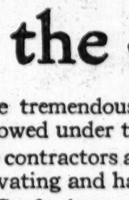
Address "Permanent," Care HARRIS-DIBBLE CO., 171 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Shaving Comfort

for easily irritated skins in that soothing, healing, antiseptic

Resinol Shaving Stick

At all druggists'. Sample free. Resinol Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.



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Try It and Be Convinced!

Lost While Shopping.

A bracelet or some other article of value is lost while shopping. To regain it, immediately telephone 1000 Bryant and The New York Times will attend.—Advt

Women's Blucher Oxford Educator

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Bent Bones That Were Bent by Pointed Shoes

Angry Feet *vs.* Peaceful Feet

FEET in narrow, pointed, bone-bending shoes, that produce corns, bunions, callouses, fallen arches, ingrowing nails, etc.

Or feet in Educators, the shoes that "let the feet grow as they should."

Make *your* choice today.

And if you want to spare your *children* from all future foot discomfort start them off in Educators.

Made for the whole family.

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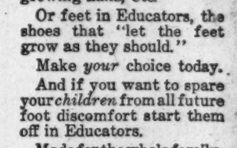
Makers also of All-American and Signet Shoes for men; Mayfairs for women.



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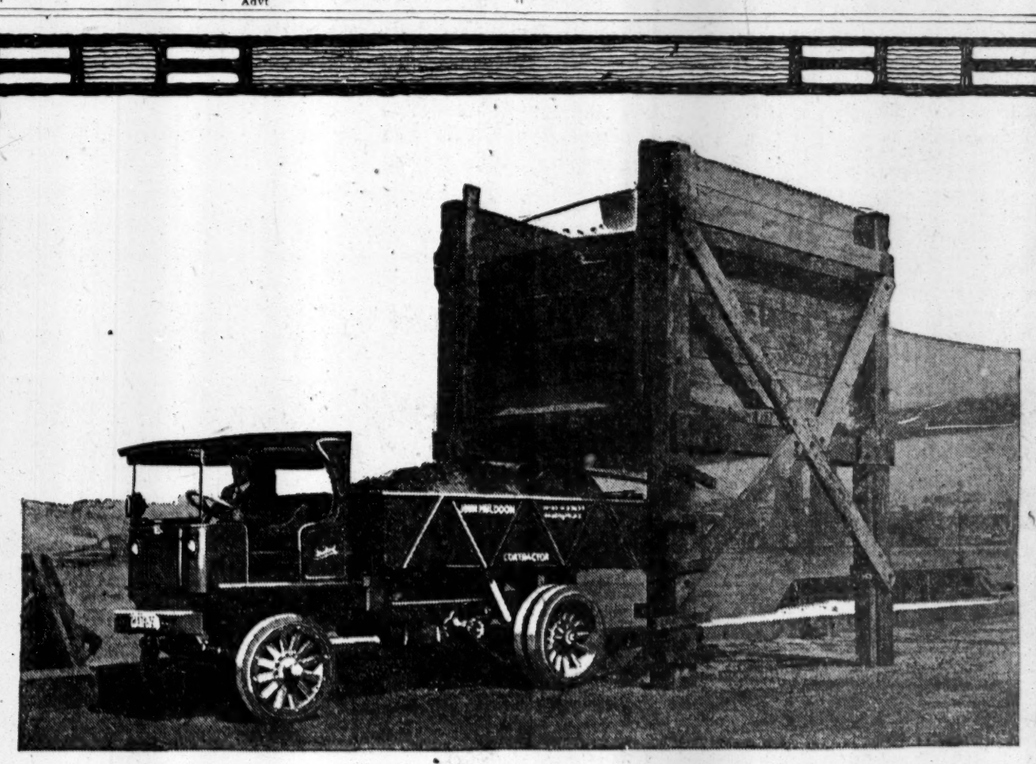

26 Garfords Working on the Subway

To relieve the tremendous pressure on the subways a new monster hole is being burrowed under the East River.

Naturally, the contractors are using the speediest, and most dependable mediums for excavating and hauling materials.

Three six-ton Garfords are carrying away all of the dirt, rock and debris taken out of Willoughby Street section.

In addition, these same three Garfords are hauling all the materials used in the construction.

Two of them work 24 hours a day—every day making continuous round trips of two miles, carrying excavation one way and returning with full loads of crushed stone, sand and cement.

On each trip they are required to climb Montague Street Hill, a grade which reaches almost 25% in places.

The third Garford is utilized for special hauling incident to the gigantic task.

In addition to these particular vehicles 23 other Garfords have been working day and night for several months on the Eastern Park Subway.

The work of these stalwart vehicles is merely one of many examples of the effective ways in which Garford speed, strength and dependability are being used every day in New York.

You can operate one or more Garfords just as successfully in *your* business.

A complete line of styles and sizes ranging from one to six tons' capacity enables you to select a sturdy, highly efficient Garford that will meet exactly the requirements of your business.

Garford Motor Trucks

R. E. Taylor Corporation

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NEW YORK CITY Show Rooms, 427 W. 42d St. | NEWARK, N. J. Show Rooms, 330 Central Ave. | BROOKLYN, N. Y. Show Rooms, 1264 Bedford Ave. | BOSTON, MASS. Show Rooms, 72 Brookline Ave.

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The Garford Motor Truck Company, Lima, Ohio

Manufacturers of Trucks of 1, 1½, 2, 3½, 5 and 6 ton capacity

NEW YORK CITY Service Station, 427 W. 42d St. | NEWARK, N. J. Service Station, 330 Central Ave. | BROOKLYN, N. Y. Service Station, 1386 Atlantic Ave. | BOSTON, MAS Service Station, 72 Brook... Ave.